

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 16 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 25, 1842.

Whole Number 1,110.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$3 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Stateville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Stateville, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday, at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a delinquency as public officers, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petitioning, bring forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, at securing some uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to any construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petition must comprise in its petition all the assets required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petition, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective Stated Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Eden; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two State Districts of Eden and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States for District of North Carolina. Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER. February 18, 1842.

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned have taken out a Patent for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights—and also the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD, HENRY C. MILLER.

Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grove, Rowan County, N. C. March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK, Tannery, Salisbury.

JOHN SLOOP, JR., LEVI COWAN, WM. S. COWAN, Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVELL, WM. LAMBETH, JOHN THOMPSON, Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom. His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors. His charges will be moderate. All rigions and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try us. E. R. BURKHEAD. March 11, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Univox, Multi, &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysellers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claims.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 21 London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new briefer type, and will make about 1400 Svo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 136 Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York. March 11, 1842.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be press in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list in any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss S. G. Wick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and news of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Loans, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, | Mrs. S. C. Hall, |
| Charles Dickens, (Boz.) | Prof. S. Dugan, |
| Prof. Ingraham, | M. M. Michael, |
| T. S. Arthur, | Mrs. Ellen S. Rand, |
| J. Sheridan Knowles, | George P. Morris, |
| Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, | Mrs. Gore, |
| Doingson Jewell, | Joseph H. Chandler, |
| Miss Sewick, | Miss Leslie, |
| Wm. E. Burton, | Prof. J. Frost, |
| Leut. G. W. Patten, | Louis H. Sigourney, |
| Thos. Campbell, | Hon. Robert F. Conrad, |
| Miss Milford, | Robert Morris, |
| Professor Wines, | Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing, |
| E. L. Baker, | A. Green, Jr., |
| Joseph C. Neal, | John Neal, |
| Thos. G. Spear, | Countess of Blessington, |
| Capt. Marraytt, R. N. | Lucy Seymour. |
| R. Penn Smith, | |

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will receive for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Guley's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Guley's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

SILASHUIE,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jas. coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price. Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yakin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt. December 31, 1841.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yakin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

SUCH AS

Saw Mill Irons, Judgrees all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A first rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841.

SPEECH

OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF S. CAROLINA, In Support of the Veto Power, delivered in the United States Senate, Monday, Feb. 23, 1842.

Mr. Calhoun said: The Senator from Kentucky, in support of his amendment, maintained that the people of these States constitute a nation; that the nation has a will of its own; that the numerical majority of the whole was the appropriate organ of its voice; and that whatever derogated from it, to that extent departed from the genius of the Government, and set up the will of the minority against the majority. We have thus presented at the very threshold of the discussion, a question of the deepest import, not only as it regards the subject under consideration, but the nature and character of our Government; and that question is, are these propositions of the Senator true? If they be, then he admitted the argument against the veto would be conclusive; not, however, for the reason assigned by him, that it would make the voice of a single functionary of the Government, (the President,) equivalent to that of some six Senators and forty members of the other House; but, for the far more decisive reason, according to his theory, that the President is not chosen by the voice of the numerical majority, and does not, therefore, according to his principle, represent truly the will of the nation.

It is a great mistake to suppose that he is elected simply on the principle of numbers. They constitute, it is true, the principal element in his election; but not the exclusive. Each State is, indeed, entitled to as many votes in his election, as it is to representatives in the other House; that is, to its Federal population; but to these, two others are added, having no regard to numbers for their representation in the Senate which greatly increases the relative influence of the small States, compared to the large, in the Presidential election. What effect this latter element may have on the numbers necessary to elect a President, may be made apparent by a very short and simple calculation.

The population of the United States, in Federal numbers, by the late census, is 15,008,376. As among that sixty eight thousand, the number required by the Constitution of the other House, will be fixed on for the ratio of representation there, it will give, according to the calculation of the committee, two hundred and twenty-four members to the other House. Add fifty-two, the number of the Senators, and the electoral college will be found to consist of two hundred and seventy-six, of which one hundred and thirty-nine is a majority. If nineteen of the smaller States, excluding Maryland, be taken, beginning with Delaware and ending with Kentucky inclusive, they will be found to be entitled to one hundred and forty votes, one more than a majority, with a federal population of only 7,007,009; while the several other States, with a population of 8,880,507 would be entitled to but one hundred and thirty-six votes, three less than a majority, with a population of almost a million and a half greater than the others. Of the one hundred and forty electoral votes of the smaller States, thirty-eight would be on account of the addition of two to each State for their representation in this body, while of the larger there would be but fourteen on that account; making a difference of twenty-four votes on that account, being two more than the entire electoral vote of Ohio, the third State in point of numbers of the Union.

The Senator from Kentucky, with these facts, but acts in strict conformity to his theory of the Government, in proposing the limitation he has on the veto power; but as much cannot be said in favor of the substitute he has offered. The argument is as conclusive against the one, as the other, or any other modification of the veto that could possibly be devised. It goes farther, and is conclusive against the Executive Department itself, as elected; for there can be no good reason offered why the will of the nation, if there be one, should not be as fully and perfectly represented in that department as in the Legislative.

But it does not stop there. It would be still more conclusive, if possible against this branch of the Government. In constituting the Senate, numbers are totally disregarded. The smallest State sends on a perfect equality with the largest; Delaware, with her seventy seven thousand, with New York with her two millions and a half. Here a majority of States control, without regard to population; and fourteen of the smallest States, with a federal population of but 2,064,469, little less than a fourth of the whole, can, if they unite, overturn the twelve others with a population of 11,844,719. Nay, more; they could virtually destroy the Government, and put a veto on the whole system, by refusing to elect Senators; and yet this equality among the States, without regard to numbers, including the branch where it prevails, would seem to be the favorite to the Constitution. It is its provision that cannot be altered without the consent of every State, and this branch of the Government where it prevails is the only one that participates in the powers of all the others.

As a part of the Legislative Department, it has full participation with the other, in all matters of legislation except originating money bills, while it participates with the Executive in two of its highest functions, that of appointing to office and making treaties, and in that of the Judiciary, in being the high court before which all impeachments are tried.

But we have not yet got to the end of the consequences. The argument would be as conclusive against the Judiciary as against the Senate, or the Executive and his veto. The judges receive their appointments from the Executive and the Senate; the one nominating, and the other consenting to and advising the appointment; neither of which departments, as has been shown, is chosen by the numerical majority. In addition, they hold their

Mr. Clay here interrupted Mr. Calhoun and said that he meant a majority according to the form of the Constitution.

Mr. Calhoun, in return, said he had taken down the words of the Senator at the time, and would vouch for the correctness of his statement. The Senator not only had down the proposition as stated, but he drew conclusions from them against the President's Veto, which could only be sustained on the principle of the numerical majority. In fact, his course by the Extra Session, and the grounds assumed both by him and his colleague in this discussion, and their origin in the doctrines embraced in that proposition.

office during good behavior, and can only be turned out by impeachment, and yet they have the power, in all cases in law and equity brought before them, in which an act of Congress is involved, to decide on its constitutionality—that is, in effect, to pronounce an absolute veto.

If, then, the Senator's theory be correct, it is clear and certain result, if carried out in practice, would be to sweep away, not only the veto, but the Executive, the Senate, and the judiciary, as now constituted, and to leave nothing standing in the midst of the ruins but the House of Representatives, where only, in the whole range of the Government numbers exclusively prevail. But as unsettling as would be its sweep, in passing over the Government, it would be far more destructive in its whirl over the Constitution. There it would not leave a fragment standing amidst the ruin in its rear.

In approaching this topic, let me premise, what all will readily admit, that if the voice of the people may be sought for any where with confidence, it may be in the Constitution, which is conceded by all to be the fundamental and paramount law of the land. If, then, the people of these States do really constitute a nation, as the Senator supposes; if the nation has a will of its own, and if the numerical majority of the whole is the only appropriate and true organ of that will, we may fairly expect to find that will pronounced through the absolute majority, pervading every part of that instrument, and stamping its authority on the whole. Is such the fact? The very reverse.—Throughout the whole—from first to last—from beginning to the end—in its formation, adoption, and amendment, there is not the slightest evidence, trace, or vestige of the existence of the facts on which the Senator's theory rests; neither of the nation, nor its will, nor of the numerical majority of the whole, as its organ, as I shall next proceed to show.

The convention which formed it was called by a portion of the States; its members were all appointed by the States; received their authority from their separate States; voted by States in forming the Constitution; agreed to it when formed by States; transmitted it to Congress to be submitted to the States; transmitted to the States for their ratification; it was ratified by the people of each State in convention, each ratifying by itself, for itself, and bound exclusively by its own ratification, and by express provision it was not to go into operation, unless nine out of the twelve States should ratify, and then to be binding only between the States ratifying. It was thus put in the power of any four States, large or small, without regard to numbers, to defeat its adoption, which might have been done by a very small proportion of the whole, as will appear by reference to the first census.

That census was taken very shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, at which time the Federal population of the then twelve States was 3,482,279 of which the four smallest, Delaware, Rhode Island, Georgia, and New Hampshire, with a population of only 241,490, something more than the fourteenth part of the whole, could have defeated the ratification. Such was the total disregard of population in the adoption and formation of the Constitution.

It may, however, be said, it is true, that the Constitution is the work of the States, and that there was no nation prior to its adoption; but that its adoption fused the people of the States into one, so as to constitute a nation of what before constituted separate and independent sovereignties. Such an assertion would be directly in the teeth of the Constitution, which says that, when ratified, "it should be binding, (not over the States ratifying, for that would imply that it was imposed by some higher authority, nor between the individuals composing the States, for that would imply that they were all merged in one, but) between the States ratifying the same;" and thus by the strongest implication, recognizing them as the parties to the instrument, and as maintaining their separate and independent existence as States, after its adoption. But let that pass. I need not to rebut the Senator's theory—to test the truth of the assertion, that the Constitution has formed a nation of the people of these States. I go back to the grounds already taken, that if such be the fact—if they really form a nation, since the adoption of the Constitution, and the nation has a will, and the numerical majority is its only proper organ, in that case, the mode prescribed for the amendment of the Constitution would furnish abundant and conclusive evidence of the fact. But here again, as in its formation and adoption, there is not the slightest trace of evidence, that such is the fact; on the contrary, most conclusive to sustain the very opposite opinion.

There are two modes in which amendments to the Constitution may be proposed. The one, such as that now proposed, by a resolution to be passed by two thirds of both Houses; and the other by a call of a convention, by Congress, to propose amendments on which the application of two thirds of the States, neither of which give the least countenance to the theory of the Senator. In both cases the mode of ratification, which is the material point, is the same, and requires the concurrent assent of three fourths of the States, regardless of population, to ratify an amendment. Let us now pause for a moment to trace the effects of this provision.

There are now twenty six States, and the concurring assent, of course, of twenty States, is sufficient to ratify an amendment. It then results that twenty of the smaller States, of which Kentucky would be the largest, are sufficient for that purpose, with a population in federal numbers of only 7,652,097, less by several hundred thousand than the numerical majority of the whole, against the united voice of the other six, with a population of 8,216,279, exceeding the former by more than half a million. And yet this minority, under the amending power, may change, alter, modify or destroy every part of the Constitution, except that which provides for an equality of representation of the States in the Senate, while, as if in mockery and derision of the Senator's theory, nineteen of the larger States, with a population, in federal numbers, of 14,526,073, cannot, even if united to a man, alter a letter in the Constitution against the seven others, with a population of only 1,832,303; and thus, too, under the existing Constitution, which is supposed to form the people of these States into a nation. Finally, Delaware, with a population of little more than 77,000, can put her veto on all the other States, on a proposition to destroy the equality of the States in the Senate. (Can facts in so clearly illustrate the total disregard of the numerical majority, as well in the process