

TRUST SALE.


.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NEW G00DS. }
\end{aligned}
$$




FAyETtEVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2,1839 .


| Political |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| tenfold augreented. Its direction would haveremained in the same cunning and treach- |  |
|  |  |


 Whitg to ovet for Mr. Rives, iviz
为
 evetor hais sussid in any wing can, briog

CORPORATIONSTVESTED RIGHTS. The corporations of ancient imes, callod




 duce now the very opposite of that for which
they were originslly designed. Were it not
for our blind bigotted veneration for Old Engfathers would not live under, we nhoule sin never at this day hear of corporate privileges being
granted to a few favored individuals, to be
exercised in the complete destruction of all exereised in whe complete destruction of all
equality of rights. They are the same dead-
ly foes to fiberty, justice, and the rights of he
people, whether they hold their sway by birth, people, whether they hold their sway by birth,
as in Engtand, and hold their exclusive fa-
vours for life, or whether, as in this country, vours for life, or whether, as in this country,
they are obtained by fraudulent legistaiton;
the results are the samme; equally inimical to the results are the same; equally inimical to
the happiness and prosperity of the people,
whether it be called king, lord, or corpora-


 coming so common in our different Legisla-
times is as pernicious in its ffects. ns it is
fraudulent and wicked in principle. It corrupts the very fountain of justice. No man
who undertoo the bauctul tendencies of
moneyed monopolies, ever voted in faveur of such a charter under the influence of just,
hoopabablo or pattiotic feelings. Our legis-
lative halls are continually assailed by crafly and designing men, who by an infarmous sys-
lem of log.rolling and lobby management, ob-
$\qquad$ bartering away the property of his neightour;
if he does not possess this right in his private capacity he cannot possess it in any other
character, and it follows a a matter of course
that he cannot delegate a right to another which he himself doess not possess. We maintain,
therefore, that legistative bodies in granting
charters and exclusive privileges to a few rich individuals, have exceeded their powers-
have granted that which they had no authority
to are not binding; they are a nullity; not only
extra judicial, but a violation of justice; they re robbing the people; granted in opposition be repeladed or abrogated. Every contract,
in order to be held binding, must be founded pon just and equitable principless if it violatess
phese, he people, at whose expense it has
eeen granted, are bound to insist upon its been granted, are bo
uncoonditonal repead.
But when we talk
But when we talk of repealing charters for
Bumbling in paper monev, the cry is isstantly
aised "Vested Rights-Vested Rights." Old
ais. aised "V ested Rights-Vested Rights." Old
England"s musty parchments are called into requisition, and we have a grave discussion
upon the principles of ", Common Law,"
This is perfectly consistent on the part of the aristocratic monopolists, as our corporations
do not materially difier in their nature and effects from the masses of concentrated pro-
perty in England, upon which rests the whole
superstructure of a privileged nobility, with all superstructure of a privilieged nobility, with all
the endless ramifications of ewtails, rever-
sions and remainders. A power so dange-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ hose means almost without limit or end, can
only be sanctioned by appealing to the com
mou law, the work of the king-madejudges of We $\mathbf{W}$ minster Hall.
$\qquad$
nd pleasure; much more that of repealing
etty charter of incoration.
petty charter of incorporation.
It has been well remarked, and is, to
ure a strange doctrine, that a corporation
must be permitted at will to violate not only
he very law by which it was created, but all
oher laws to conduct its operations to the

Clock and Watch

OUSES AND LANDS



