

The Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN, Publisher and Proprietor.
J. R. SMITH

ARTICLES—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, January 10, 1892.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The Southern Standard has a weekly circulation twice as large as any paper published in this city. It is therefore the cheapest channel through which to convey information to the masses. Merchants and traders will find it to their advantage to give us a call, if they desire general publicity.

There is the finest assortment of Job Type in this establishment ever brought to this city, and we can execute, on short notice, all orders for work in all branches of our business.

Columbus, Miss., Oct., 18th., 1851.

The Editor is still absent.

The Baptist ladies tender their sincere and hearty thanks to the community, for their very liberal patronage on the occasion of the late Baptist entertainment, at the City Hall.

We are requested to say that Mr. Lavender will positively commence giving lessons in dancing, &c., on Friday and Saturday the 16th and 17th instant.

See the advertisement of George G. Henry Esq., in another column. No one is more conversant with the details of the cotton trade, or keeps better progress with all its statistical features, than Mr. Henry, who combines with all business capacities of the most prompt and agreeable kind.

Kossuth has reached the Capital. Senator Shields introduced him to the Senate, in accordance with the form agreed upon by the special committee.

The Mayor and Selectmen of this Corporation have agreed to sell the City Hall, to the I. O. O. F. for educational purposes. The price to be paid is two thousand dollars. Before the contract is made binding, a vote of the citizens is necessary. The polls will be opened on next Saturday. Come out and vote a ratification of the sale. Read the communication of "An Odd Fellow."

We see that the special committee, consisting of Senators Shields, Seward and Cass, appointed to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at Washington and introduce him to the Senate of the United States, recommended that the same proceedings be pursued as in the case of Gen. Lafayette; to-wit: that the chairman of the committee introduce him in these words—"We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States;" and the President invite him to be seated.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Lauderdale Republican has passed into the hands of G. C. Chandler Esq. He says, "We go for State Rights and Southern Rights and of course for Democracy." We stand up to Berrien, Dallas and Buchanan, in proportion as they stand up to the South. The resolutions of '98 and '99, are our platform on the subjects of which they treat—the sovereignty of the States—a limitation of the powers of the Federal Government—a strict construction of the Constitution in its administration, and the right of State interposition in cases of infractions of that instrument."

We wish him success.

John Randolph of Roanoke.

In 1793, this faithful republican and disciple of Thomas Jefferson, in a speech of great power, said:

"Should the Federal Government attempt to exercise powers that does not belong to it—and those that do belong to it are few, specified, well defined—all others being reserved to the people and to the States,—should it step beyond its province and encroach on rights that have not been delegated, it is the duty of the States to interpose. There is no other power that can interpose. The counter weights, the opposing force of the State, is the only check to overaction known to the system. In questions of *meum et tuum*, (mine and thine) where rights of property are concerned, and some other cases specified in the Constitution, I grant you that the Federal Judiciary may pronounce on the validity of the law. But in questions involving the right to power, whether this or that power has been delegated or reserved, they cannot and ought not to be the arbiters; that question has been left and always will and always must be left to be determined among sovereignities in the best way they can. Who ordained this Constitution? Was it not the people of the States in their sovereign capacity? Did they commit an act of suicide by so doing—an act of self annihilation? Shall the creature of the states be the sole judge of the legality or constitutionality of its own acts, in a question of power between them and the States.

Shall they who assert a right be the sole judges of their authority, to claim and to exercise it? Does not all power seek to enlarge itself? If this Federal Government, in all its departments, then, is to be the sole judge of its own usurpations, neither the people nor the States, in a short time, will have anything to contend for."

The gentleman tells you, that if you do not agree with him in opinion—consent that these vile enactments, (the Alien and Sedition laws) are constitutional and necessary—your only remedy, your only hope of redress is in petition.

Petition! Whom are we to petition? Those who are the promoters of these measures, who voted for them and forced them upon you in spite of your will? Would not these men laugh at your petition, and in the pride and insolence of new born power, trample it under their feet in disdain? Thus, it appears very clearly, that at the time of adopting the Virginia resolutions of 1898-9, Mr. Randolph thought that it was "the right of the States to interpose" and that too NOT merely by PETITION.

SIGNIFICANT.—An Englishman observed a stone roll down a staircase. It bumped on every stair till it came to the bottom; there, of course it rested. "That stone," said he, "resembles the national debt of my country; it has bumped on every grade of the community, but its weight rests on the lowest."

Music.

We have already announced our determination to begin the printing of some excellent pieces of music. It is known that Prof S. Markstein is one of the most accomplished performers, on various instruments, we have seen in this country.—He also stands deservedly high as a composer.—We have had the pleasure of hearing many of the pieces he has lately composed, and feel justified in pronouncing them as possessed of marked beauty and excellence. His composition has been declared, by those of musical genius, equal, if not superior, to any in this country. He believes in music suited to the Southern taste, spirits and feelings, and hence, his musical conceptions generally reach the Southern heart. He is desirous that the ladies of Mississippi should have music of their own, and has taken great pains to meet their just expectation.

We bespeak for Mr. Madison's celebrated Report on the 3d, of the Virginia resolutions, of '98 and '99, an attentive perusal. His argument must carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. He declares it "the duty of the States to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil of usurpation, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberty appertaining to them."

This was the language of Madison and the Republicans of '98 and '99—the sentiment of Jefferson and the Democratic party, of which he was founder. Then, it was the declaration of a saturnal principle; and now, it retains its original purity. Time has only sanctified it, and given it additional claims to our support and veneration. The object to be accomplished was to arrest the effects of iniquitous legislation and maintain the rights of the States. And this was to be done by "State interposition," which, when admitted, left the discretion of the State and the exigency of the case, to determine the extent and degree of its application.

The Federalists of the present day would have us believe that the State of Virginia only contemplated petition, protest and remonstrance, for redress of her grievances; but such is the reverse of the fact. She was determined to maintain her rights, and hoped to be able to do so, without a resort to extreme measures; but, in case she failed, she was prepared for the worst. The same legislature that adopted her resolutions erected an armory—organized and armed the militia to meet the crisis.

Was this petition, protest or remonstrance?

Again: When she had adopted and addressed her resolutions to her sister States of the Union, she awaited their replies with dignity and composure; and when seven of them had urged various objections to her course, asserting among others, that she was arrogating to herself unconstitutional powers, of pernicious and destructive tendency to the Government, she reiterated through Mr. Madison's Report, her firm determination to abide by the first declaration of her principles. Did the censuring States suppose she only meant petition, protest or remonstrance? Let them answer for themselves: Delaware considered "the resolutions from the of Virginia as a very unjustifiable interference with the General Government and constituted authorities of the U. States, and of dangerous tendency."

Rhode Island regarded, "certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia as hazarding an interruption of the peace of the States, by civil discord."

Massachusetts announced, "that should Virginia oppose successfully her force and will to those of the nation, the Constitution would be reduced to a mere cipher."

New York "could not forbear to express the anxiety and regret with which she observed the inflammatory and pernicious sentiments and doctrines contained in the Virginia resolutions."

Connecticut and New Hampshire "explicitly disavowed the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the State of Virginia."

If Virginia only meant petition, protest or remonstrance, why did the other States denounce her, in the fashionable slang of Federalism, as "unjustifiably interfering with the General Government;" "hazarding the peace of the country," and "opposing her force and will to those of the nation?" Her force and will to those of the nation!—FORCE! and petition! they convertible terms! No! she meant something more than entreaty and humble supplication. The mayor and corporation of Liverpool may petition the Throne for redress of their grievances. Shall we yield nothing more to a sovereign State of the confederacy than may be claimed as a matter of right by a corporation? The miserable slave who receives the lash of his inexorable master may petition and remonstrate. Is this poor privilege, which is common to all mankind, under any form of government known to the civilized world, all that she reserved by an express article of the Constitution, when she assisted in establishing this Government for her benefit and convenience? The idea is shocking to the feelings of a free people; it is a monstrous absurdity, and cannot be endured. She was never willing to "sell her birth right for a mess of pottage."

General Jackson.

Mr. Donelson, General Jackson's private Secretary, and the present editor of the Washington Union, in a late number of that paper, says that the old Hero was a prominent politician in 1800, and was thoroughly acquainted with the views of Madison and Jefferson; "that he was the friend of Jefferson in those days and came to the Senate as a State Rights Democrat, and never, by any act or deed, sanctioned a sentiment which he deemed inconsistent with the original doctrines of which Jefferson became the honorable champion and expounder." Again: In President Jackson's inaugural, March 4th, 1829, we find him using the following orthodox language: "In such measures as I shall be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those SOVEREIGN members of the Union; taking care not to compound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy." In his first annual message, December 8th, 1829, he reiterates the sovereignty of the States, thus:

"The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal legislature of TWENTY-FOUR SOVEREIGN STATES, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs."

"Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution, under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of STATE SOVEREIGNTY.—Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fail."

In his second annual message, December 7th, 1830, he says:

"The successful operation of the Federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, yet important, objects for which it was designed. A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating in one, the General and State Governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct."

In his third annual message, December 6th, 1831, he speaks of the internal peace and security of our "Confederated States" of "the States comprising our Federal Union, and declares "our individual happiness" dependent "on the maintenance of our State Rights and wise institutions;" and that we have grown "from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States."

In his message vetoing the United States Bank, July 10th, 1832, he asserts:

"That our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and the powers of the States."

In December, 1832, after the issuance of his famous proclamation, he authorized the editor of the Globe to define his position, and declare in his behalf, to the world, that—

"In case of the violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the usurpation of powers not granted by it, on the part of the functionaries of the General Government, the State Governments have the right to interpose to prevent the execution of the laws, which are set forth in the Virginia resolutions of 1798 against the Alien and Sedition laws—and finally, that, in extreme cases of oppression, (every mode of constitutional redress having been sought in vain,) the right resides with the people of the several States to organize resistance against such oppression, confiding in a good cause, the favor of Heaven, and the spirit of freemen, to vindicate their rights."

Does the above look like sanctioning the abominable Federal heresy that a State has no right to secede?

Right of Secession.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The right of secession existed previous to the formation of the Federal Union. It has not been given up, and hence is reserved.

If secession is a reserved right, any state may exercise it, whether one of the old thirteen or not; for those subsequently admitted, came in "upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever." Upon the same hypothesis, no state need assert it in the first instance by the sword, her withdrawal, if rightful, must of necessity be peaceful, unless the States adhering to the confederacy shall attempt to force her back into the Union. Whenever force is thus employed, the party employing force becomes the aggressor, and the seceding state may rightfully maintain its sovereignty by all the means and power it can command.

But according to the doctrine of those who deny the right of secession, a seceding state may be rightfully subjugated by force, and her citizens who are active in her service punished as traitors. The assertions of such opinions indicate a retrograde, rather than a progressive movement in the science of government. Should they ever receive the popular sanction, we will have proved ourselves unworthy of the high boon of constitutional liberty, and the days of state sovereignty will have been numbered.

The idea of lashing a State into a Union, which can only rest upon the basis of interest and affection—a Union that contemns her rights and has studiously essayed to degrade and dishonor her, is too absurd for serious contemplation; and can only be realized when constitutional rights shall exist but in name; and power and might shall override all paper boundaries.

In 1832, the Hon P. P. Barbour of the Supreme Court of the United States, was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and in answer to certain inquiries as to his opinions on some of the great topics of the day, thus speaks of secession.

"In general when a question arises, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, it belongs to the judicial department to decide it, because in general, the question arises in a case, either "in law or equity," that is, in a controversy between parties, which has taken a shape for judicial decision. But when the question is one of political power between the Federal Government and the States, whether the former has invaded the reserved rights of the latter, I hold that questions of this kind do not belong to judicial cognizance. That the people of the States are parties to the compact, in their character of States. That the constitution has not conferred upon the judicial department any political power whatever. That therefore, in relation to questions of this character, there is no common umpire; and that consequently the States must decide for themselves. This is the Right—but what is the Remedy? My opinion is, that the only rightful remedy is that of secession."

In the debate on Foote's resolution the doctrine of State rights was largely and luminously discussed. On that occasion the late Edward Livingston, (one of the ablest jurists, the United States have ever produced) said:

"That in cases in which a law of the United States may infringe the constitutional right of a State, but which, in its operation cannot be brought before the Supreme Court under the terms of the jurisdiction expressly given to it, that Court is not created the umpire between a State that may deem itself aggrieved, and the General Government."

"That if the act be one of those few which cannot be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to."

"That the theory of the Federal Government, being the result of the general will of the people

of the U. States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree on compact between the States would tend to the most disastrous practical results. That it would place three-fourths of the States at the mercy of one-fourth and lead inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy."

Mr. Livingston sent ex-President Madison, a copy of his speech accompanied by a letter. Mr. M. returned an answer complimentary of the effort, and among other things said:

"You have succeeded better in your interpretations of the Virginia proceedings in '98, '99, than those who have seen in them a coincidence which the nullifying doctrine so called. * * * The error in the late comments on the Virginia proceedings, has arisen from the failure to distinguish between what is declaratory of opinion and what is *in fact* executory, between the rights of the parties and of a single party; and between resorts within the purview of the Constitution, and the final right which appeals from a Constitution, cancelled by its abuses to original rights, paramount to all Constitutions."

That pure Republican Nathaniel Macon, of N. C., in Feb'y. 1833, wrote to Hon. S. P. Carson, thus:

"I have always believed that a State might secede when she pleased, provided that she would pay her proportion of the public debt, and this I have considered the best guard to public liberty and public justice that could be desired."

At a meeting in 1832 at Charlotte Court House in Virginia, the late John Randolph prepared and read a series of resolutions, which he effectually supported by a most brilliant speech. We extract one of these resolutions as strikingly pertinent:

"Resolved, That Virginia has never parted with the right to recall the authority so delegated for good and sufficient cause, nor with the right to judge of the sufficiency of such cause, and to secede from the confederacy, whenever she shall find the benefit of union exceeded by its evils—union being the means of securing happiness, and not an end, to which they should be sacrificed."

About the same time, Mr. Tazewell, who still lives at an advanced age with his intellectual powers unimpaired, and whose fame as a jurist and statesman will live through all time, thus speaks of the rights of a state and the remedy for a violation of the Constitution.

"The union of the States thus resting upon a Covenant, entered into by every State with its co-States—when the terms of this Covenant are supposed to be broken by any of them, as there is no common arbiter to decide between the parties, it is of necessity, that each State must judge for itself, and act as its own judgment may dictate.—If in the honest exercise of this judgment any sovereign State declares the Covenant broken by its co-States, and chooses to dissolve the Union thereby established for this cause, she has the perfect right to do so; and this makes secession from the Union as to that party only."

He thus depicts the consequences of a war by federal power upon a seceding state and the consequences of denying the right of secession, and contends that the right is reserved by the 10th amendment of the constitution, and in virtue of such reservation becomes a constitutional right:

"Such a war will differ from every other that has before occurred from the beginning to that day; because, even by the most complete success, its avowed object, can never be attained. Independence, conquests, reparation of wrongs, security, punishment of indignity offered, may all be achieved by successful war; but victory can never make union or repair the breach of its broken covenant." * * * "The war waged to revive a broken covenant of union, can never attain its avowed end. It may bring conquests, may make loyal subjects, or hollow hearted pretended allies, but it cannot make real union. The union of free States can neither be made nor preserved by force. It is a solemnism so to speak. Such a fanciful union is consolidation in its most abhorrent form—wherein the majority, will wield not only its own powers, but those assigned to their subjugated allies also."

"I thank God! that in his infinite wisdom and mercy, he has been pleased thus to ordain. The truths I have announced, ought and will teach moderation and forbearance to all who value the union of these States. Each will look to the fearful consequences to itself, that may attend its own acts, and will abstain from pushing even admitted powers to oppression. The right of secession is the right of all. It may be claimed by one to-day, and another to-morrow, as each may find itself aggrieved. Its apprehended evils may be easily guarded against, by not exercising doubtful powers, nor pressing legitimate powers, until they become doubtful. The security of the Union is to be found in the common affections and common interests of the States, and not in the bayonets of its soldiery. By such feelings alone was the Union first formed—by such sentiments alone, has it been since maintained, and by such sentiments alone, can it be preserved. Once deny this right of secession when it is claimed, and prevent or punish its existence by military force, and surely as night succeeds the day, our destiny as a free people is fulfilled!

According to his idea it would seem, that there are no constitutional rights but such as are granted by the Constitution. According to mine, every right and every power too, not disparaged by any of the grants and prohibitions contained in the Constitution, are especially reserved therein, and so become constitutional rights and powers.—The right of secession thus becomes a constitutional right."

"When Greek meets Greek."

Senator Foote completed his Herculean labors on the 22nd of December, by an attack on Gen. Sam Houston.

The "little pacificator" had encountered various other Senators, and no doubt, on the eve of his retirement from the theatre of his many gladiatorial conflicts, felt the full force and operation of all the embittered passions of an enraged Ishmaelite.

On the occasion referred to, he indulged in his usual invective, and delivered one of his illustrated lectures on the life and aspirations of the Texan Senator; who in reply, drew the following fancy sketch and commended it to the attention of the Mississippi Senator:

"There lived a reverend gentleman, known as Parson Minn, an amiable and excellent man, a good neighbor and kind friend, but who had a restless disposition, and could not be kept out of mischief, notwithstanding his religion profession. A friend had a vision, and in it, thought he was in Paradise, amid its splendors and glories; and after awhile thought he would be gratified if he could meet with any of his old acquaintances. He inquired for Parson Minn, and was told that he was not there, but perhaps he could be found in purgatory. He proceeded to purgatory, and was kindly received by the keeper. While conversing with him a noise was heard, and the keeper stopped short, and said, wait there, Parson Minn has broken his chain, and if I don't chain him he will in a short time turn purgatory upside down. He would leave the Senate to make the application."

Governor Whitfield's message, reached us by Friday night's mail. It treats of State policy generally; and urges the State "to enter into a scheme of well digested internal improvements, granting to our planting and commercial interest, all the facilities to be derived from the means of inter-communication with our sister States of the South, and a ready and cheap access to those points where our staple finds the best market, by building manufactories in our own State, and by giving a direct trade between the Southern ports and the markets of Europe."

He pays a flattering tribute to the advantages to be derived from the completion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Our space fails us this week. We will give it entire in our next issue.

The House of Representatives was organized by electing Hon. W. S. Patton of Lauderdale, Speaker. Mr. Catchins of Hinds, was his opponent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Mr. Clay's health is much worse. Kossuth accompanied by Gen. Cass, called yesterday to see him; but he was too unwell to see them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives debated till a late hour the Kossuth resolution and adjourned without definite action till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark introduced a resolution declaring that non-intervention in the affairs of other countries to be the settled policy of the Government of the United States. Other proceedings unimportant.

From the Franklin Democrat.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

The Atlantic has arrived. English news unimportant—Kossuth's reception in this country, the theme of much comment.

FRANCE.—The elections passed off quietly.—Napoleon's proposition carried by a large majority, in Arrondissements of the working men, and among the nobles, neutrality was manifested. Victor Hugo escaped to Belgium. Napoleon's majority, 7,000,000. Cavines is liberated, and some other Generals imprisoned.

Notices of dangerous support given to political refugees, have been presented at the English Foreign office by representatives from Russia, Austria, and Germany. Englishmen will not travel in Austria without inconvenience while past complaints are unhealed. Large sums of money furnished from London to Hungary, have fallen into the hands of the Government.

Advices from Russia state that the Emperor refuses to sign the French treaty, and will march 40,000 men against Tangiers.

CORTEX.—Demand increased, and feeling improved.

For the Southern Standard.

We are truly gratified to learn that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this place, are about to establish a permanent male school, for the benefit of their own children, as well as for the benefit of the community at large. We have long known that this benevolent order, which with others of a similar character, are doing so much towards the fraternalization and improvement of the mental and moral condition of our race, designed to "educate the orphan," and that a fund silently, but certainly accumulating for that purpose, was destined to return to the fostering community in which it was raised, blessings and advantages, which the sowers scarcely anticipated, and the reapers would gather in abundance, giving miraculousness to reality.

But we confess, that we did not expect the cuttings and graftings of only a season, so soon to reward the hand of the laborer. We had scarcely hoped in one day, to gather the flowers, much less the fruit of the rich harvest, which we believed to be in store for our friends of another generation, by the care and benevolence of this.

The early promise, now before us, however, in the very spring time of our enterprise, has awakened in us hopes and feelings, little less than enthusiastic. The liberal and generous encouragement, extended by the enlightened spirit of the Town authorities, encouraged as it is by the general feeling of all classes of our citizens, bid us now, not only to hope, but confidently to expect, for this generation, what we had in our mind, treasured for the next.

The plan proposed, we think, an admirable one. It is, to convert the upper rooms of the Town Hall into a School Room, for this noble enterprise, by selling it to the Odd Fellows. The purposes for which the upper rooms of the Hall were originally built, are now better supplied by our elegant Court Room; the Town deriving all the benefit from the lower apartments, for engines &c. &c.—which her actual necessities require. We think it not only a public benefit to convert the Hall into a School Room, but economy to the citizens, which will enable the Board, to purchase hands, to be used in the improvement of our streets and sidewalks.

It will benefit the town in her educational prospects. We are only deficient in this respect, because of the want of a male school, where the higher branches of collegiate education can be taught. With a female school of great promise, we are already fortunately supplied; with common schools, liberally endowed from the 16th section fund, and in a most flourishing condition. We are also singularly blessed with male private schools, whose sketch and commended it to the attention of the Mississippi Senator:

departments. Yet for the want of combining our efforts and educational resources in this respect, we have utterly failed heretofore, in having a good male academy. The Teachers have been left without support, either pecuniary, moral, or physical, while parents have seen their boys growing up in idleness, ignorance and vice.

What parent, has been so fortunate, as not to feel and know, the necessity of a male school of the character now proposed—a school under the patronage of an Order, combined in heart and feeling—linked together with professed devotion to "Friendship, Love and Truth," and guided by men who have the firmness, both moral and physical, to educate the wayward as well as the willing?

Who of any age or condition in life, can reflect a moment upon the importance of the benevolent enterprise before us, and not feel his heart warmed, his hopes animated—his patriotism and philanthropy, sensibly enlarged, by the contemplation of the permanent and accumulating benefit which it promises to the community at large?

In a pecuniary point of view, it equally commends itself to the earnest and interested attention of the merchant, mechanic, hotel-keeper, and house-holder; to those who minister to the wants and necessities of the travelling public, as well as those who derive their patronage, from the resident citizen. All are alike directly interested in the retention and increase of our population which it necessarily produces. Let every man make the calculation for himself, and he will at once determine, that both his duty and interest demand, that he should make it a matter of high concern, to encourage the laudable undertaking of Covenant and McKendree Lodges, by casting his vote on Saturday next for the proposed sale.

No money is asked. The Lodges are able to do what they propose. They will always be thankful for the assistance of the charitable—the help of the orphan's friend and the widow's comforter. But having systematically engaged in the work of relief to suffering humanity within their reach, their plan of operations is such, that without boasting, they may be permitted to say, that what they attempt will not be beyond their means of accomplishment.

With increased confidence in the progress of her benevolent designs, encouraged by the good and virtuous and patriotic of every sect, name and nation, with blessings in an open hand, and a sympathizing heart for all, whether alien or native born, and proscription or malediction for neither creed, sect nor nation, Odd Fellowship solicits only the natural co-operation her position invites, to enable her to establish a permanent Male Academy, at once an ornament and blessing to our town.

Let every voter then, come out on Saturday next, and speak the voice of approval. To all Odd Fellows, we say come—we "visit the sick"—we "relieve the distressed"—we "bury the dead"—come, now let us "educate the orphan."

AN ODD FELLOW.

An Extract from Mr. Madison's Report on the 3d of the Virginia Resolutions.

The 3d Resolution is in the words following:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and perpetually declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties, appertaining to them."

On this resolution the Committee have bestowed all the attention which its importance merits: They have scanned it not merely with a strict, but with a severe eye; and they feel confidence in pronouncing, that, in its just and fair construction, it is unexceptionably true in its several positions, as well as constitutional and exclusive in its inferences.

The resolution declares, first, that "it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties;" in other words, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution; and that the Constitution is a compact to which the States are parties.

Clear as the position must seem, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution, and from that alone, the Committee are not unapprised of a late doctrine, which opens another source of Federal powers, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected. The examination of this doctrine will be most conveniently connected with a review of a succeeding resolution. The Committee satisfy themselves here with briefly remarking, that in all the contemporary discussions and comments which the Constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the Government, were withheld from it; and that if any doubt could have existed on this subject, under the original text of the Constitution, it is removed, as far as words could remove it, by the 10th amendment, now a part of the Constitution, which expressly declares "that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely, "that the States are parties to this Constitution or compact," is in the judgment of the Committee, equally free from objection. It is indeed true that the term "States" is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses, according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular Governments established by those societies; sometimes those societies as organized into those particular Governments; and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the signification of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the