

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

MAY 6, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV. NO. 1

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY THOMAS WATSON.
At three dollars per annum—payable in advance.
BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend the act granting "Certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Blackwater rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, by the Board of Canal Commissioners appointed by her for that purpose, to contract for and construct that part of the canal round the Muscle shoals, beginning at Campbell's ferry, and running up the river to Lamb's ferry, before they contract for, or complete that part of the said contemplated canal between Campbell's ferry and Florence; any thing in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of the United States who have this matter in charge, to furnish to said Board of Commissioners, as soon as practicable, a plan of that section of the canal above contemplated first to be executed, connecting it with the river at or near to Campbell's ferry, and at the most eligible point at, or immediately below, Lamb's ferry, on the cheapest practicable plan, in conformity with said original act, to be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the section of said canal above Lamb's ferry, shall, by said Engineers, be so planned as to connect it with the deep water in the river at or above Lamb's ferry, and the section below Campbell's ferry, shall, in like manner, be connected with the deep water at or below said last mentioned ferry.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.
Approved, February 12, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to authorize the transportation of merchandise by land or by water with the benefit of drawback.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, the duties on which have been paid, or secured to be paid, may be transported by land, or partly by land, and partly by water, from the district into which they were imported to two other districts, and exported from either of them with the benefit of drawback: Provided, That all regulations and formalities now in force, relating to the transportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, by land or by water, from the district into which they were imported to another district, for the benefit of drawback, and such other regulations as are prescribed under and by virtue of the act to which this is an addition, for the further transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to other districts, shall be complied with: And provided also, That all the regulations and formalities now in force, respecting the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall be complied with, so far as may be consistent with the other provisions of the act to which this is an addition; and the secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate to be used, and the paths to be taken, on the transportation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, from the second district into which they may be so brought, to the third district.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

AN ACT to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proceeds of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, for the Seneca tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund; and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of six thousand dollars annually, in the way and manner as heretofore practiced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and forty dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in account of the deficiency, by that amount, in the sum paid over to said Indians the last year.

Approved, February 19, 1831.

AN ACT to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public land, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, lying West of the meridian line, in the Territory of Michigan, shall constitute a new land district; and, for the sale of the public lands within the said district, there shall be a Land Office established at such place within the said district, as the President of the United States may designate.

authorized to change the location of such office, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest may require it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Land Office now established at Monroe, shall be removed to the place designated for the location of this office, and the Register and Receiver of the Monroe Land Office, shall superintend the sales of public lands within said district, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, as are or may be by law provided, in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys in the several offices established for the sale of public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the public lands lying East of the Meridian line in the Territory aforesaid, which are not now embraced in the district of Detroit, be, and they are hereby, attached thereto; and it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in said district to deposit in the Land Office at Detroit all the records, books and papers, surveys, &c. which pertain to said Land Office at Monroe, which shall be kept by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Detroit, as a part of the records of said office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands as shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at Monroe or Detroit, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which are embraced within the provisions of this act, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale, by the Registers of the Land Offices to which they are hereby attached; and all provisions of law applicable to the public lands, to which this act applies, shall continue in full force and effect.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the State of Illinois as lies between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, bounded on the South by the base line, on the north by the northern boundary of that State, and on the extreme east by the third principal Meridian, be formed into a separate land district, the offices for which to be located where it will best accommodate purchasers and others, by the President; and a Register and Receiver shall be appointed at such time as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That another district be also formed in that State, on the north of the dividing line, between townships sixteen and seventeen north of base line, and east of the third principal Meridian, including all that part of the State to its northern boundary, the offices for which to be located by the President, where the public interest and the convenience of purchasers may require; and a Register and Receiver shall be appointed at such time as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Registers and Receivers shall reside, respectively, at the place where the Land Offices are located, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as may be by law provided in relation to the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States north-west of the river Ohio.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said land shall be disposed of, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of other lands of the United States: Provided, That no tracts of land excepted from sales by virtue of any former acts, shall be sold by virtue of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, lying in that part of the State of Indiana which is east of the Lake Michigan, bordering upon the northern line of said State, and not attached to any land district, shall be, and the same are hereby, attached to the Fort Wayne District.

Approved February 19, 1831.

AN ACT to alter and amend "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the vine and olive."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons entitled to lands, under a contract entered into on the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and nineteen, by the Secretary of the Treasury on the part of the United States, and Charles Villar, Agent of the Tombeebe Association, in pursuance of "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved on the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, their heirs, devisees or assigns, who appear by the report of William L. Adams, special agent of the Treasury, appointed in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to have complied with the conditions of settlement and cultivation, as stipulated for in said contract, or who shall hereafter make it appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that they have so complied, shall on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, receive a patent for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under said contract, their heirs, devisees, or assigns, who have failed to comply with the conditions of settlement and cultivation within the period required thereby, who at the time of the passage of this act shall be

same, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, receive a patent for the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the widow and children of any person who became entitled to an allotment of land under said contract, and died without performing the conditions required, shall, on paying into the Treasury, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, receive a patent for the same.

Approved, February 19, 1831.

AN ACT to amend the act for taking the fifth census

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for such of the assistants to the Marshals in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such Marshals, under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the first day of June, and for the Marshals of such States and Territories to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be deemed to release such Marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: And provided further, That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the Districts for which such returns shall be made, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the copies of returns and aggregate amounts directed to be filed by the Marshals with the Clerks of the several District Courts, and Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, shall be preserved by said Clerks, and remain in their offices respectively; and so much of the Act to which this is an amendment as requires that they shall be transmitted by said Clerks to the Department of State, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to note all the clerical errors in the returns of the Marshals and Assistants, whether in the additions, classification of inhabitants, or otherwise, and cause said notes to be printed with the aggregate returns of the Marshals, for the use of Congress.

Approved, 2d February, 1831.

AN ACT further supplemental to the act entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri," passed the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States do hereby relinquish to the inhabitants of the several towns or villages of Portage des Sioux, Saint Charles, Saint Louis, Saint Ferdinand, Villa a Robert, Carondelet, Saint Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, and Little Prairie, in the State of Missouri, all the right, title and interest, of the United States, in and to the town and village lots, out lots, common field lots, and commons, in, adjoining, and belonging to, the said towns or villages, confirmed to them respectively by the first section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri," passed the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; to be held by the inhabitants of the said towns and villages in full property, according to their several rights therein, to be regulated or disposed of to the use of the inhabitants, according to the laws of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the United States do hereby relinquish all their right, title, and interest, in and to the town and village lots, out lots, and common field lots, in the State of Missouri, reserved for the support of schools, in the respective towns and villages aforesaid, by the second section of the above recited act of Congress; and that the same shall be sold or disposed of, or regulated for the said purposes, in such manner as may be directed by the Legislature of said State.

Approved, January 27, 1831.

AN ACT making provision for the compensation of witnesses, and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to every witness summoned to attend the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck, there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance upon the said trial, the sum of four dollars; and also for mileage, at the rate of twenty cents for every mile distance coming to the city of Washington, and returning to the usual place of residence of the witnesses respectively, computing the said distance by the usual route of travel by land.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to ascertain and certify the amount due to each witness for attendance and mileage; which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to entitle the witness to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount certified to be due, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to the Marshal of the District of Columbia there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance upon the court of impeachment, during the said trial, the sum of five dollars, the amount to be ascertained and certified by the Secretary of the Senate; which certificate

shall be received from the Treasury of the United States, the amount certified to be due, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Marshal of the State of Missouri, the sum of fifty dollars, and to the Marshal of the Territory of Arkansas, the sum of five dollars, for serving and returning subpoenas for witnesses, issued by order of the said court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 13th January, 1831.

AN ACT to authorize the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, equipped and employed in the naval service of the United States, three schooners, not exceeding twelve guns each; and that the sum of eighty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sum appropriated by the act entitled, "An act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio," approved the twenty-sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philip Doddridge, the claimant of the Virginia military survey, numbered six thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, for seven hundred acres, being one of the Virginia military surveys, in the said act mentioned, lying between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio, the sum of five dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, until paid; the said Philip having already conveyed to the United States, the title to the said seven hundred acres of land, in the manner directed by the President of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress before recited.

This act shall commence and be in force from the passing thereof.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

AN ACT to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of the first June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States," as imposes a charge of ten dollars for passports, and of four dollars for a clearance, to any ship or vessel bound on a voyage to any foreign country, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, to take effect from and after the thirty-first day of March of the present year.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a patent to John Powell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue letters patent, in the usual form, to John Powell, for his invention of a machine "for the purpose of separating the metal from gold ore, and the auriferous earth of alluvial deposits," upon his compliance with all the provisions of the existing laws, except so far as they require, on the part of aliens, a residence of two years in the United States.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

AN ACT authorizing the sale of a tract of land therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to offer at public sale, as soon as may be, the southwest, northwest, and northeast quarters of section number twenty-five, of township number six, in range number one west, in the Cincinnati District, under the same rules and regulations that govern the sale of other public lands of the United States.

Approved, February 12, 1831.

RESOLUTION, in relation to the transmission of public documents printed by order of either House of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, shall be construed to repeal, or limit the operation of the act authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage, approved December nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 14th, 1830.

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the state of the Commonwealth: Mr. DESHA in the Chair, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker assumed the chair, and Mr. Desha reported that the Committee had taken under consideration sundry resolutions passed by the several State Legislatures, on the subject of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, and UNANIMOUSLY agreed to by the House, as follows:

The representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth in general assembly convened, having maturely considered the resolutions of sundry States in the Union, to the effect of certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, commonly called the Alien and Sedition laws, would be faithless indeed to themselves, and to those they represent, were they silently to acquiesce in the principles and doctrines attempted to be maintained in all those resolutions, that of Virginia only excepted.

To again enter the field of argument, and attempt more fully or forcibly to expose the unconstitutionality of those obnoxious laws, would, it is apprehended, be as unnecessary as unavailing. We cannot however but lament, that in the discussion of those interesting subjects, by sundry of the Legislatures of our sister States, unfounded suggestions, and uncandid insinuations, derogatory of the true character and principles of the good people of this Commonwealth, have been substituted in place of fair reasoning and sound argument.

Our opinions of these alarming measures of the General Government, together with our reasons for those opinions, were detailed with decency and with temper, and submitted to the discussion and judgment of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union. Whether the like decency and temper have been observed in the answers of most of those States who have dared or attempted to obviate the great truths contained in those resolutions, we have now only to submit to a candid world. Faithful to the true principles of the Federal Union, unconscious of any designs to disturb the harmony of that Union, and anxious only to escape the fangs of despotism, the good people of this Commonwealth are regardless of censure or obloquy.

Least, however, the silence of this Commonwealth should be construed into an acquiescence in the doctrines & principles advanced and attempted to be maintained in the said answers, or least those of our fellow citizens throughout the Union, who so widely differ from us on those important subjects, should be deluded by the expectation, that we shall be deterred from what we conceive our duty; or shrink from the principles contained in those resolutions; therefore,

Resolved, That this Commonwealth consider the Federal Union upon the terms and for the purposes specified in the late compact, as conducive to the liberty and happiness of the several States; That it does now unequivocally declare its attachment to the Union, and to that compact, agreeable to its obvious and real intention, and will be among the last to seek its dissolution: That if those who administer the General Government be permitted to transgress the limits fixed by that compact, by a total disregard to the special delegations of power therein contained, an annihilation of the State Governments, and the erection upon their ruins of a general consolidated government, will be the inevitable consequence: That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers. That the several States who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy: That this Commonwealth does, upon the most deliberate reconsideration declare, that the said Alien and Sedition laws are, in their opinion, palpable violations of the said Constitution; and however cheerfully it may be disposed to surrender its opinion to a majority of its sister States in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy; yet in momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally wound the best rights of the citizen, it would consider a silent acquiescence as highly criminal: That although the Commonwealth, as a party to the federal compact, will bow to the laws of the Union, yet it does at the same time declare, that it will not now, nor ever hereafter, cease to oppose in a constitutional manner, any attempt, from what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact. And, finally, in order that no pretexts or arguments may be drawn from a supposed acquiescence on the part of this Commonwealth in the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the federal compact; this Commonwealth does hereby enter against them, its SOLEMN PROTEST.

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Extract, &c.
Attest: THOMAS TODD, C. L. R.
IN SENATE, Nov. 22, 1796.
Read and concurred in.
Attest: B. THURSTON, C. S.

Extract of a letter from THOMAS TODD, Esq., to WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq., dated 24th December 1825.

DEAR SIR—I see as you do, and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides which the Federal branch of our government is making towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the States, and the consequent

annihilation of the State Governments, and the erection upon their ruins of a general consolidated government, will be the inevitable consequence: That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers. That the several States who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy: That this Commonwealth does, upon the most deliberate reconsideration declare, that the said Alien and Sedition laws are, in their opinion, palpable violations of the said Constitution; and however cheerfully it may be disposed to surrender its opinion to a majority of its sister States in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy; yet in momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally wound the best rights of the citizen, it would consider a silent acquiescence as highly criminal: That although the Commonwealth, as a party to the federal compact, will bow to the laws of the Union, yet it does at the same time declare, that it will not now, nor ever hereafter, cease to oppose in a constitutional manner, any attempt, from what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact. And, finally, in order that no pretexts or arguments may be drawn from a supposed acquiescence on the part of this Commonwealth in the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the federal compact; this Commonwealth does hereby enter against them, its SOLEMN PROTEST.

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