

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND  
NEWBORN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

OCTOBER 12, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV...NO. 26.

**PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.**

At three dollars per annum—payable in advance.  
No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up.  
Remittances by mail will be guaranteed by the Editor.  
Whoever will secure the payment of five papers shall have the sixth GRATIS.

## Sylvester's,

NO. 130, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
FIRE THE GREAT GUNS!  
UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

Drawing of the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 18, (called the Mammoth Lottery) Sept. 21, 4 22 31 21 8 14  
Combination 4, 22, 21, the GRAND CAPITAL of \$50,000, was actually sent in a Whole Ticket to Pittsburg, Pa. It was only fourteen days ago I sold at the same place, the \$10,000 prize in a Whole Ticket! Who can equal the ever and all lucky Sylvester,—who not only pays the Capitals without "gauging," but never publishes the names of fortunate holders. For the truth of my selling the Capitals, I can refer to the Managers.

Orders, in all cases, must be addressed to the subscriber, who is licensed by the State, and in all instances sells the original tickets and shares. Persons who deal with Sylvester will receive GRATIS the "Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and New York Price Current," published every Wednesday, containing much useful information to my distant Patrons.

The following Classes will next be Drawn.  
October 19, Extra 29.

Numbers, 32 in a Package, 10 drawn ballots.  
CAPITALS, \$40,000, \$10,000,  
Tickets \$10.

Packages of 22 Tickets cost \$220 00  
Warranted to draw 120 00  
October 26, Extra 20.

66 Numbers, 22 in a Package, 10 drawn ballots.  
HIGHEST PRIZE \$20,000.  
Tickets \$7; Lowest Prize \$6.

Packages of 22 Tickets cost \$110 00  
Warranted to draw 45 90

N. B. A Lottery will be drawn every Wednesday; those wishing to adventure need only remit any amount they please, and the original tickets will be forwarded.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in North Carolina for their liberal support. He always has acted and will continue to act in a manner worthy of their patronage. There are so many pretenders to public patronage, that it is requisite my friends should again be reminded that I have no connexion with any other person, and that orders in all cases, must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER, Broker,  
New York.

New York, Sept. 30, 1831.

The Editor of the Washington Union, Turborough Press, Western Carolinian, Miners' & Farmers' Journal, North Carolina Journal, and Raleigh Star, will give me three insertions and forward their accounts to J. Sylvester.

## SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE.

Another great, grand and glorious victory—I thought so—No mistake in Schuyler—No sham—Splendid realities—Just like Schuyler—Drawing of the N. Y. Mammoth Lottery, Extra Class No. 18—

4 22 31 21 8 14  
No. 21 31 4, the capital of \$20,000, was actually sold by Schuyler, to two gentlemen from the South. By special permission, I am allowed to publish their names. It is but seldom I have this privilege from the lucky holders of the many splendid capitals that are weekly obtained from my office. The names of the holders of the prizes are Messrs. Benjamin C. Eaton of Halifax N. C. & James Gordon of Norfolk, Virginia. The prize was presented the day after the drawing, and the current cash promptly paid for the same, and the ticket is, as usual, displayed in Schuyler's window. I also sold many other of the comfortable, too numerous to mention in this advertisement—particulars in my Lottery Herald. The largest capital of \$50,000, was sent by the Managers to their Agent at Pittsburg, Penn.; no vender in this city had anything to do with it. This notice is necessary, in consequence of one of the Venders, who endeavors to puff the public into a belief that he had sent it out of the city. The other prizes were sold in small shares in this city.

Orders from abroad, for prizes as usual, to be directed  
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,  
New York.

## SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. CLEATHERALL proposes to open a SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, in NEWBORN, on the first of November next. Parents and Guardians desirous of placing young Ladies under her charge, are requested to intimate the same to Mrs. Margaret Scott, on Pollok-street, or to J. Burgwyn, Esq. on East Front-street. TERMS—as usual.

A few young Ladies will be taken as Boarders, and particular attention will be paid to their manners and behavior, so as to render them, on leaving School, fit to enter society, or to superintend the management of domestic affairs.

Teachers of Music, and of Dancing, will be procured as soon as the necessary number of pupils are engaged. French and Drawing will be taught. Further particulars will be communicated hereafter.

REFERENCE.  
Rev. J. R. GOODMAN,  
Hon. JOHN R. DONNELL,  
JOHN H. BRYAN, Esq. (Tol.),  
J. S. HAWKS, Esq. Washington—JOHN BURGWIN, Esq.  
New York, 1831.

## ANOTHER SPLENDID VICTORY FOR UNPARALLELED CLARK AND CO.

who are continually selling the capitals in every lottery. Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, extra class No. 18, for 1831, drawn Wednesday, September 21st, 1831:  
4 22 31 21 8 14

Which gives the following splendid result—Comb. 4, 21, 31, the Grand Capital Prize of \$50,000, sent to Pittsburg, Penn. and the following Capital Prizes were sold by Clark & Co.  
Comb. 21, 8, 14, \$2500, whole ticket; 21, 31, 22, \$1000, do. do.; 22, 31, 21, in \$1000, in shares; 31, 21, 14, \$500; 22, 8, 14, \$806.

The above capitals were actually sold and paid at the above office.  
CLARK & CO. are continually selling the capitals in every lottery. For instance, look and behold what splendid luck in the two late lotteries:—The Mammoth Lottery, which was drawn on Wednesday, 15th ult. the following capitals were sold and paid, viz: Comb. 26, 13, 14, the capital of \$20,000, sold to a gentleman of this city; comb. 21 26 31, \$5000, sent to Long Island; comb. 31 13 21, \$2000, sold in a whole ticket to a gentleman in Pearl street; and in class extra No. 14, drawn on Wednesday, 1st June, the following splendid capital—comb. 3 1 29, \$30,000, was sold and paid to a young lady of this city. For the capitals, apply at the above lucky office, where have been sold and paid, prizes of \$50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 6 of \$10,000 each, also a host of \$5000, &c.

To those who purchase a package of whole, or shares of tickets, a liberal deduction will be allowed. Address  
CLARK & CO. 210 1/2 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.  
Orders per mail promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on favourable terms. Purchasers of tickets at Clark & Co's office, will receive "Clark & Co's Weekly Messenger," without charge. We refer those with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, to Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, New York.  
New York, Sept. 30, 1831.

## FRESH FAMILY FLOUR, &c.

20 Half bbls. fresh ground Flour, from new wheat, "fancy brand."  
1/2 bbl. Soda Crackers,  
Ditto—ditto Butter do.  
10 bbls. Pilot Bread,  
10 do. Navy do.  
10 do. Apple Brandy,  
2 hds. N. E. Rum,  
2 do. Rye Whiskey,  
5 bbls. superior old Monongahela ditto,  
2 do. Jamaica Rum,  
1 bbl. best Winter Sperm Oil,  
1 do. Train Oil,  
Chewing TOBACCO, of various qualities, received this day per schooner John, from Baltimore, and for sale by  
JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.  
Sept. 7.

## M. STEVENSON, Senr.

BEGS leave to correct an erroneous impression which has been unfairly made on the public mind. He takes this method of stating, that his HEARSE is kept for the accommodation of every decent family who shall be so unfortunate as to require its use. His personal attendance at Funerals is likewise offered to all persons of the same description, and no pains shall be spared, on his part, to have the solemnities conducted with sobriety, decency and good order. It is hoped that the following reasonable charges will be satisfactory.  
Neatest Mahogany Coffin, for a grown person, with linings and trimmings; (including an engraved Silver Plate); together with his personal attendance, and the use of his horse and Bier, \$35  
Neatest stained Poplar or Pine Coffin, with engraved Silver Plate, and a case in the bottom of the grave; together with horse, Hearse and attendances, \$25  
Plain, stained Poplar Coffin, lined with Cambric, but without the Silver Plate, \$10  
Plain, stained Coffin, with a neat pinked Cambric border, but without lining, \$8  
Common Parish Coffins, \$4  
Children's Coffins & Funerals, in the above proportion. Newborn, Aug. 31, 1831.

## JOHN W. NELSON,

CABINET MAKER.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has resumed to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials: and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity.  
He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—Newborn, June 1st, 1831.

## WILLIAM WADE,

CABINET MAKER.  
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the building on Pollok-Street, lately occupied by Mr. John W. Nelson. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and will make and repair Furniture on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.  
MAHOGANY and common COFFINS, will be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and his personal attendance given on Funeral occasions.  
Newborn, 28th Sept. 1831.

## COTTON BAGGING, BALE ROPE, &c.

30 Pieces 42 inch Dunder Hemp Bagging,  
20 coils Bale Rope,  
4 bales Spun Cotton 950 lbs. assorted from No. 5 to 15  
1 bale low priced 3-4 Brown Sheetings,  
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin,  
1 hd. first quality N. O. Sugar,  
6 bbls and tierces W. I. ditto,  
8 casks good Cheese,  
1 hd. first quality W. I. Ram,  
4 bags Green Coffee,  
2 boxes Soap,  
25 bars English and Swedes Iron, assorted from 1 to 2 to 6 inches wide.  
Received per schooner Francis Withers, from New York, and for sale by  
JOS. M. GRANADE & Co.  
Newborn, Sept. 28.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Newborn have determined to sell all the real estate in Newborn and its vicinity, and all the slaves which they have taken in payment of debts. They will receive private proposals for all part of the undementioned property, until the 17th of October next, at which time, being the first day of the Superior Court of Craven, at the Court House in Newborn, they will expose the same, or all which may not be sold in the mean time, to public sale, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, upon the following terms:  
The real property will be sold on a credit of one and two years, drawing interest from the time when possession is to be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved sureties, and also a deed of trust on the property. In all cases wherein a different time is not named for delivering possession, the purchaser is to take possession immediately. The slaves are to be sold on a credit of ninety days, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved sureties, drawing interest from the date. Wherever it is desired by the purchaser, either of land or slaves, the Bank will take payment in its own Stock, a share being valued at \$65, provided such payment be actually made by a transfer of the shares within fifteen days after the sale.  
THE REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD IS AS FOLLOWS:  
That valuable and well known PLANTATION on Brices Creek, containing about 800 acres, now occupied by Col. Eli Ward, lately belonging to James G. Stanly, Esq. Of this possession will be delivered on the first of January next.  
The residue of that well known PLANTATION and the adjacent lands in Jones County, on Trent River and Island Creek, lately belonging to John Stanly, Esq. and whereof a part has been conveyed to Major Alfred Stanly. The part to be sold contains the Mill and Mill seat, and is believed about 1700 acres of land.  
A Tract of Land on Neuse Road, about two miles from Newborn, containing 62 acres, and purchased by M. C. Stephens from Durant Hatch.  
A tract on the same road, about 5 or 6 miles from Newborn, containing about 196 acres, commonly called the Folly place, bought by John C. Stanly from Frederick Fonville.  
The well known tract in that neighborhood, called Cedar Grove, containing about 300 acres.  
A tract in the same neighborhood, called the Durham tract, containing about 200 acres.  
Another tract in that neighborhood, called the Good tract, containing about 360 acres.  
And another, bought by J. C. Stanly, of Sanders and Clark, and containing about 200 acres.  
Also, the following Lots, and parts of Lots, in Newborn.  
The four well known tenements with brick Stores thereon, on Lot No. 51, Craven-St. The Lot extends 214 feet in depth. Of the upper tenement, possession may be had immediately, but of the three others, it will be delivered on the 7th January.  
Part of Lot No. 50, on Craven-street, directly North of Mr. Isaac Taylor's, extending 53 feet in front and 214 in depth.  
A part of said Lot, directly back of Mr. Taylor's, extending East and West 78 feet, and North and South, 53 feet.  
Part of Lots No. 341 and 342, on Johnston-street, back of the Academy, extending along that street 214 feet, and 144 in depth, conveyed to M. C. Stephens by John C. Osborn.  
Part of the Lot No. 77, at the corner of Pollok and Middle-streets, frequently called the Griffin Lot, extending 107 feet 3 inches on Middle-st. and 77 on Pollok-Street. William Hindes has a lease, of which about three years have to run, on a part. The purchaser is to be entitled to the rent from the day of sale.  
The Northern half of the Water Front of Lot No. 118, on Neuse River.  
The Water Front of Lot No. 119, on Neuse River.  
The front of Lot No. 109, on Neuse, at the corner of East Front and Change-streets.  
The improved Lot No. 284, at the corner of New and Hancock-streets, where John C. Stanly resides.  
The Lot No. 126, and part of Lots No. 125 and 127, at the corner of Union and Graves-streets, constituting the tenement where Mr. James G. Stanly lately resided, and which is now occupied by Col. Ward.  
The Lot No. 353, on Queen-street, where Boston now resides.  
The Lot No. 39, on Broad-street, subject to a life estate in Bob Liston and Evaline.  
Lot No. 305, on New-street, where Juno Forbes resides, to which is attached a small slip of Lot No. 306. On this, there are one or more leases, it is believed, and if so, the purchaser is to have the benefit of them from day of sale.  
Two Lots in Dryborough, conveyed to M. C. Stephens, by Cornelius Weeks, joining lots formerly owned by Samuel Chapman, deceased, and back of M. Wilson's residence.  
A piece of land of 3 1/2 acres, adjoining Dryborough, on the East side of the road to Smith's Ferry, opposite the land of Mr. Hawks.  
And about ten Slaves.  
By order of the President and Directors,  
JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.  
August 29th, 1831.

## TAILORING.

OWING to the pressure of the times, the subscriber has determined to reduce his prices to the following rates, viz:  
For making fine Cloth Coats, \$4 50  
" Common do. 3 50  
" Homespun do. 2 50  
" Fine Pantaloon, 1 00  
" Common do. 0 75  
" Fine Vests, 1 00  
" Common do. 0 75  
For Cutting Coats, 0 40  
" Pantaloon, 0 20  
" Vests, 0 20  
And in proportion for other work not specified. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures those who may employ him that their work will be done faithfully, in the latest fashions, and with all practicable dispatch. His shop is on Craven-Street, a few doors South of the Bank of Newborn.  
SPENCE P. WILLIS.  
Newborn, Sept. 28, 1831.

## From the United States Gazette.

MR. CALHOUN'S DECLARATION.  
Messrs. Editors: Having listened to a dialogue between a Virginian and a Pennsylvanian on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's Nullification sentiments, I have written it down, from memory, and offer it to your attention, as comprising the fullest discussion that I have yet seen attempted, and of this interesting question.  
A. A.

Pennsylvanian—I have been regretting very much that Mr. Calhoun has obliged me to give him up as a politician, for I really entertained a great regard for him, and hoped to see him, at some future time, in the Presidential Chair.  
Virginian—I never had any such very exalted opinion of the Vice President, but I have seen nothing in his recent publication, to make me think less highly of him than before. Why do you give him up?  
P. Because he has avowed himself a Nullifier; and no man can be fit to fill the Executive Chair, if instead of executing the laws, he stands ready to approve of their being nullified.  
V. Does Mr. Calhoun maintain that a law may be rightfully nullified?  
P. So I understand him. Do not you?  
V. Certainly not. His doctrine is, I believe, that acts of the General Government, which are not laws, may be rightfully resisted by the State Governments; but this is only when such act is plainly, palpably, and mischievously a violation of the Constitution, and therefore not a law.  
P. But he says the State may judge whether the act is or is not an infraction of the Constitution.— Surely, this is allowing one State to nullify the acts of all the others?  
V. You will allow, that if the act of twenty-three of the States be clearly and indisputably unconstitutional and oppressive towards the remaining one, this one has a right to resist, or, in other words, nullify such iniquitous and unjustifiable act.  
Suppose an extreme case. Imagine that a direct tax on Pennsylvania alone, were enacted by Congress, and sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court; would your State submit, and pay it?  
P. No, certainly; because such a law would be plainly unconstitutional.  
V. Very well, all that Mr. Calhoun contends for is the right to interpose the protection of the State Government, in defence of the rights of the citizen, when those rights are invaded by a plain, intentional, and injurious violation of the Constitution. So that you agree with him in the principle, although perhaps not in the application of it.  
P. As to the principle of such resistance, I agree, if that be his doctrine. But I do not grant that a State has any right to interfere. The people could defend themselves against such oppressions. It is the error of Mr. Calhoun, that he considers the General Government as emanating from the States, and not from the people. Mr. Adams, in his late oration, has treated this subject unanswerably. The idea of calling the Constitution a mere compact between the States, is absurd, and leads to all the nonsense of Nullification, and treason.  
V. Mr. Adams has given a strong argument, but not unanswerable. Much may be said on both sides of this question; and you must not allow your horror of treason or disunion, to frighten you from looking at the historical and political questions, fairly and candidly.  
P. I am disposed to do so; but surely the people made the Constitution; and Mr. Adams mentions a curious fact, that the word sovereign does not occur at all in the Declaration of Independence, as applied to a State.  
V. True; but it must be also admitted that the Revolutionary Congress emanated from the colonies—not from the people directly, but the respective Colonial Governments. The Representatives voted by States, even on the question of the Declaration of Independence.  
P. Yet they signed it, as Mr. Adams observes, without distinction of States, as if they represented, jointly, the whole American people.  
V. The signing, by the Members, was very honorable to them individually, under the perilous circumstances of the times, but was not an act of any political consequence. They could not have intended, by signing promiscuously, to signify that they represented the whole United States indiscriminately.— Mr. Carroll did not surely pretend to represent Massachusetts, nor Mr. Adams to represent Virginia. Each Delegate acted under special instructions from the Colonial or State Legislatures. Virginia instructed her Delegates to move for a Declaration of Independence; but she did not pretend to instruct any Delegates besides her own. So of the rest; and it is remarkable, that in Pennsylvania, instructions had been given to vote against Independence: the people were, nevertheless, for it, but they did not undertake to instruct their Pennsylvania Members, except by means of a Convention of Deputies, which acted upon the Legislature, or "Assembly," and induced that body to change the instructions. No one disputed that the "General Assembly," in which the State sovereignty resided, was alone competent to instruct the Representatives in Congress, and bid them vote in favor of Independence.  
P. But there is no such thing as sovereignty, except in the people.—Mr. Adams has shown this conclusively.  
V. I do not say that sovereignty means despotic power, as Mr. Adams seems to take for granted. But I will show you, directly, that such a thing as State sovereignty was acknowledged by our revolutionary patriots, very early in the struggle. As to the argument drawn from the mode in which the Members of the Congress placed their names to the Declaration, you must remember that the Declaration was issued with only the names of John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary; but, just then, the British landed on Long Island, in great force, and defeated the American army—every thing wore a gloomy and discouraging aspect, and the Members of Congress, by a subsequent and unanimous vote, resolved to place their names along-side of Hancock's, to show that they did not shrink from the consequences, nor desire to conceal their respective agency in the audacious act.  
P. I admit this fact does not help Mr. Adams's argument. But, in whose name was the Declaration issued?  
V. In the name and on behalf of "these States." The expressions are, however, somewhat mixed, I think. Here is the document itself—let us look to the concluding paragraph: "We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, &c.  
P. Then it was declared by the authority of the people.  
V. Yes, that the Colonies are free and independent States—not one free and independent State, or nation, or people. But you must look a little further to see how the ideas of our fathers settled down into notions of separate State sovereignties. And though Mr. Adams is right in saying that no one of the States had a right to secede from the Union with the rest, yet surely if all the States agree that each

should possess a separate sovereignty, it was competent for them to do so.  
P. You refer, I presume, to the Confederation.  
V. I do. A Committee of Congress was appointed a month before the Declaration of Independence, to prepare a plan of Confederation; in 1778 a circular letter was sent by Congress to those States which had not authorized their Delegates to ratify the Confederation, as then reported. In this circular the Confederation is called a "compact"—the very word used by Mr. Calhoun; and, more, a compact to which States are the parties. The Confederation itself provides, in the second article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."  
The existence of State sovereignties was thus distinctly admitted, and if you say there is now no such thing in existence, you must show how and when these sovereignties were lost or relinquished.  
P. The Confederation was superseded by the Constitution, which was formed because a Government less dependant on State authorities was necessary for the welfare of the people.  
V. Yes; but if you argue, that a consolidated Government was established in which State sovereignties were wholly merged, you will have a hard task on your hands; and must over-rule your late Governor and distinguished Chief Justice McKean, whose opinion Mr. Calhoun has cited.  
P. McKean was certainly a patriot, a man of distinguished usefulness in the Revolution—a man of talents, and one that must have known how the matter was understood at the time—but he was not infallible.  
V. Let us look at his decision in Cobbet's case, and see if it bears the mark of heresy, or looks reasonable and constitutional. It took place in 1798, before South Carolina Nullification was talked or dreamed of. Here is the third volume of "Dallas's Reports," and I turn to page 473, for the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in Cobbet's case:  
"Before the Constitution was adopted," [says the Chief Justice] "the several States had absolute and unlimited sovereignty within their respective boundaries; all the powers, legislative, executive and judicial, excepting those granted to Congress under the old Constitution. They now enjoy them all, excepting such as are granted to the Government of the United States by the present instrument and the adopted amendments, which are for particular purposes only."  
Now, where is the error of this decision?  
P. I am not prepared to say that it is error. I don't like the word sovereignty, because it conveys no clear idea to my mind; but, that, whatever rights the States, as such, possessed before making the Constitution, and which they did not then give up, remain in them yet, is not denied or doubted.  
V. I beg pardon. It is not only doubted, but very often denied; and the newspaper writers seem generally, in your State at least, to take for granted, that the General Government is sovereign—that to question the extent of its power, is treason—to hint that some share of authority or sovereignty is still reserved or vested in the States, is disunion—and that passive obedience to the General Government, right or wrong, is the bounden duty of every American! Mr. Calhoun has said he approves and adopts the opinion of the Supreme Court of your State, as his political creed; you say the positions laid down by the Court are not error, and you yet condemn Mr. Calhoun as a nullifier and disorganizer.  
P. I cannot condemn him for being in accordance with our Supreme Court. But does he not go much further?  
V. I am not sure that he goes even so far. The Chief Justice adds to the sentence that I just now read, this remarkable expression—"the Constitution of the United States is a league, or treaty, made by the individual States as one party, and all the States as the other party." Now, this is precisely the doctrine for which Mr. Calhoun has been so much censured, namely: that "the Constitution is a compact, to which each State is a party," the doctrine which you think is the fountain of all heresy. The Court went further, for they said that if one State differed from the rest about the meaning of any one clause, sentence, or word in the "league," or "treaty," *vide*, the Constitution, there is no provision in the Constitution that the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall control and be decisive, nor can Congress, by a law, confer such power upon that Court.  
P. How then did Chief Justice McKean suppose such a question was to be determined?  
V. He says there is a defect, in this respect, and each State must retain its own interpretation till the people adjust the affair, by making amendments in the constitutional way.  
P. What is the meaning of the State retaining its own interpretation?  
V. It means, surely, just what Mr. Calhoun does, when he says the State may interpose its sovereignty to protect its citizens, until the appeal is made and decided.  
But the difference is here: your Supreme Court, composed of Judges McKean, Shippen, Yeates, and Smith—all federalists except the Chief Justice—say that this interposition may be constitutionally made, whenever a difference of opinion arises as to the construction of the Constitution in reference to the powers of the General Government. But Mr. Calhoun says it is only to be in the last resort, and in case of an unquestionable and proposed violation of the Constitution.  
Which is the greatest nullifier, your Supreme Court or Mr. Calhoun?  
P. In that view of it, the Court is worse than the Vice President. But the whole mistake arises from considering the Constitution as the work of the States, and not of the people at large.  
V. In 1775, there was a meeting of Commissioners from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, to "consider of the best means of remedying the defects of the Federal Government."  
These Commissioners agreed upon a circular to the Legislatures of the several States, recommending the appointment of Commissioners, to meet at Philadelphia, to devise such provisions as might render the Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for the purpose to Congress, to be agreed to by Congress, and confirmed by the Legislatures of the several States.  
The Congress and the State Legislatures were to do the whole: And this was the plan, as recommended by a resolve in Congress, approving of the purpose of a Convention—but without the least reference to the people, independent of the States in their corporate or sovereign capacity.  
P. These historical details are interesting, as objects of curiosity. But, after all, the Constitution was agreed upon as the work of the people, and so declared to be. It commences with the words "We, the people of the United States," &c.  
V. But it concludes with providing that the ratifications of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient, &c. It was an affair of compromise entirely, and that the State sovereignties were not merged in this new scheme of Government, appears from several considerations: