The Worth Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1839.

VOL. 1.-NO. 39.

TERMS. 2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate shewing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian of the year. Autorisance, for the first, and thirty Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. enharged 25 per c nt. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Edior of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-



THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending Boarding House.

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and SUABLES are well fernished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.



All the STAGES arrive at, and depart from my louse, where seats are secured, and no exertions red to give ge eral satisfaction to passengers. My residence is on the cor or of Gillespie street, e lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient the market, and near the State Bank. Mrs. E. SMITH.

Favetteville, August 24, 1830. The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Adver-ser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman, ill insert the above 3 months, and forward their ac-

PIANO FORTES. Variety of Piano Fortes are opened at the Fe-

nade Seminary, for sale on commission. They fron the best manufacturers in New York, and arranted. They can be well boxed for s fe con ance to any part of the country. The prices vary months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at e sinary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley. Favetteville, Oct. 1 , 1-39,

ATCHES, JEWELRY,

&c. &c. &c. MIE subscriber has just received a large assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, Lopins and plain Watches of various qualities fine and commo fishio able Jewe'lry of every scription, tog ther wi assorthent of MLVER and PLATED such as Table, Tea. Descrit, Cream, Mustard alt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Wine Stin ! Candlesti ks, Snuff as. Butter and Fruit Knives Every article in HLIFARY line, "words, Epapletts, Buttons,

Stars, I lu nes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

-ALSOariety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Brirt, Tea and falt Spoons and Forks, Bross And-Shovels Tongs, and Candlesticks, Prass and Finders, Astral and Montle Lamps with Hass's and chimneys, Large and Small wai-Pen and Posts t Kniv's, Large and Small Sejs-Razors and Rezor Straps Hair Cloth, Crumb, L. Flosh and Hearth BR SHES, Double and Burrel Shot Gons, Gam. Bars, Shot Porches, er Flaske, Pacus ion ars, Canister Powder, t Wir Cartridges, Pocker Pistols Dirks, Vio-Plutes, Play of its, Music Box's, Fifes, Piano Plute Music, Perfunery of every kind, Walking s, Drill and Silver Eved Nordles, Ever pointed s. Tooth-nicks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Box's, Battledores, Chess nen and Boards. and Steel Spectacles, Shill Side, Pocket and ing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instru-Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Therrs, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitrs, &c.

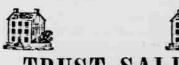
Clock and Watch ring and other work in the line, thankfully red and strictly attended to. W. PRI R.

yetteville, October 19th, 1830.

OUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

HE subscriber being anxious to remore t the West, off rs for sale houses, and other improvements; the land tter than common sand-'ill land, go d water, situation very desirable for a summer resi-It is sit rated on a mile west of Exvetteville, ill be sold in one tract, or divided into lots to

DAVID GEE.



purchasers.

ober 12, 1839.

TRUST SALE. conformity to the provisions contained in a

ed of Trust, made to us by John McLeran, ll expose to public sale on the 19th day of ber next, at the plantation of the said Me o, the following property, viz: a quantity o fodder and peas, farming utensils, stock, &c , all the interest, right and title of the said McLeran, in and to the following pieces or s of Land, viz; one Tract containing 70 acres, W. side of C. Fear River, joining Baie, Dow, thers, and a large portion of which is cleared, in a state of cultivation. ALSO, one other containing 66 1-2 acres, lying on McKay's , and near the above mentioned. And on the ing day, at his residence, one negro man, ale schold and kitchen furniture, one set of black s tools, one Wagon and Gear, Lumber and Mill, Sheep. ALSO, his right as above, three other tracts of land, containing six ed and eight acres, joining John Colvin and on Juniper Creek, whereon said McLeran res, and on which there is a Saw Mill in

Perms liberal, and made known on day o JAMES McKETHAN, Trustees. JOHN McNEILL.

the same times and places, I will offer for sale derest in the lands described in the above ad-MARY McLERAN. vember 9, 1839.

FOR SALE.

of sixty cents per square, for the cents for each subsequent insertion.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be General Land Office. Washington City, by E. Gilham, draughtsman in the General Land Office. F. Taylor, book-seller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State as they show every item of information which is in the possession of the Land Office relative to w ter courses, township lines, Indian land and Reservations, land districts. &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in those points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. PRICE two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for 5 dollars,-A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents,

or to any who will buy to sell again. Editors of newspapers, any where, who wil give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it, to the advertiser. November 2, 1839.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES & SHAD.



50 Bags Rio, 25 Bags Cuba, 20 Bags Laguira, 10 Bags Old Java, J

10 Hbds. Sugar, 10 Hhds. Molasses, 5 Barrels of Shad.

GEO. McNEILL. For Sale by November 9, 1349.

AVE Just received a large assurtment of Anser Bolting Cloths. Which will be sold April 19, 1839.





they have opened a TIN SHEET IRON and COP-PER WARE Manufactory Market House, on Gillespie street,

Coffee.

where they will keep, con-stantly on hand, a full assortment of plain and Fanmed in Ware. JCB WORK done at the shortest notice.

Orders from the country, would receive the attention. June 8. 15:6m prompt attention.

HATS! HATS!

ia Tea and Coffee Tots, German Silver Table, J. B. & D. G. E. D. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, AVE just received their SPRING

Stock, and continue to manufacture Silk and

Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market onare, Favetteville. Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings. N. B. Highest price given for Furs.

April 6, 1939. PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

E exercises of this lestitution will commence on the Sth July next, under the superintendonce of the former Instructor, Mr. J. M. Lorejcy. TERMS:

\$13 per session, 15 do English,

The following are the branches taught in this Insitution, viz: Latin, Greek French Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography Navigation and Surveying, Peading, Writing and Spelling. in addition to the preparatory course in the Clas

sics, Mr. Lov joy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches. The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep

sense of the great evil flowing from i sperfect teaching in so e of our Academies, he sitate not in recom-46 acres of la d with two good dwelling mending this Scho I to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve mo the residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected Pittsborough, June, 1839.



MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal pa friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branche He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to exe cute orders with neatness and despatch.

P.S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash. May 4, 1839. 10-tf

Timber and Lumber Agency. THE subscriber will attend to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, &c. in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, for all persons who may favor him with their commission. He pledges himself to procure for them at all times the highest trices for such articles as they may trust to his management. He is in ro way connected with the Steam Mills, or their Agent; and will give the best security for the faithful discharge of his duties as Agent. MILES COSTIN. Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 23, 1839.

NEW STAGE LINE, From Fayetteville to Warsaw DEPOT.

HE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayette-ville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot,

striving to time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via. Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other Route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Ra-leigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boat for Baltimore. On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tusdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, Leave Warsaw D pot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at ill times when necessary. No pains will be spared on this line to give the public satis-

BAKER & BLOCKER. Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839 .- 2tf Proprietors.

命 LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subsreiber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronag EDWARD YARBROUGH.

August 3, 1839. It PThe Augusta Chronicle (weekly.) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salishury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREE

THE subscriber has about three thousand of the setres FOR SALE, the price of which for the present, will be one dollar and tifty cents per nate departments of the State Government only true source of power, in the constitution hundred for buds, and twenty cents for roots. On in all such measures of public policy as may tional forms, by an amendment of the fundasales of \$100 and over, the roots will not be chared. Many of the trees are now eight f et high from

I. WETMORE. I have 1000 small trees average hight 3 teet, the People.

which I will sell at 50 cents each.

Favetteville Sept. 7, 1839.

Fayetteville Female Seminary WILL open on Monday the '4th of October. of Messrs BAI EY & PENCE!, assisted in every department by able Fe nale Teachers. Mrs. SPENCER will have personal charge of the Elementary classes and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano. October 2, 1839.





VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE HE plantation on the Cape Fear River, ree-ntly owned and cultivated by John M. Dobbin, Dee'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry plantation" Embracing in all about 2260 acresfenced, the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable dweling Houses and other convenient out buildings, water, streams on which are now standing a and being on the best road to Chan I Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. D stance from Favesteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. three parts, which would be made to suit pur-If the above preserty cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then on arther notice be disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For

turther particulars apply to,
JAMES C. DOBBIN, Exr. July 6, 1839. 19--If.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN off in the 1 th inst. from my residence, on Cape Fear River, eight miles above Fayetteville, my negro m in APRILL. He isa little bright, with thick bushy hair, very bowlegged, when walking ricks very much, and has a great i upedi nent in his speech. Said boy is about five feet five or six i ches high, and weighs about 145 pounds, age about 30 or 31 years. The above reward of TEN DOLLARS will

be paid for his delivery to me at my residence in Cu aberland county, North Caroli-na, or five dollars if confined in any Jad, with information so that I can get him a ain.

HENRY R. KING. Fayetteville, November 16th, :839.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! 4,000 BUSHELS, Turks Island Coarse and White Salt. Just received, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 9, 1839.

TEACHER WANTED. GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach, will

find a good situation in our neighbo hood. W. L. HILL, H. HODGES, J. K. HILL. Duplin County, N. C. Oct. 4th, 1833.

Bank Checks for sale at this office.

\$20 REWARD.

R AN away subscriber living in Chatham Co. PITTSBOROUGH,

11 miles west of my Negro man CHARLES and his wife JUNO.

Charles is of low Stature, black complexion, and omewhat cross-eved. Juno is of a brighter complex on, rather stout built, and has a sear by the side of her nose, occasioned by a burn. They are about FIFTY YEARS of age. It is supposed that they have obtained a pass, and are aiming for Bladen county, where Juno's former master (John Lucas,) resided. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I can get them again. JOHN HEADEN.

November 7th, 1839.

A SMALL FARM For Sale.

PERSON, whose occupation prevents his at-A tendance to the proper cultivation of a FARM, offers it for sale, and thinks its location, and the terms on which it may be purchased, will induce any one wishing to purchase a small farm, to call and make an off r. The Tract contains

> 150 Acres of Pine, Oak and Hickory acres are cleared, with a good comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary land, of which, about twenty

out buildings; with a thriving, young Peach and Apple Orchard, and a never failing spring of excelent water. It is on the Turnpike road, 6 or 7 miles West of town, and within 2 or 3 miles of the extensive Mills and Factory being erected by Messrs. Hall and Johnson. It is in an excellent neighbor-hood. For further particulars enquire at this office. Fayetteville, November 16th 1839. 38-tf

Governor Polk's

Inaugural Address, delivered at Nashville, on the 14th of October, in presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of his Fellow-Citizens. Gentlemen of the Senate.

of the House of Representatives, and Fellow-Cilizens:

Deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the confidence they have reposed in me by elevating me to the Chief Executive office in the State, and duly sensible of the weight of responsihilling which will devolve upon me, I enter interests, the happiness, and prosperity of ful power in question.

A proper respect for public opinion, as well as a compliance with the public expectation, seem to require that I should upon this occasion publicly declare the leading principles which I shall deem it proper to be observed in the conduct of the State Administration, so far as the action of the Execuentive branch may be concerned.

Under our happy system of Government, the ultimate and supreme sovereignty rests in the People. The powers of Government delegated by the People to their public functionaries, are by our Constitutions divided between the Federal and State authorities. The State Governments are not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, subordinate to the Federal Government. "They are coordinate Departments of one simple and integral whole." The States have parted with certain enumerated and specified powers. and by the Constitution of the United States, nuch of it in a high state of cultivation, and well these are delegated to the Federal Government, and can only be rightfully exercised by that Government. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constimill and Gar clouse. The Ferry is also included tution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People." By the partition of powers thus distinctly defined, it is manifest that The plantation is susceptible of a division into two each Government possesses powers which the true boundary prescribed for its action, and usurps the exercise of powers properly arise which are calculated to weaken the bonds of Union. Whilst, therefore, the selves in their own action to the exercise of powers clearly reserved to them.

It will, I do not doubt, be the patriotic desire of my constituents, as I know it will be mine, in the discharge of the functions to which I am called, that "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and that "the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and and inviolably maintained.

In ascertaining the true line of separation experienced in the operations of our system. general rule of construction, laid down by ercise would be to reduce the States to the The most casual observer of passing events

may be regarded as a sound one by which to determine whether a given power has been delegated to that Government, or is reserved to the States, That rule is-"Whenever a question arises, concerning the constitutionality of a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the Constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next question must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." If the power be not expressed, it is not enough that it may be convenient or expedient to exercise it, for such a construction of the Constitution of the United States would refer its exercise to the unlimited and unrestrained would be convenient or expedient, thereby making the exercise of important powers by the General Government to depend upon the varying discretion of successive Congresses. It must be a "necessary and proper" power. It must be an incident to an express power, "necessary and proper" to carry that express power into effect, and without which it could not be exercised and would be nugatory.

Mr. Jefferson, whose sound expositions of he relative powers of the Federal and State Governments but few of my constituents will be prepared at this day to question, near the close of a long and eventful life of public usefulness declared "to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its Federal Branch, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever they may think or pretend would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that of itself a complete government, without limitation of powers, but that the plain sense and obvious meaning were, that they might levy the taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specifi-

ed and delegated to them, and by no others." In all cases of well founded constitutional doubt, it is safest and wisest for all the functionaries of Government, both State and Federal, to abstain from the exercise of the be calculated to maintain the high character mental law, to remove such doubt, either by of the State, and to advance and promote the an enlargement or a restriction of the doubt-

powers, which, in my judgment, have not been conferred upon that Government by the compact. Among these, I am free to declare my solemn conviction that the Federal Gov- of a foreign war, yet the States should be at all ernment possesses no constitutional power to times prepared to meet the call when made; incorporate a National Bank. The advocates and it will be unsafe for them to rely upon the of a Bank insist that it would be convenient and expedient, and that it would promote the They should rather look to their own credit "general welfare," but they have in my and resources in the accomplishment of their indoment failed to show that the power to create it is either expressly granted, or that it is an incident to any express power, that is "necessary and proper" to carry that pow- nise the existence of domestic slavery, to look er into effect. The alarming dangers of the power of such a corporation (vast and irresponsible as experience has shown it to be) to the public liberty, it does not fall within amine. We have seen the power of associated wealth in the late Bank of the United States thrown, it was not until a long and doubtful gerous to permit to exist in a free country .-The panic and alarm, the distress and extensive suffering, which, in its convulsive struggle to perpetuate its power it inflicted into the Union upon an equal footing with the are withheld from the other. And so long on the country, will not soon be forgotten. old States, and are equally bound by the terms as each acts within its legitimate and proper Its notorious alliance with leading politicians, of the compact. Any attempt on the part of sphere the system works harmoniously and and its open interference by means of the the Federal Government to act upon the subaffords to the citizen a greater amount of corrupting power of money in the political ject of slavery, as it exists within the States, security, for life, liberty, and property, and contests of the times, had converted it into would be a clear infraction of the Constituin the pursuit of happiness, than is to be a political engine, used to control elections tion; and to disturb it within the District of found under any other government which and the course of public affairs. No restraints Columbia would be a palpable violation of the has ever existed. When either overleaps of law could prevent any similar institution from being the willing instrument used for and obvious intention of the framers of the similar purposes. The State of Tennessee, constitution. They intended to leave, and belonging to the other, the harmony of the through her Legislature, has repeatedly desystem is disturbed, and agitating collisions clared her settled opinions against the existence of such an institution, and at no time in and Territories within which slavery existed States should be jealous of every encroach- and requested her Representatives in Con- they did in fact place, it beyond the pale of ment of the Federal Government on their gress to vote against the establishment of rights, they should be careful to confine them- such an institution. In these opinions, heretofore expressed by the State, I entirely con-

Of the same character is the power which at sometimes has been attempted to be exercised by the Federal Government, of first collecting by taxation on the people a surplus revenue beyond the wants of that Government, and then distributing such surplus in the shape of donations among the States: a power which has not been conferred on that Government by any express grant, nor is it an incident to any express power, "necessary and proper" for its execution. To concede safety abroad," shall be scrupulously observed such a power would be to make the Federal Government, the tax-gatherer of the States, desire on the part of many persons, who maniand accustom them to look to that source fest by their conduct a reckless disregard of between the powers of the General Gov'ment from which to supply the State Treasuries the harmony of the Union and of the public and of the States, much difficulty has often been and to defray the expenses of the State Governments. It is clear that this constituted with a view to control elections, its progress The powers delegated to the General Gov- no one of the objects of the creation of the should be firmly resisted by all the constituernment are either express or implied. The Federal Government; and to permit its ex-

the General Assembly of Virginia in 1799, | degraded condition of subordinate dependencies upon that Government, to destroy their separate and independent sovreignty, and to make the Government of the Union in effect a consolidation. The power to make provision for the support of its own Covernment by the levy of the necessary taxes upon its own citizens, and the adoption of such measures of policy for its internal government not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution as may be deemed proper and expedient "remains to each State among its domestic and unalienated powers exerciseable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone."

A surplus Federal Revenue, raised by means of a tariff of duties, must necessarily be collected in unequal proportions from the people of the respective States. The planting and producing States must bear the larger portion of the burden. It was this inequality discretion of Congress, to determine, what which has heretofore given rise to the just complaints of these States, as also of the commercial interests, against the operations of a high protective tariff. If the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be set apart for distribution among the States, as has been at sometimes proposed the operation and effect would be the same; for by abstracting from the Federal Treasury the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, a necessity is thereby created for an increased tariff to the amount of the sums thus abstracted. To collect a surplus revenue by unequal taxation, and then to return to the people by a distribution among the States their own money, in sums diminished by the amount of the cost of collection and distribution, aside from its manifest injustice, is a power which it could never have been intended to confer on the Federal Government.

When from the unforescen operation of the

evenue laws of the United States, a surplus at any time exists or is likely to exist in the Federal Treasury, the true remedy is, to reduce or to repeal the taxes so as to collect no more money than shall be absolutely necessary for the economical wants of that Government, and thus leave what would otherwise be surplus uncollected in the pockets of the people. The act of Congress of 1836, by which a large amount of the surplus on hand was distributed among the States, is upon its face a deposite, and not a donation of the sums distributed. The States have become the debtors to the Federal Government for their recaneti mon recream in in and met act proteded for an absolute donation to the States, so palpable an infraction of the Constitution it is scarcely possible to conceive could have been sanctioned. By making it assume the form of a mere deposite of the money of the United States in the State Treasuries for safe-keep-The Federal Government has at different | ing until needed for public purposes, it became times assumed or attempted to exercise the law. Though it may not be probable that the sums distributed on deposite will be called for at any early period, if indeed they will ever be, unless in case of exigencies growing out sums they have received as a permanent fund.

It becomes the duty of all the States, and especially of those, whose constitutions recogwith watchful care to the attempts which have been recently made to disturb the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. The agitation of the abolitionthe scope of my present purpose fully to ex- ists can by no possibility produce good to any portion of the Union, and must, if persisted in, lead to incalculable mischiefs. The wrestling with a giant's strength with the instruction of domestic slavery, as it existed Government itself-and although finally over- at the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States, and as it still exists in some of the contest. During the struggle, it manifested States, formed the subject of one of the coma power for mischief which it would be dan- promises of opinion and of interest upon the settlement of which all the old States became parties to the compact, and agreed to enter inthe Union. The new States were admitted public faith, as well as of the clear meaning its favor. She has instructed her Senators or might exist. They intended to place, and action within the constitutional power of the Federal Government. No power has been conferred upon the Federal Government, either by express grant or necessary implication, to take cognizance of, or in any manner or to any extent to interfere with, or to act upon the subject of domestic slavery, the existence of which in many of the States is expressly recognised by the Constitution of the United States.

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Whether the agitation we have recently witnessed upon this delicate and disturbing subject has proceeded from a mistaken philanthropy, as may have been the case with a few misguided persons; or what there is, I regret to say, but too much reason to fear, from a good, to convert it into a political engine,