RALEIGH STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

ecute its laws; but the cold and heartless tration that is steeped, doubly steeped, in scorn which prevailed in a certain section the darkest dye of federalism? Have they -the cur-less indifference with which it was threatened to force freemen into submisson at the point of the bayone's and that, too, when a tyrant, raving and thirs-ting for blood, urged on by the demon of ing to go into debt? When I think of revenge that was gaswing at his heart, these things, and hear these gentlemen with as insatiable an appetite, as that of the sulture that preyed upon the liver of Robespierre haranguing the Jacobine club the fabted Prometheus; when this syrant, on the blessings of freedom, whilst the I say, was protanely swearing 'by the E-ternal' that he would hang on a gallows asthigh as Haman's, men whom I then be-lieved to be actuated by the purest impalses of patriotism. Gentlemen may say this was a youthful indiscr-tion; still it was the honest conviction of my heart .--Ard I vet believe that there must be a conserva ive principle in the States of this Union to arrest the progress of federal usurpation, when the langers of resistance bie me preferable to further submission. In other words, I believe that the action of a State, in her highest sovereign capacity, establishes a relation between such State and the Federal Government, as for bids the idea of force by the latter, until conciliation and compromise have been. til d in vain. And that when collision does take place, that such action on the part of a state, prevents the relation be tween that State and the General Governmet, of rebel on the one hand, and sovereign on the other. It might be a cause of war; but the idea of the General Government punishing as tebels, men shielded by State authority, is consolidation. It is making State rights-about which we hear so much-nothing more than those revolutionary rights which are possessed hy serfs of Russia or the slaves of Muscat. This, sir, in a few words, is my idea of State interposition. Call it nullfica-tion, revolution or what you wil. still I believe it to be the great balance wheel of And, sir, I nust say, my feelings compel our system-the great conservative principle that is to pre erve the f-derative feature of our Government, and to save it

from consolidation. Sir, I do not wish to be mi-understood on this subject. I do not insist that nallification is a remedy, under the constitu tion, necessarily peaceful in its operation. I have no idea that a collision between a State and the General Government, was ever contemplated by the framers of the constitution, or provided for in that in-strument. But I insist that, when such collision does take place. that, owi g to the peculiar character of our institutions. owing to the fact that the constitution is a compact between sovereign States, it es-tablishes the relation between the contending parties of belligerent sover-igns, who are to be governed and restricted by the laws of nations. Neither do I believe that the General Government is rendered powerless for action, whenever a State de-clares, that an act of Congress shall be inoperative within its limits. Whenever, that contingency happens, it becomes a matter of consideration with the General Government, whether it will yield its con-struction of the law to that of the State-subject until confidence is restored. Sir, its own construction by physical force. 1 pealed, the sub-Treasury, which has so can hardly conceive a case of State r-sistance to national laws, where physical force would not necessarily follow; and, my word for it, no State will ever outlify a law of Congress, until it has prepared itself to fight. But here is the great val-ue and advantage of State interposition: when force is used by the General Government, and open war follows, as it ne cessarily must, the citizens of a State, acting under State authority, when taken as traitors against the nation, but must, from the nature and genius of our institu never can be, that men, acting in obedience to State authority, are to be placed on the same footing with a lawless Land of individuals assembled together for the purpose of arresting the execution of the the feelings and wishes of his constitu-laws, without having any political organi- entat My friend certainly does not mean zation or legal sanction whatever. prejudice in a certain quarter against al who have ever favored this principle of State interposition. I can assure my Wnig friends here, that it is in a great patriotic enthusiasm of the advocates of a thorough and spredy reform-been our State rights, that our victory in the South- wath-word? Has it not floated on our There never was a greater mistake. No wronged and indignant people. We have eral measures, to which a protession of from the Aroostook to the Sabine, and State rights is made subservient in that from the ocean to the mountains. And quarter. It would be as anjust to con- never was there a representative body so elites and persections committed in its carry out the wishes of their constituents. name, during the dark ages, as to con- as the Congress that is to succeed us.beresies and federal oppressions that are battle, shall we stop short, like Hannibal noto practised in their name. train New York. (Mr. Vander; oel.) deliv. shoet, and leave to time to effect what can

forgotten their course on the New Jersey question? . Have they fergotten the course of their co-laborers in the Senate, in artalking of State rights, I am reminded of heads of innocent victims were borne on pikes through the Streets of Paris. I cannot afford to learn State rights in such a -chool;

Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I was not only surprised but pained at the general tenor of the speech of my friend from Virginia In the outset of his remarks he alluded to certain misrepresentations and suspicions which, he said, had been indulged in towards him. As to me, he knows, or he ought to know. th t I am the last one in the world to do him injust ce. He is "grappled to my heart with a hook of steel," too strong to be broken by any political developements here. I have hung upon lis eloquence with too much rapture, I have gazed upon h s brilliant and gallant career with too intense an admiration, to indulge the least censue prainet his course. For me to attempt to admonish him, or to criticise his conduct, would be. like a raw recruit attempting to lecture an experienced general upon the art of war. Suspect him! No, sir. No one suspects him; no one an. No one has any right to suspect him. His services have been too great, his devotion to the best interests of his ountry has been top well proven, to allow any one to suspect for a moment the ouriry of his motives, although we may feel me to say, that his speech fell uminously upon my ear. And ought the gentleman to complain that his views have been t e subject of conversation and conjecture? It is the highest compliment that could be paid him? We know the strength of his giant arm too well, not to feel annoved, even at the possibility of losing his aid in carrying out the great system of reform which we have promised to the country. We know that he was one of the first who dared to "beard the Douglass in his hall, and the lion in his den." We know that he risked not only his political but his personal safety, in dragging from their hiding places the foul agents of corruption, and exposing their enormities to the light of day. And will he not allow us to express our regret, our sorrow, at the prospect of a difference of opinion between him and us? It appeared to me that he travelled out of his way to attack most of the great principles under which, we have marched to victory, and to which we stand

cumstance of that event, was not the st-tempt of the General Government to ex-the consistent supporters of an adminis-in the hands of political gamblers, we tration that is steeped, doubly steeped, in shall soon find that our triumph will be as short lived as it will be barren in its fruits, and that, after all, we shall have but "_____ A barren sceptie in our gripe," Soon "to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,

No" friend "of ours succeeding." The gentleman from Virginia said he was opposed to proscription for opinion's And who is not? Yet why insake. dulge the supposition, the probability of even possibility, of General Harrison removing any one from office for this cause alone? 1, too, am opposed to such a tiers ; of statesmen and warriors and savans; course; yet I believe that, if "honesty, of scholars and artists; the proud and accapability, and faithfulness to the constitution," are to constitute the criterion for office, the official corps will be thoroughly reorganized; and if the opinions of my friend are not changed, he must entertain the same views. I know he would not retain in office that band of plunderers and defaulters whose peculations he has himsell so ably exposed; and, if I do not mistake his opinions, he believes a system of inv stigation would expose the same corruption in every branch of the public ser-

My friend I om Virginia, in the course of his remarks, made an allusion to my State, in reply to a playful remark of my friend and colleague, (Mr. Stanly,) which thought a little unkind, knowing, as he said, our -ensitiveness on the subject. He | ing man, such as Dr. Humphrey, (and we remarked that North Carolina had so long followed Virginia, that she now felt like an apprentice just set free. Sir, North Carolina needs no defender here; and if she did, she would be unfortunate in having no abler advocate than myself. She di-regards the reproaches and the yauntings of her Northern and Southern neighr. She stands not still-whilst the rest of the Union is marching on in the career of prosperity and improvement-to deal with the vague abstractions of the one. nor does she run mad after all the wild vagaries of the other. But there she rests, calm and quiet as the surface of her eastern bays, yet firm and unshaken as her western hills. It is sufficient compliment to her to say that, whilst on the North and the South of her, the spirit of reform has been unable to contend with the demon of faction, yet, on entering her bor-ders, the flag of freedom floats in triumph from her atlantic beach to her mountain tops. She"roposes not on the fame of her ancestors; she boasts not of their lormer renown. And if she has not as many bright names to adorn her history as those u revile her, she is s ved the disgrace of violating their dying precepts, and of dishonoring their shades. Let it be recollected that Athens was one of the proudest and noblest State of Greece. All the other members of that confederacy were proud to do her honor. Yet, in process of time, she was the first to surrender her freedom to the golden bribes of Philip; whilst the Thebaus, who had once been the objects of her reproach, perished nobly on the field of Chæronea with the expir ing liberties of Greece. My friend from Virginia may take the allusion and apply it at his leisure. I will not suffer myself to indulge in

any apprehensions or misgiving as to the policy of General Harrison's administration. He is the mere agent of a great ular movement. He cannot, he will not.

Church in Amherst (Mass.) on the morning of the annual State Fast, April 8, 1841, by Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amly the day previous, of the death of Gen. Harrison. We can imagine the effect of the solemn opening of that Discourse, as follows:

"When at the funeral of Louis Fourteenth, his favorite Chaplain rose up to address the vast multitude of nobles and courknowledged representatives of the talent and learning and refinement and chivalry of France, all chad in the deepest mourning ; the first seatence of the preacher was: There is nothing great but God ! And methinks hear the solemn response, from all the long drawn aisles of the Cathedral, 'There is nothing great but God ? Kings, Emperors, and Presidents ; the proudest rulers of the most enlightened and powerful States what are they but dust, with a little breath to keep the particles together, and liable every moment to be dissolved and scattered !"

But we have introduced this Discourse to the notice of our readers, for the purpose of making an extract from it-showing the impression made upon the mind of a conscientious unambitious but intelligent and observbelieve that a similar impression was made on the minds of most such men,) by the Inaugural address of the late President ; a paper which was perhaps more entirely characteristic of him than any other extant from his pen. We quote from the Discourse as follows : " You have, my friends, known my 'man-

ner of life,' for many years. I have never meddled with poliucs, further than to avail myself of the elective franchise, and freely to express my private opinions. I have devoted my life to other cares and duties ; and have endeavored, I hope with some sincerity, to serve God and my generation in that 'line of things' to which, if I have not been mistaken, he has called me. But as a patriot, a lover of my country. I have never been indifferent to the character and policy of our public men. I acknowledge that from the noment of General Harrison's nomination to the Presidency, a year ago, I have wished to learn what I could of the history of his life, and his fitness for the office; and I have come to the conclusion that he was a strictly honest man-that he possessed a vigorous, enlightened, and independent mind-that he was an ardeat friend to the best interests of his country, and had 'richly earned its gratitude and confidence, long before he was thought of for the highest office in the gift of the People. How well he understood the domestic and foreign policy of the nation, I do not know, nor with what impartiality and wisdom he would have administered the Government had his life been prolonged. But I am quite sure he had profoundly studied the Constitution, and with such advisers as he had taken care to secure, and such ability, promptitude, and integrity as he had displayed in other public stations, I think the ountry had much to expect from his administration. He certainly made a noble beginning. I greatly admire his Inaugural Address, and am persuaded that it will go down to other times, not as the ablest and best written document of the kind that can be

From the National Intelligencer. The Discourse delivered in the Village hurch in Amherst (Mass.) on the morning such persons, and, if there be any, I am of the annual State rast, April 6, 1981, by Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Am-herst College, of which a copy now lies be-fore us, was devoted to a consideration of the event, of which the news had arrived on-North as a great evil, moral and policica ; and the discussions upon it which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the siave-holding States have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to their own sease of poli cy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the North, are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation.

have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper orcasions ; and for a fuller expression of my opinions, both on the power of Congress. and on the groundless charges against Northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution, in 1830.

I am, my dear sir, with much true re gard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To John Boltom, Esq.

VICE AND MISERY. He who looks only at the surface of society, ses but little to induce him to believe that man s bora to evil. He who searches the lowest stratum only, finds nothing but wretchedness and vice. The truth lies between. And he who would judge of man as he is, and of men's characters and experience as they are, must examine

closely and personally, not by classes, and in-ference, but individually, and by sample. Mr Cost, who took the census of the city of Cincinnati, has published, among other interesting statements, some account of the situation character of those whom he saw, and the following is the extract:

Few people are aware of the ups and downs in society beyond the present moment. We see one man rise by some fortunate conjuncture o events, whose derendants, perhaps, whose chil dren, may be steeped in poverty or infamy to the very lips. But thesame generation in the case, rarely witnesses the ascent and descent of the ladder; it is only by inquiry, or recorded his tory, that we are called to contrast the affluence or the dignity of the past, with the destitutron or insignificance of the present.

In the course of my census travels, I found an old lady-the widow of a distinguished professor in one of our eastern cities—in such ab-ject poverty, that a broad board stretched across an old barrel was all the table she possessed; the chairs were in keeping with the table, being sawed billets of wood. 1 discovered a man, who had been proprietor in a large foundry, on the river Carron, in Scotland, reduced to the condition of a day laborer at iron works here .-I found a decendant of a distinguished Governor in one of the eastern States, and cousin of a late Governor of New Jersey, making their subsis-tance at washing by the day. What im-pressive rebukes to pride may be found in such lessons! In all these cases, the individuals ap-peared to bear their reverses of fortune with a suitable and becoming spirit, and some of them with such dignity and philosophy as commandd not only my sympathy, but my respect.

But lifound deeper grades of wretchedness than these. 'The spirit of man shall sustain his inform-ity,'' but degradation and infamy, who can hear?--Yes, some are so far sunk as to glory intheir shame The daughter of a respectable elergyman in-, and a neice of a member of Congress from New York, is a public prostitute in this city, whom no temonstrance can rouse, nor recollectio shame. The grandson of a general officer of the revolution, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, is now a vagabond in our city; now, and not for the first time, on the chain-gang, apparently one of the most hopeless of the lost. I assisted to lift out of the gatter, in which he lay drunk, a man whom I knew years before in Pittsburg, worth even in those days, when man's wealth was counted only by tens of thousands, as much in real estate a fifty thousand dollars. I found, in another case, a man of my own age-I had left him in Philadelphia twenty-five years ago, a youth of the highest promise, the pride and joy of his parents, and the delight and favorite of female society; he was so disfigured by intemperance, that not a vestige by which I could recall him to memory, remained, and nothing but certain tones of his once musical voice, and the narration of early events, which a stranger could not have known, did at last induce me to believe him any thing else than an imposter. He was so completely ruined, that it was impossible to render him any service. He has gone down the river to Texas-"Texas, the needy outcast's general home." Such is human life. Let it be rem ried, that what Circinn't pres ents by tens, Philadelphia possesses by thou-sands. And he who should descend into the depth of wretchedness, poverty, and vice, each hical ejaculation. "better luck next il ner" Preston and Rives. The following letter, alternately the cause and the effect, might preston and Rives. The following letter, ent a scene of fearful, painful, interest to the nine times out of ten, all this misery is the consequences of an uneducated will. U. S. Gazette.

mon Law, as equity and admiralty jurisdi tion. Cases at law are instituted by filing a petition se ting out with the writ.

T. CLUMPT

8. The Common Law of England, as now practised and understood, is declared to be in full force in Texas; and the Constitution makes it the rule of decision in all crimina cases.

9. All free white persons who have been six months in the Republic, are entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, upon taking the oaths required by the Constitution.

10. By a late act of Congress, it is provided, that persons, males, who have emigrat ed to Texas since the first of January, 1840, or who may emigrate by the first of January 1842, heads of families shall be entitled a 640, and single persons 320 acres of land provided, they reside on and cultivate ten acres thereof for the tarm of three years.

11. Congress at its last session passed General Bankrupt law, founded upon the broadest principles of liberality. By an act of the same session the collection of foreign debts is prohibited for and during the term of five years.

12. Congress has also provided, by a late law, that Negro property shall not be the subject of levy and sale under any execution or legal process. It is further provided by law, that in all cases the defendant in execution may point out, or select the kind of property to be levied on, and that unless the property thus selected bring two-thir.ls its appraised value, there shall be no sale,

A NEW DUTY FOR CONGRESS AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

The characteristic of William Henry Harrison was disinterestedness. Never did he think of himself. Opportunities enough there were, during his life, in which, without off-nding a scrupulous honesty, he might have enriched himsel': vet, ac ing always upon the principle, that his country was to be served first, his family and friends next-himself last-he never improved them. He has died consequently as he lived, in honest poverty.

For the first time, as President of these United States, he was b ginning to receive some compensation for services rendered the nation. But he fill ere this poor reward could reach him; and in that fall perish the hopes of children, and grand children who were dependant upon him for support. True; he has left valuable lapds in our neighborhood; but they are not enough to pay his old debts, and meet expenses necessarily incurred in establish-

ing himself at Washington. The oceasion calls for the nation's aid. and we hold it to be the duty of the extra Congress to extend it. Let the first year's salary be paid to his fumily as some return for the patrio.'s services. Less could not be off red; and who is there, what member of Congress, that could refuse his support to such a messure? If any there be, let them now while among the people ask them what they shall do. and one word for it, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them, whether political friends or foes, would demand that more should qe appropriated as the gift of the nation. It will be considered as a common offering on the shrine of patriotism.

There are, too, noble p ecedents to jastify this act. La Fayette as the nation's guest, and while embarra-sed by debt, received the nation's aid. And our lamente: Harrison, while a Senator from Ohio in a speech full of generous feeling and manliness, warmily defended the pryment of one year's salary to the family of Gen. Brown. But why speak of precedents? If there were none, if for the first time we were called upon to act. we should glory in thus testifying a whole people's love for the honored dead. It would be a national consecration of virtue. We call upon the Press, therefore, to speak out, and in remembrance of the services of the dead. and the wants of the living, to urge upon Congress this poor requital of an honored and well spent life. Cincinnati Republican.

long been the theme of his withering denunciation? Or would be resurt temporarily to the State bank system, which he has equally condemned? Is he for waiting until there is no commerce to foster, no revenue to preserve? He protested in advance against an ex-

tra session, and yet says he is for consultation and compromise. Why, then, not wait until General Harrison has bad an opportunity of consulting his friends on such with arms in their hands, cannot be hung a step? Why furnish, in advance, our enemies with an argument against us, in case an extra session shall be found to be tions, be treated as prisoners of war. It indispensable? He says such a measure would be unwise in the present excited o insinuate that the great publical ex-I am aware there is still a lingering eitement through which we have just passed, was the more effervescence of popular | evil as they come along, without repiningfel ng, and not the result of calm and dispassionate conviction. If so, he has phical ejaculation. "better luck next time!" hims-If been deceived, for he marched in measure to the everyy, the daring, and the front of the battle. His not reformern States is to be attributed in the late bunners? has it not been constantly on contest. The error of our Northern friends our lips? has it not nerved and animated consists in this; they identify State rights our hearts? The glory of our triumph has with South Carolins, and the course and been, that it was the result of an impulse conduct of South Carolina politicians .- that came bounding from the hearts of a one can feel more indignant than we do, at labored under the same grievances, and witne-sing the desputic and high tourd fed- been animated by the same enthusiasm. demn the Christian religion for all the erus well calculated to reflect the views, and

at the gates of Rome, without possessing But I am told by gentlemen on the ourselves of the citadel? No, sir, no, sir, other side, that the principle I advocate Let us press forward. Let us carry out are in opposition to State rights. It has the system of reform which we have prom-become very lashionable with that party of ined to the people-a reform not only of late, to talk of State rights. Men who men, but of measures. And now in the have been the uniform supporters of the must federal administration that ever exis-ted in this country, n.w. when they are his defeat; and the sonner we act, the driven from power, begin to prate about more speedy will be the relief to the coun-State rights and he constitution. The try. For if, after all the promises we gentleman from Missis-ippi, (Mr. Thomp-have made, and all the high hopes and ex-sor.) from Alabama, (Mr. Hubbard.) and ered to us humilies upon economy, and the only be done by prompt and decisive action; daty of keeping within the limits of the if we leave the currency of the country still constitution. Why, what do those gentle- to suff-r, the commerce to languish, the he less they have in them mun know about State rights and consti- public ment approtected, the Tressury they make in poming out."

te dare not attempt to check the progress of that great political revolution through which we have just passed. Let him but throw himself in the current of that popular im-pulse, which has swept like a deluge over the land, and which now, when the storm is passed, will flow on in one smooth and placid stream, until it is lost in the great orean of national prosperity and national glory. Let him but do this, and the history of the period through which we have just come, will serve as a lesson to tyrants in all future time, that they are not to treat with scorn the sufferings of a free and noble people.

"Better Laugh than Cry."-So say we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over "all the ills that flesh is heir to." Red eyes caused by any thing but brandy, or its kindred, are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is to "stand up to the rack," and take the good things and the lways cheering yourself with that philosoher to go to Jericho and laugh in her face. The happiest fellow we ever saw slept on a will serve to show the g plank, and had'nt a shilling in his pocket, Mr. Cuthbert's conduct : nor a coat on his back.

Do you find "disappointment lurking in many a prize?" Then throw it away and laugh at your own folly for so long persueing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? Then laugh at the fullies that are so often her favorites.-She's of no consequence any how, and never huttered a peice of bread or furnished a man of property. a clean dicky. My sentiments on this subject, my dear

le your heart broken by

"Some maiden fair, Of bright blue eyes and auborn hair?"

Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lessens the weight of one's heart amazinly.

Take our advice on all circumstances to "laugh dull cares away?" Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world-its a very good world, considering the creatures who inhabit it, and it is about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his thr oat with a broad grin on his fare; its a grand prve-ntive of suicide.-There's philosophy, and religion too, in laughing; it shows a clear conscience and sincere gratitude for the things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for fun, and we put in for our share while the ball is rolling.

Dean Swift says-"It is with little souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles, an instance of the expression of a different he less they have in them the more noise

ound in our archives, but as one of the soundest and best in point of SENTIMENT AND PRINCIPLE. What if it is a little more wordy, a little more swelling, if you please, than a severe literary taste would recommend ? What if his allusions to Greece and Rome are rather more frequent than some of the critics can well abide ! I am glad. for one. that he was so well read in the history of those renowned States ; and, at any rate, the faults complained of are scarcely worth noticing in such a paper. What we want is honest, plain speaking, and sound con-stitutional principles, AND WE HAVE THEM."

MR. WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

The attacks recently made in the United States Senate upon Mr. Webster by Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, after the former gentleman had resigned, will be remembered by our readers. In the two ins'ances, Mr. Cuthbert accused Mr. Webster of sentiments and principles inimical to the South ; but in both he was ably and sands. successfully defeaded by Messrs. Clay, Mr. Bolton, of Georgia, eight years ago, will serve to show the groundlessness of

New York, May 17, 1833. My Dear Sir : I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery, and of the existence of any wish or design on the part of Northern men to interfere with the security or regulation of that species

sir, have been often publicly expressed ; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them if it be thought by you that such a declaration might, in the smallest degree, aid the friends of union and the Constitution in the South in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves. or in the treatment of them in any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city, in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of Northern members ; and I do not know opinion in either House of Congress since. parties, or certified by the nisi prius judge. bined could not have destroyed if its Dicannot say that particular individuals

JURISPRUGENCE OF TEXAS. BY THOMAS CLAY, ESQ.

The following provisions, either constitu tional or legislative, characterise the jurisprudence of the Republic of Texas, viz : 1. The President of the Republic is elect ed for three years only, and is ineligible to re- ty, both in their purses and persons. election for three years after the expiration

of his term. 2. It is expressly provided by the constitution, that Congress shall not interfere with the institution of slavery in the Republic. 3. Senators are elected from Districts, by the people, for the term of three years, and are classed into three classes, so that onethird thereof are chosen annually. Representatives are elected for one year only.

4. It is provided by the constitution, that as ministers of the gospel are charged with employed in the legitimate business of the care of souls, that they are ineligible to a banking; and hence it "shot madly seat in either house of Congress. 5. One Chief Justice, with the District Judges, or a majority of them, constitute the buying cotton, stocks, &c. without limit, Supreme Court. It holds one term annual- until it has been almost entirely enguiph-

Congress, for the term of four years. 6. The Sapreme Court has appellate ju- curred to loan (as it has done.) that State isdiction only, and tries causes de novo, immense sums of money.at 4 per cent. ma-

without a jury, upon the record and facts, tarially contribted to its emburrassment which facts are to be agreed upon by the and downfall. But all these causes com-

U.S. BANK. The developments made by the investigating committee of stockholders, in Telation to the gross mismanagement of this institution, since it has held a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, are well calculated to astound the community. So far as we have heard, no voice is raised in b -half of the infatuated men by whom this flagrant abuse of public confidence has been perpetrated; but all concur in denouncing them as swindlers, whose es-tates should be held liable, to the last cent. for the losses which the stockholders must sustain, and whose persons should be rendered amenable to the most rigorous penalties of the criminal law. For one, we hope to see every man among them, tainted with a connection with these villainous

frauds, prosecuted with the utmost severi-

The efforts which are made, however, to render a National Bank unpopular, in consequence of this mismanagement of a State Bank, are exceedingly disingene-ous and unfair. It is true, that, like a-National Bank, the Pennsy vania institution had a larger capital, but the magnitude of its capital was an element of weakness rather than of strength. It had no branches in the different States, among which it might be divided and profitably from its sphere," and plunged into the broad and fathomless ocean of speculation, ly at the seat of Government. The judges ed Besides, this, the immense bonts are elected by joint vote of both houses of paid to the State of Pennsylvania for its charter, and the obligation which it in-7. The District Courts have general Com- rectors and Officers had been faithful to

the Automouth function of the