NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY....THE CONSTITUTION....UNION.

VOL. XVI. NEWBERN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1833. NO. 832.

PUBLISHED
BY THOMAS WATSON.

TERMS,

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.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED

THE HARBINGER.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY I. C. PATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of strictire, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very term run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raising expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our state, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

The HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year.—The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Chapel Hill, January 26, 1833.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE EXAMINER,

A Daily and Tri-weekly Evening Newspaper,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT *idolatry* is to the *Church*, *man-worship* is to the *State*. The fatal rock upon which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of *principles* in a blind devotion to *men*. Within the last twenty years, all parties have been guilty of this political sin; and, unless its onward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, *all will be lost*.

The discontinuance on the last day of December, of "the Banner of the Constitution," published weekly for three years, under the editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of STATE RIGHTS without a paper at the North, through which the great political questions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by *personal* or *party* considerations. The unexampled unanimity which has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States *in favor of a consolidated government*, has cast a deep gloom over the minds of the consistent few who remain true to *the Republican faith of '98*; and any attempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by bringing into power Mr. Jefferson *and his principles*, would seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Desperate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be extended to this overture IT SHALL BE MADE. The friends of Liberty and the Union, *as guaranteed by the Constitution*, in this quarter, are not disposed to abandon, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers; but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only maintain a press by the co-operation of those who are more deeply interested than themselves in the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Should a reduction of the Tariff take place during the present session of Congress, it is highly probable that an effort will be made at the North, during the next few years, to restore it. With this view, all the calamities which may result from over trading, over manufacturing, over speculating, over banking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American System; and the friends of *Free Trade* will find it no easy task to stand up against this probable reaction, in demonstrating to their fellow citizens the true cause of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co-operation above referred to, it has been resolved to propose the establishment of a *Daily* and *Tri-weekly* paper, in the city of Philadelphia to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following plan.

1. THE EXAMINER will be a *regular newspaper*, and will be printed in newspaper form, of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the usual supply of foreign and domestic news, commercial intelligence, and literary and miscellaneous selections expected in a daily newspaper. It will give copious extracts from the Proceedings of Congress, and will carefully preserve all the State Papers and Public Documents of an important nature that may appear.

Political Economy, in all its branches, including Pauper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Currency, and all other matters of public concern, shall be freely discussed.

The affairs of South America will be frequently brought into view; and in reference to Brazil, there will be copious extracts from a manuscript journal kept by the Editor, during a residence of near five years in that country.

2. In its political department the Examiner will advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCRTINES of '98, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the ALIEN and SEDITION LAWS; and as maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, and M'Kean, and the other orthodox and distinguished champions of the Republican party.

3 It will consequently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson.

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, *shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned!*"

"Liberty of the Tongue—Liberty of the Press—Liberty of the Conscience—*Liberty of the Hand*"

"*Freedom of Industry*, as sacred as freedom of the speech or of the press."

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights *as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns.*"

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations."

"Taxes—as many as are necessary, and no more; as long as necessary, and no longer," and lastly,

"Equal Equality of rights and duties, of benefits and burdens, as the basis of the Union."

4. It will oppose *monopolies, special privileges* and *sinecures*, of every description, as interfering with the *equality of rights* upon which our institutions are founded, and will oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, as well as of inexpediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government of any National or Treasury Bank.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expenditures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments belongs the sole power to construct roads and canals by their own means, or by the incorporation of companies. It will oppose all appropriations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all usurpations of authority by any branch of the Federal Government.

9. It will also be opposed, and in an especial manner, to *man worship*, the bane of Republics; and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, to *whatever party they may profess to belong*. This, however, it will do, in a mode which shall not degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of scurrility or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to *secure its permanent establishment*, of which due notice will be given; and should this not take place before the first of May next *it will be abandoned.*

TERMS.

Price of the daily paper, per annum, $8
" of the tri-weekly paper (which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertisements, each of which will appear at least once, 5

Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. *without defalcation*, and annually thereafter, *in advance.*

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters *enclosing five dollars and upwards, or the names of five responsible subscribers.* The transmission of money by mail to be at the risk of the publisher.

CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1833.

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rule and regulations, to wit. First—all payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders.

JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*

January 18th 1833.

THREE ABLE AND POPULAR

ENGLISH PERIODICALS,

At seven Dollars.

THE subscribers propose to republish Blackwood's Magazine, The Metropolitan, and The Foreign Quarterly Review, commencing with the January numbers of 1833, as soon as they are received in this country, and continuing them in weekly numbers, (as far as the receipt will admit of regularity,) so as to furnish the entire matter of the three works within the year.

The works proposed to be republished are of established character for the ability and interest with which they are conducted:—

BLACKWOOD is well known as the ablest and most interesting of the Foreign Periodicals. Its present cost to subscribers in this country is $11.

THE METROPOLITAN is a new Periodical, edited by Thomas Campbell, (recently editor of the New Monthly,) and Thomas Moore, assisted by Harrison, (author of a Diary of a Physician,) Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton, and other writers of high reputation. The cost of the Metropolitan is $15.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW is devoted principally to Continental Literature, and is conducted with great talent. It treats of the literature and institutions of this country with impartiality, and often in terms of high and deserved commendation. It enjoys at present a higher reputation than either of the English or Scottish Reviews. The subscription price is $9.

The expensiveness of the original publications prevents any extensive circulation of them in this country—the separate cost of the cheapest being 30 per cent. above that of the whole in the proposed republication; and the cost of the three not less than $35, five times the cost of the re-print.

No intermixture of the works will be permitted to occur, but all the articles of each No. will be printed consecutively as in the original, and in such manner that at the close of the year each work can be separated by the binder, and bound by itself.

The work will be handsomely printed with new type, on fine paper, in Imperial Octavo, (Quarto Form,) in weekly Nos. of 16 pages each. The irregular receipt of the Periodicals may occasion some, but, it is hoped, not any serious irregularity in the publication. Several works being published in weekly numbers, the long intervals in which none are received, followed by an over supply, "all in a heap," will be avoided, and a more reasonable and regular allowance of reading ensured.

Terms—Seven Dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first No.

PECK & NEWTON.

New Haven, January st, 1833.

☞ Subscriptions received by

THOMAS WATSON.

Land Adjoining Town

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, agent for EDWARD G. PASTEUR, will Sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday the 25th day of February, (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,) all the LAND (except one Lot) belonging to EDWARD G. PASTEUR, adjoining the town of Newbern, on its Northern Boundary. The Land will be sold in Whole or Half Acre Lots. There will be left open on the Land two Streets, which shall be confirmed to the purchasers or the public, one of them beginning near the residence of M. C. Stephens, Esq. and the other near the residence of Jacob Gooding, Esq. and running from the Town line to the Northern line of the Land. Also, one half of Lot No. 246, on Broad Street, near the former residence of the late Vine Allen, Esq. The subscriber reserves to himself the privilege of making one bid on each Lot.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums under $100; one-third cash, and the balance payable in two equal instalments, in 6 and 12 months from the sale. Notes with approved security will be required. The subscriber will sell the Land, or any part of it, at private sale.

JNO. I. PASTEUR.

Newbern, 24th Jan. 1833.

CHARLES S. WARD,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Has for sale, at his Shop, next door to Bell's Tavern,

A GENEERL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS & PAINT BRUSHES.

Oil, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery and Cosmetics.

The above articles are fresh, and of the very best quality.

Newbern, February 1st, 1833.

THE FORM BOOK,

CONTAINING Three Hundred of the most approved Precedents for Conveyancing, Arbitration, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts for Money, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Copartnerships, Leases, Petitions, and Wills, besides many other subjects referred to in the Index. By a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.—For sale by

T. WATSON.

"*The Form Book.*—This valuable publication contains near three hundred of the most approved precedents for the various kinds of conveyancing which occur in the ordinary way of business between man and man. A work like this cannot fail to prove of general utility. Every man who has it in his possession, may prepare for himself various documents, for which he has hitherto been compelled to pay large sums of money to scriveners, and by perusing its contents acquire much useful informationon various topics of general interest."—*Daily Chronicle.*

January 7.

Congress of the United States.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1833.

IN SENATE.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, took the floor. He did not believe, he said, that he should be able to say any thing to equal the high intellectual entertainment which the gentlemen who preceded him in this discussion had furnished to the Senate. But he would endeavor to remunerate whatever attention the Senate might give to his plain, homely effort, by the brevity of his remarks. If he had consulted the admonitions of discretion, rather than of duty, he should have been silent, nor have offered to oppose his views to those of gentlemen of such distinguished ability. But the bill before the Senate involved questions of such magnitude, that he could not content himself with a silent vote upon it. The subject was of high interest to the State which he had the honor in part to represent, both as a member of the common Union, and in reference to her peculiar position, bordering, as she does, upon the State out of whose legislation arose this question. This obligation of duty derived additional force from the Resolutions of the State of North Carolina, instructing her Senators to exert their influence to obtain a "*peaceable adjustment* of this controversy," and to produce a restoration of harmony between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. While it always afforded him pleasure to comply with the requests of his constituents, in obeying their injunctions on this occasion, he followed also the dictates of his own judgment and ardent wishes. It was his earnest hope that this contest, which was now assuming an angry and threatening aspect, should be settled in a peaceable manner. He need not say that he disapproved of the course of South Carolina, or that his State disapproved of it. Her course, he thought, had been rash and uncalled for by the exigency of the times. She should have relied, as he did, upon a constitutional remedy; upon the returning sense of justice in the people of the Northern and Eastern States; and upon the wisdom and patriotism assembled in the Legislative Halls of the country. But the State of South Carolina thought differently, and took redress in her own hands. She was responsible to herself for her course. It was not his business to sit in judgment upon her, but to express on his own part, and that of his State, disapprobation of her course.

The bill, though proposing on its face to be general its application, was manifestly intended to be applied to South Carolina alone. Though the name was not written under the picture, he who runs may easily read. What is the proper way of settling this question? What course is most likely to lead to a peaceable adjustment of it? This is the question before us. The Committee on the Judiciary must excuse him, if, notwithstanding the high respect he entertained for their talents, he should wholly dissent from the specific remedy which they propose. He did not believe that the bill by them presented to the Senate, was calculated to carry out the glorious, the inestimable principle of our institutions, that our government should be essentially pacific in its remedies. He believed that, in its consequences, it would be attended with violence, and perhaps lead to civil war. He objected to the provision which authorized the repulsion by force of any attempt to execute the laws of South Carolina in reference to the revenue. To that provision he mainly objected, but there were some other provisions of minor importance which did not meet his assent. If any one principle was better established than another, in reference to our institutions, it was that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. If any one principle was sacred, it was this. It was one which no emergency justified us in departing from; one which constituted the very essence of a republican form of government, and without which free institutions could not exist. When we establish the doctrine that military authority may step in to execute the law, before the judiciary has exerted its powers, then the essence and spirit of our institutions are essentially changed. It has been our boast that in cases where other nations resort to war, we resort to a peaceful mode of attaining a settlement of the question; and to the judicial tribunals is committed the administration of these peaceful measures. He did not at all object to the due administration and operation of the laws of the United States. He wished the laws to find support in the energy of the Constitution. It was vain to say that coercive measures are necessary in this case; for there is an inherent energy in the Constitution which will enable the laws to triumph without an appeal to force.

The Senator from Pennsylvania asked us the other day, if we were unwilling that the powers proposed to be given to the Executive by the bill, should be confided to the present President of the United States. But that was not the question. He would say that the past course of the President had been such, as to entitle him to unlimited confidence, and there was no individual to whom he would more willingly confide this power than to the President. But there was no man, however elevated in station and ennobled by virtue, however pure his integrity and honest his purposes, to whom he would give a power which was unwarranted by the constitution. We are told that a jealous watch over the repositories of power, is the only way of preserving liberty. He could not believe for a moment, that, if this power were given to the President, he would abuse it. But it might, in worse times than these, and in worse hands than his, be abused, to the destruction of our institutions. We may be told that the power will be limited as to continuance and application. But what does history teach us? that the fact of to-day becomes a precedent to-morrow. Our own history shows us instances of powers, some well established as constitutional, which the framers of the constitution and its early friends would have shrunk from with dread. The General Government has been gradually drawing to itself the exercise of powers. When told that they are not given by the constitution, they reply that they are justified by precedent.

The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the submissive manner in which that State would yield obedience to the most unjust and injurious legislation of Congress. The history of that State was illustrated by the virtues and patriotism of her citizens, but the Senator would pardon him if he should say that the State of Pennsylvania was not quite exempt from the faults which are imputed to the State of South Carolina. The course of Pennsylvania in the famous Olmstead case, had some agency in bringing about the present state of things in South Carolina. Though South Carolina had not derived her impulse from that source, yet the doctrines once contended for by Pennsylvania were appealed to in justification of her present course. The opinions and principles of Pennsylvania in the Olmstead case, had been cited in the discussions in South Carolina, as justifying resort to self-redress. He did not stamp his approbation on them, nor on those of Carolina. Mr. BROWN then read extracts from the Report made in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the message of the Governor relative to the mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gideon Olmstead, as follows:—

"That the subject referred to them has not failed to engage their most serious reflection. They have viewed it in every point of light in which it could be considered. It is by no means a matter of indifference. In whatever way the Legislature may decide, it will be in the highest degree important. We may *purchase peace by a surrender of right*, or exhibit to the present times, and to late posterity, an awful lesson in the conflicts to preserve it. It becomes a *sacred duty* we owe to our common country, to discard pusillanimity on the one hand, and rashness on the other. In either case we shall furnish materials for history; and future times must judge of our wisdom, or our weakness. Ancient history furnishes no parallel to the Constitution of this United Republic. And should this great experiment fail, vain may be every effort to establish rational liberty. The spirit of the times gives birth to *jealousy of power*; it is interwoven in our system, and is, perhaps, essential to perfect freedom and the rights of mankind. But this jealousy urged to the extreme, may eventually destroy even liberty itself. As connected with the Federal system, the State Governments, with their *inherent rights*, must, *at every hazard, be preserved entire*; otherwise the General Government may *assume* a character, never contemplated by its framers, which may change its whole nature."

"*Resolved*, That in a Government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the States, it is impossible, from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers; and it is to be lamented that *no provision is made* in the Constitution, for *determining disputes* between the *General* and *State Governments*, by an impartial tribunal, when such cases occur.

"*Resolved*, That from the construction the United States Courts give to their powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachments on their rights, will frequently be interrupted: and if, to prevent this evil, they should, on all occasions, *yield to stretches of power*, the *reserved rights of the States will depend on the arbitary power of the Courts.*

"*Resolved*, That, should the independence of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people, in so extensive a country, cannot long survive. To suffer the United States Courts to decide on State Rights, will, from a bias in favor of power, necessarily destroy the Federal part of our Government; and whenever the Government of the United States becomes consolidated, we may learn, from the history of nations, what will be the event."

Those papers show what were the doctrines of Pennsylvania at that time, and it is well known that she went on to carry those into practical operation. She called out her whole military power to resist the decree of the Court, and steps were taken to bring her military force into actual service. He did not adduce this fact because he approved of the doctrines of Pennsylvania, for, in his opinion, she went too far. But he meant to show her rashness did not draw down upon her the power of the Union. The administration of that day had not recourse to military coercion. The decided stand which the State had taken was known to the Government and to Congress, but they did not consider that any coercive measure was necessary before the Judicial tribunals had tried their remedy. No bill was introduced in Congress, no measures recommended by the President for meeting the measures of Pennsylvania with military force. They trusted to the force of our institutions, without other remedy, and those institutions triumphed.

Should not the recollection of this transaction inculcate upon Pennsylvania moderation, and unabated confidence in a peaceful remedy? The case addressed itself particularly to that State, and bound her to practise the same moderation towards Carolina which the Union practised towards her, when, in a moment of high excitement, she opposed herself to the laws of the Union. He would, in further support of his views, read from a speech delivered by a highly distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, a passage which was fraught with just and liberal sentiment. [From the address delivered before the literary societies of Jefferson College at the annual commencement in September, 1832, by the Hon. WM. WILKINS, he read the following passage:

"If we start with horror from such frightful consequences, let our efforts be directed to avert the evil which brings them in its train. Ever keep in mind the spirit of compromise in which our Constitution had its origin. Instead of defiance and derision, let us adopt the tone of conciliation, and, where practicable, of concession. Instead of hunting up materials from spiteful comparisons between different States or districts, let us remember only what is glorious in the history, or estimable in the character of each; adopting the happy quotation of Lord Chatham, when deprecating that stubborn and contemptuous defiance which led to the dismemberment of the British empire: let each State, in reference to every other,

"Be to her faults a little blind,
"Be to her virtues very kind."

In dwelling on the common efforts and the common sacrifices—on that precious fund of glorious recollections which two wars have accumulated for the whole country, there must be kindled a generous and sympathetic ardour which will prove the most powerful of centripetal forces, I agree, continued Mr. B.' that the spirit of compromise and conciliation is the strongest bond which binds us together, and it is that tie which unites us, and not the strong arm of military power.

The gentleman from New Jersey, in the course of his remarks, said that the Constitution was ratified by the people; that it was submitted to the States merely from convenience, and that the people had clothed the General Government with its powers. To that position he would not assent. It brings up the great question of consolidated powers. The establishment of this doctrine utterly annihilates the Constitution, as it was expounded by the most enlightened republicans of '98 and '99. If that doctrine had been constitutional then it was only necessary that the Constitution should be ratified by the majority of the people. The ceremony of submitting the instrument for the ratification of the States was an idle mockery, if the powers granted by the Constitution were not granted by the sovereign States, but by the people in mass. He would refer to the history of the transaction. Eleven States had ratified the Constitution, constituting an overwhelming majority of the people; but still North Carolina refused to ratify it, and so did Rhode Island. As sovereign States they refused their sanction to it. If the doctrine of the Senator from New Jersey was correct, North Carolina was, at this time, guilty of resistance to the constitution and laws. Little Rhode Island was guilty of opposition to the Supreme law of the land, for she did not come into the Union for some time after North Carolina. That single circumstance shed much light on this subject. We see a small State, not larger than some of the counties in New York, exerting an unlimited sovereignty, co-extensive with that of New York, Pennsylvania, or any other State of the Union. Another fact seems