

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY
GEN'L. HARRISON.

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SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1847.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
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week, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Or-
ders charged 25 per cent higher.

LITERARY RELICS.

The universal reverence entertained for
men of genius causes their residences and
every little thing belonging to them, to be
regarded with an unusual degree of inter-
est. Hence it is that relics of them—their
portraits, their papers, snuff-boxes, and other
articles—are eagerly sought after, and so
highly prized. The neighborhoods in
which they dwelt are wandered through
with greater delight than others more
beautiful or striking, but not so renowned.
There is a charm, as Washington Irving
observes, "about the spot that has
been printed by the footsteps of departed
beauty, and consecrated by the aspira-
tions of the poet, which is heightened
rather than impaired by the lapse of ages.
It is indeed the gift of poetry to hallow
every place in which it moves, to breathe
round nature an odour more exquisite than
the perfume of the rose, and to shed over
it a tint more magical than the blush of
morning."

The house in which Milton resided be-
tween the years 1651 and 1659 still exists
at 18 York street, Westminster. Jeremy
Bentham to whom the house lately belong-
ed, put up a tablet on the back wall (be-
lieved to have been the front in the poet's
time) inscribed "Sacred to Milton, prince
of poets." This habitation, wherein part
of "Paradise Lost" was undoubtedly com-
posed, is now let out to two or three poor
families, the ground floor being converted
into a chandler's shop. From the parlor
windows the poet could have commanded
a view of St. James' Park, more pic-
turesque than that at present. At Chal-
font, in Buckinghamshire is another re-
sidence of Milton's, in which he composed
"Paradise Regained." Though the pear
tree said to have been planted by Crom-
well in Sidney College, Cambridge, was
cut down in March 1833, the mulberry
tree planted by his illustrious Latin suc-
cessor, Milton, has been more fortunate,
still flourishing in the pleasant garden of
Christ's college, where it was planted by
the youthful student. Some years ago, it
suffered considerably from a violent gale
of wind, which sadly shattered it; but its
aged boughs are now carefully propped
up, and its trunk protected by a partial
covering of lead. With these aids it pro-
mises to look green for many years to
come. Its fertility appears to have un-
dergone no change; in the summer it is
laden with fruit, of which more than two
hundred of the finest flavor were gathered
in the season of 1835. The smallest frag-
ments from this tree are religiously cher-
ished by the poet's numerous admirers.—
In August, 1790, when Milton's coffin was
discovered buried under the desk in the
channel of the church of St. Giles, Crip-
legate, some friends of the overseer, con-
vinced at night time to possess themselves
of the hair and some of the teeth of the
immortal poet.

In the park at Penshurst Castle, Kent,
stands a famous oak, said to have been
planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sidney.
What genius points to yonder oak?
What rapture drew my soul provoke?
There let me hang a garland bright;
There let my Muse her accents try;
Be there my earliest homage paid,
Be there my latest vigils made;
For thou wast planted in the earth
The day that shone on Sidney's birth."

In the grounds of Abbington Abbey,
Northamptonshire, stands Garrick's mu-
lberry tree, with this inscription upon
copied attached to one of its limbs:—"This
tree was planted by David Garrick, Esq.,
at the request of Ann Thurbury, as a grow-
ing testimony of their friendship, 1778."
Henry Kirk White's favorite tree, where-
in he had cut "H. K. W. 1805," stood on
the sands at Whitton, in Northumberland,
but it was cut down by the woodman's
axe; but in veneration for the poet's mes-
sage, the portion bearing his initials was
carefully preserved in an elegant gilt
frame.

An English traveller, desirous of pos-
siding a memorial of Madame de Sevign-
e, purchased for the sum of eighteen thou-
sand francs the staircase of her chateau
at Provence.

Isaac Newton's solar dial which was
cut in stone, and attached to the main
house at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, is
now placed in the Royal Society's collec-
tion.

Some years ago, a curious arm chair
which had belonged to Gay the poet, was
sold at public auction at Barnstable, his
native place. It contained a drawer un-
derneath the seat, at the extremity of
which was a smaller drawer, connected
with a rod in front, by which it was drawn
out.

Benjamin Franklin's "fine crab tree
bearing stick, with a gold head curiously
worked in the form of the cap of liberty,"
was bequeathed in a codicil to his will, "to
the friend of mankind, Gen. Washington;"
and "that if it were a sceptre, he has
wished it" and would become it."

DuRoi's "Catalogue of Autographs"
(1837) includes a letter from a Miss Smith
of Andover, forwarding to the earl of
Arundel, "a chip, taken from the coffin of
the poet Burns, when his body was re-
moved from his first grave to the mause-
oleum, erected by his memory, in St. Mi-
chael's churchyard, Dumfries."

The tower of Montbard, in Burgundy,
was the poet's study, and together with
the tower of the great naturalist used
for the inhabitants.

however, of all that gave it picturesques-
ness, grace, and beauty.
Copper's house at Olney, is still stand-
ing in the same ruinous state so humor-
ously described by the poet: his parlor is
occupied as a girl's school. The summer
house in the garden, wherein he used to
sit conning his verses, also remains, its
walls covered with visitor's names. His
residence in the neighboring village of
Weston has been much altered, but is still
beautiful, with a profusion of roses in
front.

Goldsmith's cottage at Kilburn, where
in he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield"
and the "Deserted Village," was pulled
down a few years since, to make way for
new buildings.

Valuable Invention.—We have been re-
quested to ask the attention of the medical
profession and others to a newly invented Spirom-
eter, for testing the condition of the Lungs, which
seems to be superior, in some respects, to any
other instrument in use for that purpose. It is
the invention of a physician who has devoted
much time and attention to all diseases of the
chest. No one can fail to be struck with its
exceeding simplicity, and the infallible means
it presents of ascertaining with surprising ac-
curacy the precise condition of the patient's
lungs. We all know how important it is that
the lungs should perform all their functions with
accuracy, and still more how necessary to the
physician to know their exact state for proper
treatment. In this Spirometer he has an in-
fallible and sure test, and can tell at any moment
the quantity of air they will contain. It has
already been shown to a number of medical and
scientific persons, all of whom unite in the
highest opinion of its great value.—*Courier.*

Counterfeiters Arrested.—We learn from a
letter that we have seen from a correspondent
of the Bank of Charleston, residing in Nash-
ville, (Tenn.) that "he had succeeded in ar-
resting and convicting some 10 or 12 counter-
feiters in that county, amongst whom were some
of the most notorious and expert swindlers, as
well as the most extensive operators in spurious
money, in the United States. With some twenty
other plates, finished and unfinished, is the
Eight Dollar plate of the Bank of Charleston,"
an impression taken from which accompanies
the letter, and is now in our possession. It is
the fac simile of the counterfeiters that denomi-
nation which we have heretofore noticed.

We also learn that two other parties—
probably of the same gang—have been taken
up and are now in jail in North Carolina—one in
Stokes, the other in Ashe county.

The exertions of those engaged in ferret-
ing out these depredators have been, we are in-
formed, handsomely remunerated, and they de-
serve, in addition, the thanks of the community
generally.—*Char. Courier.*

[We understand that many \$1 counterfeits
on the Bank of the State of South Carolina
are in circulation. It is necessary to be cau-
tious in receiving either ones or twos of that
Bank.]—*Fay. Observer.*

More Counterfeits.—We saw on Saturday
last, a glaring Counterfeit of a \$20 Cape Fear
Note. It is unlike any plate of the Cape Fear
Bank. It has XX in each corner, whilst the
genuine notes have the amount in figures,—
thus, 20. The genuine notes have either the
head of a Buffalo or a spread eagle between
the signatures of the President and Cashier;
whilst this spurious note has a small head of a
female. Near the top the spurious has a train
of cars;—the genuine a female figure, &c.—
There are various other discrepancies; but
these will serve to detect the spurious note.—
The paper is inferior.

The counterfeit came here from Moore coun-
ty. We really think it behooves the respecta-
ble citizens of that county to make every vigor-
ous effort to ferret out the counterfeiters of this
base paper. We know that efforts have been
made, but the evil is becoming intolerable.
Fay. Obs.

The Charleston Mercury, which says a sim-
ilar statement has reached its editor "from
high authority," declares, that if it be in ac-
cordance with facts, "the treason to them (the
slave States) their institution, their character
and their very existence, would be so deep and
unnatural a parricide, that language would be
wanting to give expression to the universal in-
dignation which would consume the author—
It is impossible (the Mercury thinks) that a
son of the South would sign a treaty which
would be a libel on the people and institution
of fifteen States, and which would deprive them
for reasons the most humiliating to the feelings
and degrading to their self-respect, of any share
in the lands they had aided by their best blood
and their best treasure to win." *Nons ver-
nos!* We confess that we are not so incredulous
—not in regard to Mr. Polk's purpose, but as
to the fact he has given the assurances refer-
red to. If he has not, he owes it himself
and to the South to nail the rumor to the
counter.

About the Sabbath.—The Rev. Justin Ed-
wards the distinguished apostle of the Sabbath,
preached in Doctor Skinner's Church, on Sun-
day last, and was listened to with peculiar
pleasure by a large audience. He illustrated
his remarks with a great variety of facts which
prove, conclusively, that the inhabitants of the
world are paying more respect to the institu-
tion of the Sabbath, at the present time, than they
have ever done in any previous age. He ex-
pressed it, as his conviction, that even in a tem-
poral point of view it was always better for a
man to keep the Sabbath holy. God, he said,
was the author of all prosperity, and it was the
height of folly to disobey his wise decrees.

LATER NEWS FROM TAMPICO BRA- ZOS SANTIAGO, AND VERA CRUZ.

The New Orleans Picayune of Thurs-
day morning last has advices from Tam-
pico to the 9th inst. From letters in it we
learn that the ship Oadiaka, having on
board four companies of Louisiana Vol-
unteers, under Col. De Russy, was wrecked
about a week before on Cape Roxo,
forty-five miles south of Tampico. It was
said that a large party of Mexicans had
attacked and made prisoners of all the
volunteers, as well as a party under Lieut.
Miller, who had left Tampico for their as-
sistance. Doubts, however, are entertain-
ed of the truth of their capture.

Another report states that the Mexican
General Cos had arrived on Thursday last,
the 4th inst., from Tuspan, off the wreck
of the ship Oadiaka, with 480 troops, con-
sisting of 280 of the battalion of Tuspan,
the rest National Guards and cavalry;
that on his way Gen. Cos was joined by
120 men from Tamingua, 180 from Papan-
la, and 230 from Omela—his whole force
amounting to 980 men, with four pieces
of artillery; and after summoning Col. De
Russy to surrender his force as prisoners
of war, which summons was promptly re-
jected, an engagement took place which
lasted till 10 o'clock, P. M., after the in-
formant left, and the result was not known.
Gen. Cos had stationed an advance of 80
cavalry and 50 infantry at a pass to pre-
vent reinforcements arriving from this
place.

At any rate a Brigade consisting of
three regiments of Tennessee volunteers,
two of foot and one mounted, under the
command of Brig. Gen. Pillow, was ordered
to go to the relief of Col. De Russy,
and left Tampico on the night of the 8th
inst.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The Picayune has
also advices from Vera Cruz, via Havana,
to the 1st inst. By them we learn that
the rumor of the assassination of Santa
Anna is unfounded. He was still at San
Luis engaged in his favorite diversion—
cock fighting. Gen. Vega has been ap-
pointed commandant general of Vera
Cruz. The number of troops in the city of
Vera Cruz is said to be 3500—the garri-
son of the Castle 1100. Both city and
castle are short of provisions.

We find no mention made of the cap-
ture of Chiluhua, but there has been an
action in the immediate vicinity of El Pa-
so del Norte in which our troops were en-
tirely successful. The loss on each side
was not known or is not stated. On the
27th the Americans took possession of El
Paso with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry.
The cavalry immediately started in pur-
suit of the runaways and although it was
not known at Chiluhua on the 2d of Janu-
ary that they had overtaken them, it was
thought likely they would get possession
of two wagons which were in the rear
with the park, as well as of thirty men
who escorted them. This seemed probably
to us, too, though we much doubt if the
Americans ever got up to the runaways.

From Brazos Santiago we learn that
Gen. Worth was preparing to leave that
place with his troops. Seventy days ra-
tions had been issued, and the division was
expected to be on ship board and sail for
some point near Vera Cruz in a few
days.

The correspondent of the Picayune fur-
nishes, in addition, the following melan-
choly intelligence.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE,
February 3, 1847.

I have plenty of bad news to give you,
gentlemen, and very little that is pleas-
ant.

The fate of Col. May's rear guard and
baggage you have already heard of—but
intelligence has just reached this place,
too painfully true and well authenticated,
which proves that the enemy have opened
on us in earnest, and that their hatred is
mortal.

On the 11th January I met Lieut Rich-
ie of the 4th Infantry, but then acting with
the 2d Dragoons, on his way from Salti-
llo, with ten Dragoons, to Victoria, bear-
ing important despatches to Gen. Taylor,
from Gen. Scott and others. It is said that
these despatches contained the whole plan
of the operations in which we are about to
engage. While on the road between Mon-
terey and Victoria, but at what place I
cannot learn, the party was attacked,
young Richie was lassoed and dragged a-
cross a cornfield, and the despatches car-
ried off! The ten dragoons were either
killed or taken prisoners. Lieut. Richie
was one of the most distinguished and ex-
cellent young officers in the army. His
conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca won the
admiration of the army, and he was much
esteemed for his talents and the excellence
of his heart. There is little or no doubt
of his death—still, whilst there is a sha-
dow of a doubt, there is hope.

A few days ago, an officer of the 2d
Ohio Regiment Lt. Miller is believed to
be his name, was murdered at Chichironi,
and awfully mutilated. His heart was
cut out and hung upon a shrub, to show
us, I suppose, how deeply seated was their
hatred towards us. I would like to have
command of two hundred mounted men,
with unlimited power over the country
between Cerralvo and Camargo. My first
act would be to shoot every man in Mier;
then go and burn every rancho on the
route, for ten miles right and left, and
shoot every man, to Cerralvo—and then

continue to shoot them, in that region, as
fast as they made their appearance.

But here is news that will create a
deep sensation in the States. The follow-
ing letter reached Gen. Worth last even-
ing. Of course there is no doubt about
its correctness. It is from Capt. Chapman,
of the army:

SALTILLO, January 25th, 1847.
I have only time to write a word. Maj.
Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with
50 men, and Maj. Gaines and Cassius M.
Clay, with 30 men, were surprised and
captured at Encarnacion, (about 45 miles
beyond Saltillo) on the morning of the
23d, by Gen. Minon. He heard that Bor-
land was there, and marched from Mate-
huala with 500 cavalry and took them
without firing a gun. This is no stamp-
ede.

Yours truly, W. W. CHAPMAN.

The above is all that has reached us on
the subject; in fact, it is clear enough.
Between 80 and 90 of our men have been
taken prisoners, and are undoubtedly at
San Luis Potosi ere this. The hatred of
the Mexicans is so inveterate, however,
against our volunteers, that fears are en-
tertained for the safety of the prisoners.

The troops are beginning to move down
from Camp Palo Alto. Gen. Scott would
have embarked to-day, on the Massachu-
setts, for Tampico, if a heavy norther had
not sprung up, yesterday. He will be ac-
companied by two or three companies of
the artillery battalion, Capts. C. F. Smith
and Vinton's companies being of the num-
ber.

The destination of the troops is Lobos,
about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. As Santa
Anna knows all about it I presume there
is no impropriety in my telling you. It is
an island, very near the main land, and
behind it is a safe harbor for vessels of
considerable size. The shore is rocky and
the pass very crooked, but not extremely
dangerous. In the course of the week
we shall be on the Gulf, and if the north-
ers and southeasters do not send us to an-
other world, you will soon receive a de-
scription of the battle and capture of Vera
Cruz.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fall in the price of Grain, Flour and Cot-
ton—Corn admitted entirely free—
British navigation laws suspended—re-
lief to Ireland proposed in Parliament
—anticipated famine in France, &c. &c.

The British Mail Steamer Cambria has
arrived at Boston, with dates from Liver-
pool to the 4th inst. We have received
from our correspondent in New York,
through Magnetic Telegraph, the follow-
ing items of commercial news:—*Balt.
American.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, [TRANSLATED FOR THE BALT. AMERICAN.] EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

Our report since the departure of the
Sarah Sands, on the 20th ult., left the two
chief grain markets in England—Liver-
pool and London—evinced a downward
tendency in price. Since the 20th the
imports have been very extensive, and al-
though large sales have been made, the
stock of Flour in Liverpool alone is es-
timated at 500,000 barrels, with a corre-
sponding stock of grain in London. On
Monday, the 1st inst., wheat declined
from 4s to 3s per quarter, at Liverpool,
and on the following day (Tuesday) prices
were 4s per quarter lower on Indian
Corn, 4s on Flour and 2s per load on
Wheat, since the publication of the weekly
circular on the 29th.

Liverpool Grain Market, Feb. 3.

Small sales of American Flour at 40s.
6d; sales on a larger scale at 40s. Wheat
in limited demand, the prices having re-
ceded from 4d. to 6d. per 70 lbs. below
the rates of the previous week. The de-
clining tendency produced by enactments
of Parliament.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Cotton market has been in a very
quiet position, and prices are on the de-
cline. On the 30th ult. 6000 bales sold.
The business of the 2d was estimated at
2,000 bales. Yesterday, the 3d, we had
a dull heavy market, with prices for A-
merican generally 1/4d. per pound lower—
other descriptions have remained un-
changed—the sales of the day amount to
about 3,500 bales American at 6 1/2d. to
7 1/4d., 200 Egyptian at 7d. to 7 1/2d. and 200
Sarat at 4 1/4d. to 4 1/2d.

Havre Cotton Market.

Upon the receipt of intelligence up to
the 9th from New York a sudden advance
took place, and the sales are reported to
amount to 70,000 bales—prices have a-
gain receded.

The market for Provisions was steady.
The Iron market was not so brisk.
The price of Sugar has advanced.

The Cambria brings two millions of dol-
lars in specie. There has been no mitiga-
tion of the sufferings in Ireland. Distur-
bances, caused by want of food, were of
daily occurrence.

The Bank of England has again ad-
vanced its rate of interest.

The Pope of Rome has contributed
1,000 Roman crowns from his private
purse for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

France is threatened with famine. The
French Chambers have adopted a bill
providing that the lowest rates of duty be
levied on food of all kinds till next Sept.

Queen Victoria has given Royal assent
to the bill suspending the duty on corn,
and also the bill suspending the naviga-
tion laws—both bills having been passed
by Parliament.

The suspension of the Sugar duties had
been considered in Parliament.

Lord John Russell has introduced into
Parliament a bill for the relief and im-
provement of Ireland, the main features
of which are—Money is to be raised by
government for the purchase of seed crops;
loans to be made to the landlords for the
improvement of waste lands, or the lands
to be bought by government at fixed rates;
if the landlords will neither sell nor im-
prove, government be empowered to take
the lands at a valuation; a million ster-
ling to be appropriated for the reclama-
tion of waste lands; drainage to be ex-
tensively carried out; land purchased by
government to be re-sold in small lots;—
yeoman property for temporary relief to
be created; new poor laws to be enacted;
committees to be appointed to distribute
money and food; out door relief recom-
mended to aged and infirm paupers. The
whole outlay for the relief of Ireland pro-
posed is seven millions pounds at least.

"AID AND COMFORT."—The "congregated
wisdom" of the Locofoco party in the
Virginia Legislature lately brought forth a most singular
resolution to aid and comfort Mr. Polk. All
recollect the pertinacity with which Congress
was required solemnly to enact, in May last,
that the war exists "by the act of the Republic
of Mexico." If the fact had been so, where
was the necessity of such an enactment? The
world could see it as plainly as Congress. But
it was put in the act because those who man-
aged that matter knew that the world come
to different conclusion? Well, in every possible
mode in which the assertion could be made,
it has been repeated since. In the President's
Annual Message, as if perfectly satisfied that
the world had come to a different conclusion,
the same idea is repeated perhaps a hundred
times; and in the message of the 13th inst., the
changes are again rung on it. All this exceed-
ing anxiety to ding it into the ears of the
public, in season and out of season, is evi-
dence that the President himself feels that it is
not true; and is in hopes to persuade the public,
if not himself, that it is. His case would have
been more plausible, however, if he had not la-
bored through so many pages of his annual
message to recount the wrongs which we have
endured from Mexico. If she had made war
on us, where was the necessity of bringing up
any thing else against her?—That act, (of
making war,) was enough, not only to justify,
but to require, war in return. But the President,
evidently assured that the world did not believe
his story of the war being commenced by Mex-
ico, endeavors to bolster himself up by an enu-
meration of the many wrongs we have en-
dured from her. These might be a justification
for waging war against her, but they are cer-
tainly no evidence that she waged war against
us.

But we have lost sight of the Virginia resolu-
tion, which, as introduced by Mr. McPherson,
and passed by a vote of 61 to 49, (nearly all
the Calhoun party declining to vote,) is as fol-
lows:

Resolved, That the present war with the Re-
public of Mexico, most unrighteously provoked
on her part by a long series of outrages towards
the United States, presents such an occasion as
requires the united action of all true friends
of the country in enforcing a speedy and hono-
rable termination of this war, by a vigorous pro-
secution of hostilities.

Here is an assertion, not that the war was
commenced by Mexico, but that it was "provok-
ed" by her. Now the meaning of this is, be-
yond dispute, that it was "provoked by Mex-
ico," and commenced by us,—that is, by Presi-
dent Polk, as no one pretends that it was com-
menced by Congress.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Legislature of North Carolina, decid-
edly Whig, has created a new county by the name
of POLK! Some people in "these parts," are
disposed to think, from this circumstance, that
the President is somewhat popular in North
Carolina. They "mistake the matter quite."
The new county is thus named in honor of Col.
WILLIAM POLK, of the revolution, whose mem-
ory is cherished on account of his Whig prin-
ciples, and his refusing to speak to his Tory
brother, Ezekiel, when he was brought into
Guinnville in strings, out of the ranks of
Cornwallis!—*Jonesboro' Whig.*

Excusable.—Whilst a regiment of volunteers
were marching through Camargo, a captain, (a
strict disciplinarian,) observing that one of the
drums did not beat, ordered a lieutenant to in-
quire the reason. The fellow, on being inter-
rogated, whispered to the lieutenant, "I have
two ducks and a turkey in my drum, and the
turkey is for the captain." This being whis-
pered to the captain, he exclaimed,—"Why
didn't the drummer say he was lame? I do not
want men to do their duty when they are not
able."

From the Baltimore American.
MR. CALHOUN IN THE SENATE.
This gentleman addressed the Senate on
Friday (20th ult.) in one of his most charac-
teristic speeches,—most characteristic in refer-
ence both to his strength and to his weakness.
His powers of intellect, great indeed, yet con-
fined in their scope by the self-limitation com-
mon to his nature, were upon his entire devo-
tion to the sectional interests of the South,
and for years have been tasked to sustain a
growing spirit of nationality, fast rising to
pre-eminence, and to uphold the fortunes and
prestige of the South as connected with
other institutions of that region. He fights
a losing cause, yet fights none the less val-
iantly on that account.

Mr. Calhoun denies that the Govern-
ment of the Union is a National Government,
and that we are a nation; he denies that we
are one people. The Union, in his view,
is merely a Union of communities of dis-
tinct people—an alliance for definite purposes,
Sovereignties, a Federation merely. It is
so clear to him that he rather imputes
ignorance to any one who does not admit
his inconsistencies. Our Government at Wash-
ington, which we must call a National Govern-
ment, has powers of sovereignty—over whom
whom? Upon whom do its laws bear? And
immediately? Upon the States? Upon the
people? Its laws have no reference to the States,
such as for the enforcement of its laws. It has
Courts, its own Officials; and by means of
laws of the Union are carried into operation,
and they operate upon individual citizens,
and are thus recognized as citizens, not of the
or that, but as citizens of that nationality,
as the United States. If laws are laid
enue by the National Government, they
enactment fixes the rates and the assess-
ment collects the taxes by its own officers.
not allot to each State its quota of the tax
realized and then look to each State for
indeed. That system has been tried in
ratifications composed of States, as parties,
has been found impracticable.

The thing involved a contradiction of
set. A Federation composed of States,
each retaining very scrupulously its
sovereignty and individual independence,
not stir a step in the exercise of authority
not impairing at once the sovereignty of
States as oppose the step in question. The
laws must have States for the subjects of
obedience is required; but sovereignty can-
not be subjects. Hence all Federations have
been impracticable, as such, and have been
available for efficient purposes only by the
preference of some one State, which brings
rest into subjection and controls the entire
of the whole.

The old articles of confederation, in-
sufficient in the essential element of
of a permanent government. The Constitu-
tion now existing proposed to form "a more
Union." It was accordingly framed and
name of the States, but in the name of
the people of the United States, as the phrase-
ology of the preamble expressly declares.

The subjoined quotation from Mr. Calhoun's
speech is strange in some of its statements,
the conclusion of it, however, shows the
of Mr. Calhoun's position, if it does not
any great force of reasoning. We never
heard that the "Federalists" in the
which formed the Constitution
the "Nationalists"; we never heard of
terms put in opposition before, although
ness of meaning they are opposed, it is
Centralism is implied. Still more strange
were we of the fact that the "Federalists"
carried Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency
the name of "Republicans." Jefferson's
democracy then means Federalism; the
making in short are and have always been
Federalists. The official paper must look to
But to the extract:

"In the early stages of the convention
was a majority in favor of a national gov-
ment, and he regarded a union as a great
surdity. But in this stage there were
ten States in the convention—Rhode Is-
land appeared there, and New Hampshire
not yet appeared with her delegates. In-
cess of time New Hampshire came in—a
great addition to the federal idea, which
became predominant, and it is owing
it here in honor of New England and the
ern States—it is owing mainly to the
Connecticut and New Jersey, that we have
federal instead of a national government,
we have the best government instead of
most despotic and intolerable on the earth.
Who were the men of these States to whom
are indebted for this admirable government?
will name them. Their names ought to be
graven on brass and live for ever! They
Mr. Ellsworth, Roger Sherman and Judge
terson, of New Jersey. The other States
their South were blind. They did not see
future. But the sagacity and coolness of
three men, aided by a few others, but not
prominent, we owe the present constitu-
So completely did the national party suc-
that during a large portion of the sittings of
convention the word "national" was not
adopted. "Federal," the "Union" were
overwhelmed; and what is still more re-
markable, the very men who took the lead of
party, assumed the name of "Federalists,"
cause that had become the popular name,
great and great men they were, but they
disposed to make the most of the term, and
under that name they recommended the
to the adoption of the American govern-
ment. Now, if the Senator's eyes had been
in this direction, he would not have been
ant of all this; and not being ignorant
would not have made the extraordinary
declaration he has made.

"But this is not all. The original federal
party, not satisfied simply with that name,
though, in convention, it had assumed it, and
it had been taken from them by the "national
party, now assumed the name of "republicans"
and under that name asserted and carried
in practice the doctrines which were in-
our constitution by the then federal party,
and achieved that great victory which
Mr. Jefferson into power. That showed
deep sense of the people of that time that
should not be a national government—that
would not tolerate it—would never have
ted it—and that their object was to have a
eral government. So, if you look to the
situation itself, the same thing is man-
There are ample provisions to show that
federal government; a union of States, and