THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type first ascrtion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-fivecents.
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Lettersto the Editors Must be post-paid.

LITERARY CIRCULAR:

E ANTOCKEDARD ETIETT OR, SOUTHERN APALACHIAN. A LITERARY MAGAZINE AND MONTHLY BEVIEW.

The Subscribers, publishers and proprietors of tha Magnolia Magazine, have great pleasure in informing its friends and readers, that, with the present volume, or June number of this periodical, its publication will be transferred from the city of Savannah to that of Charleston. This arrangement is made in compliance with numerous suggestions from both cities, and is one which recomends itself at a glance, to the judgments of most persons. The literary facilities of Charleston are, in some respects, superior to those of Savannah. It lies more conveniently in the line of the great thoroughfares. East and West; and its population being so much larger, it necessarily combines the prospect of greater literary and pecuniary patronage in behalf of the work. The very considerable increase of its subscribers within the last two months, particularly in-South-Carolina, naturally prompts its proprietors to a greater outlay of effort in promoting-along with the wishes of its friends,-the extension of its own facilities and means of influence. This change of the place of publication, however, will imply no preference in favor of Charleston over our former publishing city. The work will be delivered to subscribers on the same day in both cities. The new arrangement will also effect that desideratum in the business department of all periodicals, the punctual delivery of the journal to subscribers when due; an object which has hitherto eluded all our efturts, and has been so frequently productive of mortification to ourselves, and dissatisfaction among our friends and readers. It is proposed to publish the Magazine, simultaneously, in the four cities of Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, in each of which agents of character will be established who will always be prepared with the adequate supply for subscribers, in sufficient season for delivery on the first day in every month. It will be a source of congratulation to our friends to hear, as it is of great pride and pleasure with ourselves to state that the Magnoria, like its noble pamesake. having triumphed over the first discouraging circumstancees under whice it was planted, has taken permanent root, and is now in a condition of viger and promise, which justifies the hope that it will bring forth goodliest fruit, and attain all the green honors of a hardy growth, a long life, and a perennial freshness to the last. Its subscribers are increasing daily, its typographical garments will soon be as flowing and beautiful as the best among its contemporaries; and among the fine intellects assembled and secured to maintain its internal character, may be enumarated many of the most accomplished names of which the South can boast. It may be enough to say that we are still assured of the co-operation of all those who have heretofore written for our pages; to which we shall add with each successive issue of the Magazine, other names no less able, by which we shall furnish to our readers a fortunate variety and most liberal supply, of the intellectual edibles which they desire. Editorial duties will chiefly devolve upon Mr. W. G linore Simms, whose services we have secured to a greater degree than before. The Editorial Butenu will be entirely surrendered to his control, and his general supervision of the work is hereafter certain. He will, nevertheless, be assisted by the same gentlemen whose labours heretofore have contributed so largely to endow this particular department of the Magnolia, with the influence which it confess-

It might be enough for our present purposes to Southern lukewarmness to the necessity of mental culture, in our own land, has gone by forever .-There is a glorious awakening. right that a Southern literature is demanded. The Magnolia is demanded. We are proud in detecting in the grogress of each day's events, the decisive proofs that our people need, and are determined to have, a periodical, which shall speak justly and fear not; - which shall be equally true and bold; in which criticism shall be free from cant, and opinion shall be unbiassed either by fear or favor; a work in which the tone shall be manly, and the character and sentiment essentially and only Southern. It is very doubtful whether another word need be said on this subject. We feel the sentiment of Southern intellectual independence, every where beginning to breath and burn around us. It will be no fault of ours if we do not maintain its fires.

Mr. P. C. Pendleton will devote the remainder of the year to travel. He will visit our friends in the interior of Sou h, and North Carolina, and Georgia, during the present summer. The winter he will give to Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The superintendence of the mechanical department will fall to the charge of Burges & James, who pledge themselves that the Magnolia, in typographc air and costome, shall be worthy of the noble name it bears. In this respect large improvements are needed, and are coctemplated. The general plan of the work will resemble that of the Southern Literary Messenger,-a journal confessedly among the neatest in this or any other country. These im-provements will be made visible in the first number (July) of the next volume and new series; but still farther improvements will take place in the two following numbers. On this head we will not enlarge: et the Magnotia be judged by its fruits.

Our terms are as before-five dollars per annum -payable yearly in advance. No subscribers for less than a year. Each number will contain at least eixty four pages, which circumstances may occasionally induce us to increase. The press of matinterest, will prompt always the addition of the necessary pages. With this summary we conclude our address to the friends of the South, Southern Literature and Southern Institutions. It is not necessary to say how much the institutions of a country depend upon its literature. We appeal to our citizens in their own behalf, no less than ours. The creation of a natural literature is, next to the actual defence of a country, by arms, against the invader, one of the first duties of patriotism. We are probably feeble now from the too long neglect of this duty. But it is not too late to reform the error, and the time is approaching tast, when the intellect of the whole South will be needed for the conflict.

P. C. PENDLETON, Proprietors. CHARLESTON, JUNE, 1842.

Do You like Good Chewing Tobac-

Call and try some of perhaps the best you ever did aste. We have also a very superior article of Smoking Tobacco.

We have also

have also twenty or thirty boxes of manufactured Tohneco, which we offer at very reduced pri-

Factory price. TURNEA & HUGHES Septme Raleigh ber 1842.

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RALBICH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1842.

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The demand for this work is unprecedented an I orreaders pouring in from all paris of the U. this b'ot upon the fair tame of our country; to said nited States. It is called, "A CHRISTIAN the reformer, and encourage the reformed in their FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY," and has received the unqualified recomof all the leading papers, both political and religious. No mere advertisement, however, can give the words of hope and encouragement to the the reader any idea of its beauty and value-it must be seen to be admired, and read to be duly appreciated. The annexed extracts from the "o- and nmanly practice of dealing in that which is PICTONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS," will satisfy ALL, blighting the fairest flowers, poisoning the holiest of the intrinsic excellency of this SPLENDED SEM affections, severing the fondest ties, and filling IN MODERN LITERATURE—the like of which has the land with crime, miery and wo. never appeared in this or any other country. A

From the United States Literary Advertise value. This volume must find a welcome at every if widely disseminated. fireside throughout the country; its contents areinteresting as they are important and instructive, and the judicious and talented author has here contrived to present us with one of the most attractive ings, Temperance Songs and Music, done up in and to the same time useful books that have ap peared this side the Atlantic. We trust the public

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designed for the instruction of youth and fimilies." From the Christian Intelligencer .- "This work is an attractive one, not only for the very nume rous neat embellishments which pervade it, but from the interesting and useful matter which it com prises. This work is in large octavo, highly decorated, and handsomely bound; and will no doubt meet with a popular demand."

From the New World .- The engravings from new and original designs, are well executed. The design of the work is excellent; and we encerfully recommend it to the notice of our readers'

From the New York Tribune.—"This is a very valuable, cheap, and convenient book. The pubbe as low, as can be afforded. From the New York Tribune .- "This is a very ic will soon find it one of the books they MUST HAVE. May the Publisher supply the land with

any ten thousands." From the Boston Times .- "This is the name of cashable work just published in the city of New York. It is most justly called "A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY." The five hunlred engravings are executed by the first American Artists, after pictures of the most celebrated painters. If this work meets with a circulation commensurate with its merits, it will be found in every

dwelling in the Union." From the Boston American Traveller. one of the most finely illustrated and beautifully ornamented volumes ever issued from the Press .-The typography is clear and plain, the paper and binding handsome, while the solden figures give it ne, while the golden figures give it a rich and tasteful appearance. The literary portion of the work is well written, and the whole il- On the veto of the Revenue Bill by the acting Pres lustrated with several hundred new and elegant engravings. Mr. Sears has made a popular bookconferred a great favor upon the young, and indeed nerits the patronage and thanks of all classes."

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From the Boston Transcript .- "Although it is one of the most elegant works of the season, and must prove the most useful ever issued from the A-

From the Boston Daily Mail .- "We cordially eommend this excellent book."

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grund, judicious and interesting. Persons in the country would do well to procure a subscription book, and obtain at once the an additional securty against the enaction names of all their friends and acquaintances, at of improper laws. It established a saluta-least, as subscribers to this invaluable literary gem. ry check upon the legislative body. calcu-Will each Agent or friend who complies with this lated to guard the community against the request, have the kindness to inform the publisher how many copies will be wanted in his neighborhood, by mail, (post paid,) as soon as possible! It is his intention to spare neither pains nor expense

inte every family throught the Union. Agents-responsible men-wanted in every town and village throughout the United States. Executive discretion, as an authority in ter, or the reception of any article of great present Address the subscriber, POST PAID, without which

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no letter will be taken from the office. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher. 122 Nassau Street, New York. The above work will be found one of the most

useful and popular works ever published, for eaterprising men to undertake the sale of in, all our friendly to the public good; but mentions principal cities and towns.

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* Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publishthe country, when it is convenient, act as Agents, Hamilton tells us, was 'to enable the Exand receive Subscriptions? The most liberal pe entage given.

HOME INDUSTRY.

ry' inducement 'is to increase the chances in favor of the community against the pass-Miss Elizabeth Gunning, daughter of ing of bad laws, through haste, inadvert-James Gunning, Esq., of Livonia, Michience, or design, what can he mean, acgan, one of the representatives in this Leg- cording to the rules of fair interpretation, islature, recently spun one hundred knots or but that these benefits are the results, that five run of goodly woolen yarn, and reeled will necessarilyy follow an exercise of the eighty knots of it herself, all in one day, be- power, in accordance with the purpose of tween day-light and dark. Elizabeth's a conferring it. These incidental chances

PROSPECTUS

COLD WATER MAGAZINE.

This work is to be, as its title indicates, devo ted to the cause of Temperance: and it is fully Cost of preparing the work, \$5000 .- Price \$2 50. hoped and confidently anticipated, that our exerons, through the medium of its pages, will be productive of much good, especially to the young and rising generation, for whom it is more par ticularly designed. It will be our aim to inculcate, by statements of facts, by illustrations, interesting narratives, sketches and tales, the princi ples of TOTAL ABSTITENCE and sound morality to give the young a just abhorrence of the use of intoxicating drinks, and cause them to shun every temptation which may lead to so baneful a practice; to incite in them a just and laudable desire to benefit their fellow men, by adding their mite of influence to the moral power which is now at work, and which promises to wipe away praiseworthy efforts to conquer the enslaving pas sion for drink, which has debased so many of the noblest hearts and proudest intellects; to speak drunkard, and of sober truth and remonstrance to those who still persist in the unholy, unchristian,

To aid us in the undertaking, we have secured perusal of the following " Recommenda | the seavices of Messrs. N. Mogan and A. Fitz, tions" will justify us in making use of such strong gentlemen warmly devoted to and actively enlanguage in favor of so useful a work:—

gaged in the cause, as editors; and a host of congaged in the cause, as editors; and a host of con-tributors of sterling merit, whose productions for June, 1842 .- "A work of great attraction and cannot fail of being the instruments of much good,

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DREW & SCAMMELL. 67 South Third Street, Philadelphia. . Editors who give the above a few insertions, and sending a copy of their paper marked with ink to the publishers, shall receive the work for one year.

RALEIGH PAPER MILL The Subscriber, having rebuilt his PAPER MILL, which was destroyed by fire in February 1841, and put it into full and complete operation, with all the modern improvements in Machinery, which experi-ence has shown to be so valuable, is now prepared to supply the Printers of North Carolina, and others, with as good and cheap Paper as can be purchased in the Southern Market. He is prepared to make

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SPEECH OF MR. RAYNER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA, ident, and on the proposition to so amend the Constitution as to restrict the veto power of the Executive.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, United States, August 18, 1842. (CONCLUDED.)

In neither of the four bills which have

been met with the Executive veto, whith-

in the last twelve months, neither the acting President nor any of his advocates, have pretended that Congress has attemped to 'strip of his authorities,' or 'invade the rights' of the Executive-and that he resorted to the veto for the purpose of 'defending himself.' I need not, therefore, argue that point. I admit that Mr. Hamlton, in the number of 'the Feddralist' to which I have referred, does so further, and says: But the power in question has a further use. It not only served as a shield to the Executive, but it furnished

efforts of faction, precipitancy, or of any impulse unfriendly to the public good which may happen to influence a majority of that body.' I have heard this relied on by the advocates of the indiscriminate veto, upon grounds of mere expediency and their favor. But, sir, mark the language: the author does not say that one of the objects, in conferring the veto, was 'to guard the community against the effects of faction, precipitancy, or of any impulse unthis result as 'a further use' of the power; meaning, of course, when constitutionally pose of 'defending himself against the de-predations of the Legislature.' Of course this veto can be only constitutionally and rightfully exerted for the purpose of answering 'the primary inducement' for con-Will Proprietors of Newspapers throughout ferring it, That primary inducement, Mr. ecutive to defend himself.' And when he tells us, in the next line that the seconda-

be subordinate to 'the primary inducement' | And the 8th section of 1st article of the for granting the power from which they Constitution says, the Congress,' viz: the necessarily follow. And the truth is, we Senate and House of Representatives, can hardly suppose a case of flagrant usur- 'shall have power to lay and collect taxes, suspected, that it would become of such pation by the Legislature, on the rights of duties, imports, and excises, to pay the the Executive, that would not be the off- debts, &c., of the United States.' Of course | Executive, as we now witness-still less. spring of faction, precipitancy, or some then, the Senate and House of Representa- that it would be made to subserve the impulse unfriendly to the public good.' tives must have the power to select such

permanent distribution of the land pro- in just proportion among all the States?' ceeds, it is well known that this, for years has been a great and leading principle of mers of the Constitution intended to enthat party who elevated John Tyler to of- trust to Congress alone, free from all othfice, and whom he has so basely betrayed. er influence or control whatever, it was Was the passage of this last revenue bill the money or taxing power. And well the effect of 'precipitancy?' So far from might they, for the history of all modern aborious research and deliberation, both of taxation is the lever of despotism in moin committee and in the House-and the dern times. There is hardly any country Committee of Ways and Means and the in christendom, at the present time, where Whig majority have been frequently taunt- the persons of men are not free from vioed by the 'peculiar friends' of John Tyler, lation-still the power of taxing them, of for the tardiness and delay with which they depriving them of the fruits of their labor, brought this measure to its consumation, has outlived the forture and the rack in And so far from the insertion of the twen- most of the Governments of Europe. And ty-seventh section being the result of a so jealous were the framers of the Constihasty and precipitate impulse, it was tution of the abuse of this power, that they strictly in accordance with what had been, not only confined it exclusively to the liberate consideration, a cardinal principle article of the Constitution, they provided of the Whig party. Was the passage of that all bills for raising revenue shall oripulse unfriendly to the public good?' Mr. years since, recommended, in the Virgin- only, is given the power to griginate reveia Legislature, the distribution of the pub- | nue bills; and to the Senate only is given vernment,' which, he says in his message idea of land distribution be the 'effect of of duties he offered no objection. an impulse unfriendly to the public good,' it is a question which the people have decided for themselves. For, no matter what may have been the different opinions entertained, in different sections, on other subjects, by the great triumphant party of If we examine the history of this power 1840, yet the question of land distribution in England, from the period immediately

gainsay their behest? veto can be sustained is, that the Execu- commons inserted in their pucuniary tive is to a co-ordinate branch of the legislature department of the Government; and raise such aids, without the consent of the that upon mere reason of expediency or dis- Lords and Commons,' down to the prescretion, he may annul the deliberate acts ent time, this limit to the amount and of the two Houses of Congress.

to ask a question of his colleague. He had glish people. The right of the people, heard that his colleague had said, had he through their representatives, to tax thembeen present on the passage of the bill, he selves in their own way, is the great bar should have voted against it. He wished and preventive to Executive despotism as it his colleague to say how he would havevo- exists in modern times, in the civilized com-

ted, had he been here? the right of the gentleman to propound to the English peole, as the great source and say in reply to his question, he said as a who boast of much freer institutions than as a matter of right. Even if he had voted a | we allow the executive, either to amend would not have altered his opinions of the Constitution, the Senate only has the powreason contained in the Veto message. er to propose amendments? If the rigid in vetning the bill on the reason he had as | necessary to arrest Executive usurnation veto an act of Congress, unless upon the flattering, and its exercise equally temptground that it was an unconstitutional exercise of power, and he much doubted even then whether he had the right to exercise ed, how far beyond the most distant fears the constitutional priviledges of the Exe- we not to be alarmed at the prospect, that

Constitution, declares, that 'all legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in trolled? If the Executive, in addition to shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.' How then can it be pretended, that the Executive is a component part of the Legislature? How can any insist, that the power of the veto was intended to annul this first section of the

Give this language, however, the most mode for laying duties, as they, in their broad and liberal construction -admit for discretion, may suppose will be most conthe argument's sake that the Executive, ducive to the general welfare; provided may, at his discretion, veto a bill, the pas- they do not thereby infringe any other pro sage of which is the result of faction, pre- vision for the Constitution. Have they not cipitancy, or an impulse unvetoed, was then, the exclusive right, in providing for the result of oither of those causes? Was paying the debts of the United States, in it the 'effect of faction?' So far from it, such a way as they may consider most conit is a measure, of all others, free from the ducive to the general welfare of the cooncharge of faction; a measure for the sup- try, to declare that they will provide for port of the Government; a measure, pass- the payment of the public debt by laying d mainly by a Whig majority, for the sub- duties only; and that the land proceedssistence of an Administration opposed to 'all the benefits' of which, Mr. Tyler told them. And, as to the insertion of the us, were 'expressly guarantied to the twenty-seventh section, which provides for States, by compacts, shall be 'distributed

If there is any one power which the frait, it had, for months, undergone the most Governments taught them, that this power for many long years of patient toil and de- Congress, but in the 7th section of the 1st the last revenue bill the 'effect' of an 'im- ginate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Tyler will not say this, and his advocates amendments, as on other bills.' To the cannot say it for him, after his having, immediate Representatives of the people lic land proceeds, as the most just and e- the power to propose or concur with amendquitable plan' of fulfilling those compacts ments. All interference on the part of the between the proprietor States and this Go- Executive is here strictly guarded against -and yet the acting President has dared at the extra session, 'expressly guaranty to fo veto a bill, because it was not amended the States all the benefits which may arise to suit him, because the odious 27th secfrom the sales.' And, whether or not this tion was not stricken out; for to the rate

In England the taxing power is even

more strictly guarded than in our Consti-

bills; the Lords cannot even amend them. perhaps of Georgia. Three- to the King, was the great in fourths of the Legislatures of the States which the Parliament gradually wrested have deliberately passed resolutions in fa- from the Monarch, the arbitrary preroga vor of the system. The people have deci- tives, by which he had oppressed the na ded this question, not on momentary im- tion. The warlike and energetic Edwards pulse, but deliberately decided it, after were compelled to purchase the subsidies years of discussion; and who shall dare to for carrying in their wars, by a surrender ainsay their behest?

Of a portion of their despetic prerogatives.

And from the reign of Henry IV, when the grants, that the King could not lawfully sources of taxation, has been the great con-Mr. Saunders here said that he wished servative principle of liberty to the Enmunities. If this princile is hallowed by Mr. Rayner said he did not recognise by time, and canonized in the hearts of ing, in all governments. And when we see how alarming Executive power nas increasthis veto power is likely to strike from our -the taxing power, unfettered and uncon-Congress of the United States, which the other growing powers, is to be quietly permitted to usurp what will our Government be, but an elective despotism?

Those who contend so strenuously for the unqualified veto, insist that the power Constitution, by giving to the Executive, discretion in regard to the matter. Is not said: a portion of that, all of which is herein this reasoning in violation of every convested in Congress?' And the exercise of servative principle of the Constitution? the veto, upon mere expediency or discre- Would not the wanton and factious exertion, most unquestionably has that effect, cise of this power, without control, lead The Congress here does not consist of the either to the concentration of all essential President, Senate, and House of Represen- legislation in the Executive-or, otherconferring it. These 'incidental chances tion expressly says, it 'shall consist of a And can it be supposed, that the founders vide for them in an easy, regular, and constitution in favor of the community,' must of course Senate and House of Representatives." of the Constitution, inlended to confer on thousand way, than to trust to chance and violence.

any department of the Government, any discretionary powers, which might be wantonly exercised for such a disastrous purpose? Such an argument is entirely at vanance with what common reason nest suppose to have been the object in conterring such a power-and the consequences which would icevitably flow from it. show . that it would plant in the Constitution, the germ of its own destruction. And in judgmay be rightfully used, ought we not to look to the objects intended to be effected by it. and the consequences likely to grow out of its unlimited exercise? Those who contend that the Constitution, places no limit to Executive discretion in the use of the veto, must still admit, that the authors of that instrument never interded or even common, and almost daily, resort by the gratification of wicked and malignant passion. In the debate on this subject in the Federal Convention, Mr. Wilson said: "He thought there was no danger of the pow-

r being too much exercised. He believed, as there did, that this power would seldom be used." Mr. Hamilton mentioned-

"That the King of Great Britain had not exerted his negative since the revolution.'

In the 73d number of the 'Federalist' we we find the following:

"The superior weight and influence of the lerislative hody in a free government, and the hazard to the Executive, in a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security, that the negative would generally be employed and with great caution; and that in its exercise, there would oftener be room for a charge of timidity than of rashness.' If a magistrate so powerful, and so well fortified, as a British Monarch, would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed for the short period of four years, with the Executive authority of a Government wholly and purely republican? 'It is evident, that there would be great danger of his not using his power when accessary, than of his using it too often, or too much.'

Ah, little did the statesmen and sages who bequeathed to us the government under which we live, suppose, that in fifty years the Executive veto was not only to paralyze the legislative action of Congress; but that it was daily to be threatened here in advance, for the purpose of frightening from their duty the assembled Representatives of the nation! It must be admit ed by all, no matter what may be their opinions as to the extent of the use of this power, as conferred in the Constitution, that the authors of that instrument never contemplated or suspected, that the use of this power would become of such common occurrence, as we now witness. It must be admitted, that it was intended to be executed rarely, and on eventful occasions. In the lapse of time, it has no turn out, that what was designed to balance the different departments of our system, now threatens to destroy that equilibrium, which it was intended to preserve. What was designed as the extreme medicine of the Constitution, to be administered in the last resort, has by wicked quacks been converted into its daily bread. The object which the fathers of the Constitution had tution. There the commons only, have the in view in conferring the power in quespower to originate and perfect revenue tion, has been defeated. It no longer answers the purposes which it was designed. It perverts the intent, and threatens to destroy the intended operation, of the very was a great leading measure with that par- following the conquest, to the reign of instrument which it was intended to prety in every State in the Unnion, with the Henry IV, we find that the granting aids serve. This is the evil under which we the remedy?

This brings me to the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee. proposing such an amendment of the Constitution, as will enable a majority of the whole number, of the two Houses, to pass bill, even after it has failed to receive the Executive approval. It listened attentivey to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) who spoke against this resulution; and eloquent and instructive, as he usually is, yet he failed to adduce any convincing argument against it. He rested his argument mainly upon the ground of his ardent devotion to the Constitution. and his deep veneration for the memory of the sages who framed it. He said they had the whole ground before them, both the past, and the time to come. I claim not to be behind the gentleman from Kentucky, in respect and veneration for the memory of those great and good men, but never yet, did I suppose, they were enhim any such inquiry, and what he should preservation of their freedom; shall we, dowed with the gift of prescience. How could they foreknow the difficulties of the matter of favor to the gentleman and not theirs, surrender without a struggle? Shall future? How could their mortal vision pierce the dim vista of coming ages, and gainst the bill, had he been present, yet it or defeat a revenue bill, when, by the provide for all the conjunctures that were likely to arise under an untried and complex system? . Tis true they surveyed the He considered that the acting Presiden, exercise of this power over the revenue is history of the past, and what did that history tell them? It told them that the great signed, had exceeded the privileges confer- in England, why not equally so here? It source of the destruction of the governred on him by the Constitution. He con- is the very nature of all power, to seek to ments of the world, that had gone before, sidered that the Executive had no right to enlarge itself; its possession is equally was, that they did not contain the conservative, self-sustaining principle of their own amendment, and adaptation to the changing spirit of the age-but that they had to be remodell. I by revolution and blood the veto, unless Congress encroached on of the framers of the Constitution; bught They did not intend to tie our institutions together with a Gordian knot, which could only be cut by the sword. They did not The 1st section of the 1st article of the hands this great weapon of free principles think themselves as infallible, as the gentleman from Kentucky seems to consider them to have been. They wisely profited by the lessons of the experience, and provided in this same Constitution, the means and the mode of amending it, when time should prove its failure to answer any of the purposes designed by its creation. moderately liberal constructionist even, in the Constitution to 'return' bills with In the debate in the Federal Convention thel'objections' of the Executive, if the do on this clause in the Constitution. provid-'not approve' them, gives him unlimited ing for fu'ure amendments, Mr. Gerry

'The novelty and difficulty of the experiment requires periodical revision. The prospect of such a revision would also give intermediate stability to the Government.'

Mr. Mason 'urged the necessity of such a provision. The plan now to be formed will cer-tainly be defective as the Confederation has been atives—as the Parliament does of King, wise, arrest the wheels of Governmet, in found on trial to be. Amendments, therefore, Lords, and Commons-but the Constitu- case the Legislature would refuse to yield? will be necessary; and it will be better to pro-