

of assembly, but they cannot be executed...

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States...

To show the pertinency more clearly of the doctrine I have laid down to these authorities...

Mr. Speaker, I have thought proper thus to allude to light-houses, because they seem to have been a sort of stumbling block...

They would be utterly useless. The Constitution of North Carolina expressly says: 'The property of the soil is a free Government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people...'

Then, after describing the boundary line on the south it says: 'Therefore all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the above described line, &c. and the southern line of Virginia, are the right and property of the people of this State to be held by them in full sovereignty.'

Mr. Speaker, the power to regulate commerce, like that to regulate the mail, so far as relates to our public highways...

constitution, that I could give another individual a right to do an unlawful act. If Congress, under the power to pass laws for the regulation of commerce...

Mr. Speaker, I have thought proper thus to allude to light-houses, because they seem to have been a sort of stumbling block, and a kind of last rallying point of the friends of internal improvements...

Mr. Speaker, the power to regulate commerce, like that to regulate the mail, so far as relates to our public highways...

therefore be unequivocal; and thus, under the power to regulate commerce, Congress has the power, unequivocally, to regulate the mail.

Mr. Speaker, the Tariff has long been, and justly, a subject of complaint. It has defrauded quite as much as has been said of it. Yet, I must be permitted to tell the friends of State Rights, of the rights of the people...

Mr. Speaker, we, the representatives of the people of this country, and the people themselves, are under a most awful responsibility!

Another voice from the East. At a meeting of those friendly to the present administration, and in favor of the re-election of Gen. Andrew Jackson...

Mr. Jefferson recommended as the criterion of fitness for office—"honesty, capability and faithfulness to the Constitution"; and whereas we believe that Gen. Andrew Jackson, judging from the leading measures of his administration...

candidate for Vice President; and where, as we believe that the people of the South should not endeavor to effect this by a sacrifice of their just rights...

Resolved, therefore, That we view with indignation the late nomination of Martin Van Buren in Baltimore as an attempt to palm upon us a high tariff Vice President...

Resolved, therefore, That we highly approve of said convention, and that we will use our best exertions to carry its nomination into effect.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to call a meeting of those friendly to the measures hereby recommended, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of our cause may require it.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman and Secretary; when on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures. We have laid before the reader, this Document, drawn up, we suppose, by Mr. Adams. The doctrines which it avows, in regard to the powers of the General Government over the subjects of Manufactures...

COMMUNICATION

The 'Union party' and 'Nullification party' of South Carolina. In what is it that these two parties differ from each other? Truly it is astonishing how little the points of difference between them are understood out of South Carolina...

the letters of Gen. Blair, and Col. Nichols (Union members of Congress), addressed to their constituents, and likewise from the Resolutions adopted at the 'meeting' of the Union party...

This then is the plan of the Union party, more properly the 'disunion party'.

This party holds, that the Federal Union is nothing more nor less than a confederacy of Sovereign States. That the Federal constitution is the compact...

In the words of Chancellor Harper—"that where independent States form a compact, each not only may, but must determine the constitution or compact requires it to do, then as a necessary consequence they also can, or must determine what the constitution or compact does not require it to do or submit to."

Looking on the Tariff system as not only destructive to the people of South Carolina, but as unconstitutional, the nullification party contends, that it is the duty of the State in its sovereign capacity, to say to Congress: 'You have transgressed beyond your powers; you have passed a law which you have no right to pass, and therefore, as one of the parties to the compact, we say that this law is null and void in our State and we will disregard it.'

Either to repeal the unconstitutional act, and thus restore harmony, or, secondly, call a convention of the States and submit the question to their decision;—such having been the manner, in which the constitution was framed &c. or thirdly, make use of physical force to compel South Carolina or the nullifying State into submission to the unconstitutional law.

If Congress adopts the first alternative, all will be right—the constitution and the Union will be preserved.

Now, after this simple exposition of the plans of the two parties in South Carolina, we ask every reflecting man this question:—which of the plans leads more directly to disunion,—that of the Union party, or of the Nullification party? The answer is plain.

A gentleman, who has recently travelled through several of the upper counties in South Carolina, remarked that the people of South Carolina were united almost to a man against the Tariff, and that they only differed as to the means—the Union men were for measures leading directly to disunion; while the Nullification party was for trying a more moderate and pacific remedy.

The Union party, or rather, the disunion party are falling off every day, while the Nullifiers are every day gaining strength; and, if we judge from the remarks recently made in some of the Union papers, they intend now to make no further opposition, but to stand by and let the plan of Nullification take its course.

This brief sketch of the State, or thing, in our Sister State of South Carolina, Mr. Craige, is presented to your readers;—that they may no longer be misled by names,—but see clearly the approaching crisis. Yes;—a great, and momentous crisis is rapidly approaching, and it is time, that every free man should diligently set himself to work to understand clearly, and distinctly the great principles that are involved in the contest now going in this Republic.

The people of North Carolina might not, nay cannot be indifferent to the attitude of South Carolina. The movement, in S. C. whatever it may be, from the irresistible force of circumstances, must affect North Carolina, altogether as much as if we composed an integral part of that State; not to be sure in the first instance, but certainly in the consequences.

every intelligent man then turn his attention to the Tariff, and study its operations, and let him not turn his mind from the subject until he fully understands the principles involved in the question.