Richmond



Enquirer.

BY RITCHIE & GOOCH.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1826.

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The Enquire is published twice a week generally, and three times a week during the ression of the State Legislature.—Price, the same as heretofore, Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes of chartered, specie-paying banks only) will be received in payment. The Editors will guarance the safety of remitting them by mail; the postage of all letters being paid, by the writers.

The No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of he Editors) until all arrearages have been paid up.

The Whoever will currantee the payment of nine papers shall have the tenth GRATIS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TO one square, OR LESS—First insertion 75 cents—each continuance, 50 cents.

"," No advertisement inserted, until it has either been paid for, or assumed by some person in this city, or its environs.

Manager's Office, UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

To be drawn on the 29th MARCH next,

137,230 DOLLARS!!

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. 10,000 Dollars | 16 of 500 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars | 56 of 100 Dollars | 57 of 50 Dollars | 57 of 50 Dollars | 114 of 20 Dollars | 114 of 20 Dollars | 115 of 20 Dolla ALSO

To be drawn in Washington City under the impection of gen-tlemen of distinction, and finished in One Drawing of a few minutes--IN APRIL NEXT,

THE WASHINGTON
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY; FIRST CLASS ... SCHEME :

60,000 Dollars in one Capital. 1 prize of 1 prize of \$40,000 is 25,000 is 20,000 is

I prize of 15,000 is 1 prize of 1 prize of 51 prizes of 186 prizes of 372 prizes of 100 is 37,200 1.302 prizes of 40 is 13,950 prizes of 279.000 20 is

Only one and half Blanks to a Prize!

whole, of which 5 will be drawn from the wheel.

It requires a ticket to contain some three of the drawn Nos.
to entitle the holder to a capital prirs; and that one will change in the three last numbers, in the order in which drawn, is
the grand capital of Sisty Thomsond Dollars!

A ricket with only two of the drawn numbers may be a prize
of Five Hundred Dollars!—and every ticket having any one
of the drawn numbers, will be a prize of Twenty Dollars.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Ticket 20 dollars Half 10—Quarter 5. Final. Whole Ticket 20 dollars -- Half 10-Quarter 5 --- Eighth

Whole Treet 20 usual 250-Twentieth 1.

50-Twentieth 1.

7-The cost paid for prizes as soon as drawn.

*." All letters [post paid] enclosing cash or prizes in any previous lottery, very pune ally answered. Address to YAPES & MINTYRE, Washington City.

95-21&w8t

NOTICE. HAVE got a Post-Office established at my Sore in Brunswick county, Va. near Stephen Jones's Brunge, on Nottoway River, which place is called Jonesborough, and Jonesborough is the name of the Post Office, which is situated about midway between Kennedy's, Brunswick, and McFarland's Luneuburg.

JOHN MADDUX, P. M.

THE subscriber having tented that well known stand, the WASHINGTON TAVERN, is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, & pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction. His table at all time, shallbe furnished with the best the market affords his stable snall be furnished with the best of fodder, cats, and cors, and attended by a good Ottler, and my prices shall be and low as any other house in the place. My old customers are particularly invited to give me a call. I should be glad to accommodate a few genteel boarders, by the year. I deem to embecessary to say any thing about the situation of this House, as it is so well known.

JOHN TALMAN. JOHN TALMAN.

Buffalo Marsh for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Hopkins to William Waller Hening, as Receiver General of the Supreme Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, in the year 1912; and pursuant to an Order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia—that valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Frederick in the State of Virginia, called Buffaloe Marsh. "Containing 339 acres of land, with the half of a manufacturine mill thereon to which is Virginia, called Bufialoe Marsh. "Containing 339 acres of land, with the balf of a manufacturing mill thereon to which is attached eight acres of the said tract"—will be exposed to sale by public attain to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Eagle Hotel in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 19th day of April next. Such title as posses, sed oy Mr. Hopkins, dec., will be conveyed; but that is be lieved to be an unquestionable title to the property in fee simple. Terms cash. Sale to be conducted by Thomas Taylor Eng. Anctr.

Richmond, march 21, 1826. 105—tds

Land for Sale.

A GREEABLY to a decree of the county court of King William will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises, en the 7th day of April near, the tract of land on which Thomas Puller, dec. Intely resided, situate, lying and being in the county of King William on Herring Greek, and adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Henshaw, Dr. Win. Gwathmey, Robert Sutton and others. The terms of sale are one-third cash, and the balaince of the purchase money in three animal payments. Donds with approved security will be required by the march 14, 1826. 108—21&w2t GOMMISSIONER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of F. G. Crenshaw, dec., are requested to present them properly authenticated, that provision may be made for settlement, and all persons indebted to said eviate are requested to make payment without delay. ELIZABLTH CRENSHAW, adm'x march 14, 1825. 103—8t of F. G. Crenshaw, dec.

THE President and Directors of the James River Co., will on Monday, the 27th inst, appoint a person to act as degree, Superistendant, and Engineer, on the Canal, from Richmond to Maiden's Adventure Falls. Candidates for the I make their communications to the company, is leave them at the office of the 2d Auditor.

LAND FOR SALE. Land For Sale, my tract of land in Albemarle county, heretofore my residence, consisting of 3,000 acres, about 2000 of which are of the best mountain quality, and 1,600 lying below the mountain, and extending frem it, generally of good quality, and remarkably well timbered and watered. The tract lies on the south side of the Rivanna a branch of Jamés River, navigable for Batteaux to Millon, which is within three and a half miles. It is five miles from Charlotteville, and six from the University. Of its advantageous situation for health and society, ungrenark need be made here. The estate has all the unual improvements on it, a commodious dwelling house, buildings for servants, and other domeitic purposes, good stables, two harrs, with threshing machines, a grist and eaw mill, with good bouses for managers and laborers, well posted for each purpose, and all in good repair. The tractinary be divided, advantageous ly, into several parts, & will be so disposed of if desired. The payment of the purchase unner may be made by instalments, with a very liberal credit, a be agreed on at the time of sale. The function, and the stock of sevey kind may be sold with the land. I have also for sale another tract, of rather more than 700 sores, 3 miles below Milton, within one of the river, on its northern site, which lies well, is of good quality, well timbered and watered, and has a valuable vein of line stour passing through it. This tract is divided mot two farms, each having on its shelling louse, very commodious for a small family, well timbered and watered, and has a valuable vein of line stour passing through it. This tract is divided mot two farms, each having on its shelling louse, very commodious for a small family, well timbered and watered, and has a valuable vein of line stour passing through it. This tract is divided mot two farms, each having on its shelling louse, erry commodious for a small family.

Oak Hill, Loudoup county, Va. April 12. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. EFT Trabue's Fits, on Sunday night 20th ult. a neater on an Jackson is an "Identy uses, somewest hald, talks rapidly, and not remarkable for the straitness of his legs. The horse is of the Friday breed, thin tail and a good deal apotted behind (no laif of the above reward will be paid for the delivery of either Jackson or the Horse, and the whole for the delivery of both. WILLIAM FINNEY Trabue's Pite, March 11.

The halves of Bank Notes misplaced.

nging it here foresle to give them a con. 1 Dec. 29.

JOHN & WILLIAM GILLIAT. JOHN & WILLIAM GILLIAT,
OFFER FOR SALE:

2. SOON SACKS best storing Liverpool salt, cargo
of the brig Missionary, from Liverpool,
40 half pipes andqr. casks very superior old L. P. Madeira
Wine, imported direct two years ago,
10 Ilhds, prime St. Croix sugar,
25 Bags Green Coffee,
85 Boxes best Durham Mustard, just imported,
6 Tierces new Rice suitable for retailing,
5 Crates Liverpool Earthen Ware, good assortments,
10 Boxes superior Claret Wine,
12 Gases best London cloths & cassimeces well assorted,
1 Case hang-up cords & velveteens,
2 do stout low priced Irish Linens,
4 Bales German Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Burlaps.
Feb. 14.

A Bales German Feb. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Mechanicsville Turnpike Company, are hereby required to pay on or before the 10th day of April next, five dollars on each share held by them respectively, in the capital stock of the said company.

By order of the President and Directors.

G. M. CARRINGTON, Treas'r.

101—10th A

NOTICE.

SHALL commence keeping transient berses at Livery, [in my stables at the BELL TAVERN] on this day at 50 cents per night and day, [including the 24 hours.]

I shall take this opportunity of publicly remarking, that the attention paid to any horses, committed to my charge, shall not be surpassed by any Livery Stable in Richmond.

MAURICE PRIMROSE.

Much 11. 101 - 1f

NOTICE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 23d, 1828.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 23d, 1828.

In conformity with the foregoing notice, all persons indebted to the late forms of Budlong & Stafford, are requested to make payment with as little delay as possible to

OTIS, DUNLOP & CO.

100-1m

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

sufficient recommendation.

JOHN EXALL, opposite the Post-Quee.

Richmond, Feb. 3, 1826.

I have used Mr. Exall's Wheat Machine for four years. I have no heatation in saying, that it is one of the best Threshing Machines in this country. It certainly threshes out wheat faster and cleaner and is less liable to get out of order than any machine I have ever seen, and I believe I have seen all the modern machines of this country. It is very durable, being principally of cast iron, and will last, if taken proper care of, 50 years at least, and in the end will be the cheapest of all machines.

So years at least, and in the east machines machines in the state of t

wheat Machine, and greatly prefer it to others I have seen in use.

Richmond, 1st Feb. 1828.

Richmond, 1st Feb. 1828.

REFERENCES TO

John Wickham, Esq.
Wms. Carter, Esq.
Wm. B. Randolph, Esq.
De. Treat,
N. B. Wheat Fans, Straw Cutting Machines, Corn Shellocs, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements made in the best manner. Smith's Work in general.

Feb. 4.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Samuel S. Griffin, bearing date on the 1st of May, 1818, and admitted to record in the office of the clerk of the Hustags Court for the city of Williamsburg, on the 10th day of June, 1818, made to secure the payment of 2,000 dollars to Robert G. Scott, and on which sum there is due, the interest from the 1st day of January 1825, I shall proceed, on Monday the 10th day of April next, to sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash, on the premises, that very desirable residence new occupid by the said Griffin, In the city of Williamsburg, with the Lots thereto appertaining, and adjoining the esidence of Mrs. Peachy; and which is described in the said deed of trust in the following manner: A certain Hobse and Lots of Land situate and being in the city of Williamsburg, the boundaries where of are fully, minutely and completely self orth in a decar from the said Robert G. Scott and Susan R. his write to the said Griffin, bearing date on the 1st day of May 1818. Acting as trustee, I shall convey only such title as is vested in me, aithof it is believed that the title which will be conveyed will be without exception.

LEONARD HERMEY trustee. TRUST SALE. March 7, 1826.

Public sale of Richmond Property. months, all my property, situate and ying between Haxall's Mills and the Armory, on the 20th of April next. As I shall sail this property for the payment of my debts, all just claims against me will be received as cash in part, or the whole of the purchase money. The property will be sold in lots to sair purchasers, and good secority will be required for the purchasems, money.

SAMUEL OVERTON.

March 11.

Chasers, and good secority will be required for the purchase money.

March 11.

Ten Dollars Reward.

102-5t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday morning last, making business, named John Lunsford, between 19 and 20 years of age, aboet 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of shender and erect form, and light complexion. He had on a blue broad cloth coat, white hat with crape on it. He is from Surry county, Va., where his connections are itving; he is in company with a young lad who has been sedaced by the said Lunsford to accompany him to Alahama, where he has a bother living, and has lately received a letter from kim, which letter he has now with him. It is expected he well stop at Lynch-burg, which place he said would be his first stopping place. All persons are forbid trusting, harboring, or employing him any way, as the law will in all cases he put in force. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend him so that I can get him, and ail reasonable expenses paid for his delivery to me is Richmond.

March 2.

ADVERTISEMENT.

March 2.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE tract of Land called Hill Grove, containing above 2,500 acres, lying in the lower end of Amelia county, formerly advertised, is still for rale. It would make an excellent cotton plantation. It will be sold all togather or divided into parcels. The terms will be accommodating.

WM.B. GILES.

Wigwain, march 4.

1 N pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, and Eastern district of Virgina, in the case of George W. Wallis, squant William D. Wren, Administrator, Catherine E. Adams, widow, and George Potlard and Mary T. Ins wife, and others, heis, of Samuel G. Adams, deca, will de vold, at the front door of the Eagle Hotel, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 17th day of April next, at public auction, to the highest bidder, that whole tract of four hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less mentioned and described in the deed of mostgage, executed by the said Saml. G. Adams, dec. & Catherine his wife, to Edward Canning, and by him assigned to the said G. W. Wallis, bearing date the 15th February 18th, lying on the Chéchahomony in the county of Henrico, (reserving half an acre, a grave yards) also one undivided moiety of one hundred and nineteen adjoining, which was sold by the father of the said Samuel G. Adams, dec. to Philip Woodson, with a reservation of the coal therein, and is known by the name of "the Dover Coal Pits." According to the proprisions of the said dicree, and the directions of the plainted's counsel in writing, the shove mentioned property will be sold on a credit of one, two and there years, equal mustalments; the purchasers giving bond and approved sarety, and adred of firsts on the property, to secure the payments of the purchase money. A. R. THORNTON, D. M. March 17.

One Cent Reward.

PAN AWAY from my employ on the 20th March last, Wm.C. Henderson, an apprendic to the Bricklayer's trade. Wigwain, march 4.

One Cent Reward.

PAN AWAY from my employ on the 20th March last, the had on when he eloped, a black howespun cost and pandaloons, striped waisteat, drab hat, and a course pair of shors.—
He is in his 21st year of age, of middle stature, florid complexion and red flair. I forware all persons from harboring mid apprentice at their peril; and as the has deserted without the least provocation, I will give One Cent Reward if delivered to me in Louisa county, and no charges paid.

JOB. ANDERSON.

march 17.

SWEET HALL FOR RENT.

UNDER an order of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, made on the Sith day of February, 1925, in the case of Dairidge vs. Oliver. I shall on Tuesday the 28th day of this month, Diatch, at Kung Wen, courthouse offer for rent, until the first day of Jonusy, 1927, that well known and desirable farm cattled "Sweet Hall" lying on Pamunkey River, in King William county; reserving the right of any sicceeding femant to seed a Grop of small grain in the full of 1826. Bond with approved security will be required.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON MR. McDUFFIE'S RESOLUTIONS.

ple understand it, and what was their intention? may be; and why? As a security for State so-

hire-"That it be expressly

declared by him to be for the purpose of allaying assent of the States who are the parties to it. relation to the federal character of the Constitution and for the better security of rights not sufficiently guarded. The Constitution had been ratified by e. act. It will be a federal and not a national part of the Sth section of the Ist strice of the Constitution.

As a further illustration, I beg the attention of the Committee to the peculiar phraseology of a part of the Sth section of the Ist strice of the Constitution.

The Union is dependent on the will of the State Governments for its Chief Magisirate and its leven States in the Union, under the most solemn assurances given by its friends, that amendments would be made by Congress, and it was constituent and essential parts of the Federal with a view to remove objections and render it acceptable to the People, that the amendments by sential to the operation or organization of the formula of the service of the United States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment. acceptable to the People, that the amendments by Congress, in 1799, were passed. The last of those amendments is in these words: "The power not delegated to the U. States by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People. That these amendments were intended to allay the jealousy of the States would appear conclusively by the caption of that Congress, recommending the Executive Department, and has not every State Government in the Union so construed it and appointed their militial officers; and if it is to be understood in this part of the Constitution, in relation to the oppointing power, why may it not be so, in another part as to the States having at the time of the states, and the safety and independence of the Union. For its truth, perspicuity the State Legislatures?"

Sential to the operation of organization of the resolutions of the constitution, on the life of the officers."

Now, sir, can there be a doubt, that the word State was here used as synonymous with Government; and has not every State Government in the Union so construed it and appointed their militial officers; and if it is to be understood in this part of the Constitution, in relation to the oppointing power, why may it not be so, in another part as to the same power—if as to another? Where, in point of fair and just to he deference? I ask it to be understood in this part of the Constitution, in relation to the oppointing power, why may it not be so, in another part as to the same power—if as to one officers."

Speech of Mr. Gerry, in the Congress of '89.

Now, sir, can there be a doubt, that the word State was here used as synonymous with Government. It has been urged by some gentlemen that their particular representative. Now, how, how was the President will be the man of the President will be the man of the Constitution, in relation to the oppointing power, why may it not be so, in another part as to the calculation of the States and the safety and in the part of the Constitu clauses should be added;" and, as extending the ground of public confidence in the government would best ensure the beneficent end of its institution; resolved, &c. [See Journal Conv. p. 486.]

But it is said that the Constitution itself furnishes the properties of the States of the States of the States, but by the American People, and that it opens with a clear annunciation of the fact, in the words, "We the people of the U. States of America." [See preamble to the Constitution.] I shall now proceed to a conclusive refutation of this error, in relation to the theorem the propose not on the preamble has been so often resorted to, Mr. Chairman, for the propose not only of show.

But it is said that the Constitution itself furnishes secured to the States finding the Constitution of the States, through the Legislatures, a wise of the whole plan was there so much difficulty and trouble, as with that.

The first proposition which was offered in the convention was by Mr. Edmund Handolph, of Virginia. It was "That a Multimal Legislature." (Convention was by Mr. Edmund Handolph, of Virginia. It was "That a Multimal Legislature." (Convention of the Legislature." (Constitution, and never thought of by its framers, or the preamble has been so often resorted to, Mr. Wilson then proposed to amend, by striking out "National Legislature." (Constitution, and never thought of by its framers, or the prepose not only of show. ment on the preamble has been so often resorted to, in the extent they have ling that the Government was national rather than federal, but for the purpose of enlarging its powers right, and may be exercised by the State Government with those of the States, that I shall right, and may be exercised by the State Government with those of the several States. The states of the several States of the several States. The states of the several States of the several States of the several States. The states of the several States of the several States of the several States. The states of the several States of the several States of the several States of the several States. The states of the several States. The states of the several States. The states of the several States o

It is admitted by me that the Constitution was formed by the American People, but not as one derstood L, the People; and 2d, That if I am failed 1826. Bond with approved security will be required.

J. GUERRANY, M. S. C. C. R. D.

March 17.

O'HOE-is hereby given that there are vacant CELLS in the Lenaute. Hoppital in the City of Williamsburg, for the reception of patients in both departments, male and female.

Byorder of the Court of Directors,

LEONARD HENLEY, C. C. D.

Dec. 25.

Grand with approved security will be required to the American People, but not as one consolidated People or Nation; but as distinct and independent societies of freemen; not as the People, and 2d, That if I am wrong in this opinion, and the right to appoint is independent societies of freemen; not as the People, yet it is the People, as citivated in the Lanaute Hoppital in the City of Williamsburg, for the reception of patients in both departments, male and female.

Byorder of the Court of Directors,

LEONARD HENLEY, C. C. D.

Convention to form a Constitution, but the representation of the convention of the co Convention to form a Constitution, but the repte. pair greatly, if not defeat, the right.

All the elements of political power possessed by the People of the states, and the states as political bodies, before the Constitution was formed, were never fused into one homogeneous mass, to be after
"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the proposed to strike out "National evidence. The article in relation to the appoint Lgislature," and insert "by Electors chosen by the State Legislatures;" and carried, 8 to 2.

July 24—again re-considered, and the "National evidence in the constitution was formed, were ment of the President, is in the following words: MARCH 2, 6, 1826.

ON MR. MGDUFFIE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEVENSON'S SPECIBLE-contained.

That part of the resolution which recommended the establishment of a "Firm National Government" was rejected by all the States, and they declared in favor of a Federal Government Mary of them Immited the quaties to "the sole and express purpose of revising and amending the satisfactor of the sole and express purpose of revising and amending the states, as I have already shown, confined the equaties to "the sole and express purpose of revising and amending the states, as I have already shown, confined the equaties of the constitution of the State Convenions which recommended that the president propose of a plant and the sole and express purpose of revising and amending the state Legislature" was formed the establishment of a "Firm National Government" was rejected by all the States, and Invested only with the State Legislature's, and they declared in flow of the State Legislature's and carried, 8 to 2. July 21—square-considered, and the "National Convernment" was rejected by all the States, as I have already shown, confined the development of the state of revision of revising and amending the state Legislature's and carried, 8 to 2. July 21—square-considered, and the "National Convernment" was rejected by all the States and they declared in fow of States. Based to the gentlement from South Condina, argued that, in this section, it means People, from its gentlement from South Condina, argued that, in this section, it means People, from its gentlement from New York, contended that it exclusively the state of the confideration, which guaranteed the states and an except the section, it means the propose of the Victor of the Victor of the Victor of

was fought between the advocates of a National and is, in its character, legitimately lederal.

And first, as to the House of Representatives. This House is the only departure from the federal doubtful which would succeed, but at last the National plan was abandoned, and all the resolutions for a "National Government"—a "National Leform a "National Government"—a "National Government"—a "National Leform a "National Leform a "National Government"—a "National Leform a "National Government"—a "National Leform a gislature"—a "National Executive"—and a "Naational Judiciary," were amended, and "The Government of the United States," "The Congress
of the United States," "The President of the
act of an American People, as one, why not United States," "The President of the uniformity in the creation of this House? The answer is obvious. It being the act of distinct and independent States, in their political characters, the Congress and the People, it is declared to be a "Federal Government for the United States." The States are represented, in this address, as in fact they were—Separate, Sovereign Powers, having no relation to each other, but that which resulted from the voluntary compact. Here in the work from the voluntary compact. Here in the work of the State Legislatures, and must be used upon the existence of the State Legislatures, and must be used upon the voluntary compact. Here in the work of the states, in their political characters, the right of suffrage was permitted to remain as settled by the respective States. Sir, this House is based upon the existence of the State Legislatures, and in without State Governments there can be no House of Representatives! To know who are the electors of this House you must consider the content of the right.

We not state, over those of another."

Where the word State is evidently used, in and without State Governments there can be no House of Representatives! To know who are the electors of this House you must consider the content of the states, and having done to the State Legislatures, alone to the State Legislatures. from the voluntary compact. Here, in the work electors of this House, you must ascertain who are of the Convention itself, it is admitted to be a Federal, and not a National Government.—[See no State Legislatures. If there be no State Legislatures, there can be no electors for the House of Representatives, and consequently no House of Representatives. Again; each State is to have one Representative on this floor, no racter? The inquiry ought to be, how did the Peomatter have a sequential to be a proposed in the number of her population of the proposed in the number of her population of the population of ple understand it, and what was their intention? because, as it was understood at the time, so must it be construed; it being a clear principle of morality (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solving dependently (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solving dependently (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solving dependently (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solving dependently (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solving dependently (as well as of justice,) that no party can be solven as a security for State solven and the provisions in relation to the Senate? From what source do they and exercising sovereign power, and there can be no treason, but against such authority. Here, again, the word State was intended to make departs the state of their equal suffered to a solven and exercising sovereign power, and there can be no treason, but against such authority. Here, again, the word State was intended to make departs the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to amend so as deprive the States of their equal suffered to a state of the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to a state of the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to a state of the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to a state of the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to a state of the solven and there is an express denial in the Constitution of any power to a state of the solven and there is an expression of the duties of allegiance to an established Government, holding and exercising sovereign and exercising sovereign power, and there is an other provisions are solved to the solved the

that it was a "masked monarchy," calculated to the source of the state of morarchy," calculated to the states in amendant; giving the liberities of the People. It was opposed, on these grounds, in most of the State Conventions, with distinguished ability and zeal, and in none quotes of head of the provides that it was sustained and vindicated, upon the ground that it was a Federal Compact, based upon the existence and sovereignty.

That clitzens of cach States. There was no power in these Conventions to amend—the question was privileges and immunities of cities were by the adoption of this Constitution, however, ratified, with protests and design and Union—Rejection, or Disminon. Most of the States. There was no power in these Committee, for a moment, whilst he referred to the terms of some of these ratifications.

In Massachusetts—"That it be expressly declared, that all powers not expressly descipated by this Constitution, are to be reserved to the respective Statian reversible of the reserving the state of the reserved to the respective Statian reversible of the respective Statian reversible of the reserving the state of the respective Statian reversible of the states were by the means as a state was used, "as applicable either to Territory, to each state of covernment, or People."

State was used, "as applicable either to Territory, to each state, to expect the state two electrons for President, and the committee, for each state, that, in the authority to each state, to expect the desired that the application of the footnament, said to ecclibe the opinions and summer that it is a state, in which the said received to the state with the states in amendment; said to each state, the same of the footnament to the pople."

State was used, "as applicable either to Territory, to each state, the committee of the opinion and though the said to each state, the same of the footnament to each state, the transment of the footnament to the pople."

State was used, "as applicable either to Territory, the committee of the p

In South Carolina—"That the States, respectively, do retain every power not expressly delegated by this Constitution to the General Government of the Union."

In Virginia—"That cach State in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Constitution delegation that the States were parties to it in their sowning.

In Virginia—"That cach State in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Constitution delegation.

The Union, and though the States in the Union of t and right, which is not by this Constitution delegated to the Congress of the U. States, or to the Departments of the Federal Government."

that the States were parties to it in their sovereign and political characters,

and political characters,
[Upon this point, Mr. S. read the following pas-

" Each State, in ratifying the Constitution, is

and powers of the States, and the salety and ina number of the States having at the time of the
adoption of the Constitution, expressed a desire,
in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its
in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its
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in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its
in order to prevent misconstruction, is the difference? I ask it to be
shown. Sir, it does not exist. These is nothing
to justify the assumption on the other side, and it powers, that further declaratory and restrictive submitted, and ratified, I contend that the States is wholly gratuitous. That it was not intended

be pardoned by the committee whilst I detain them shall authorize to appoint, and that it was so inb, the People; and 2d, That if I am

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

one State, over those of another."

Here it means Government.

" Persons charged with treason against a State," Now treason is a violation of the duties of proposed.

Now, does it not seem strange, that, if the Eiecmediately from the People, and them alone; that in but by electors chosen by each State, as the Legis

Here, then, in these solemn acts of ratification by the People, and to which the Constitution owes its being, it was considered as federal, and the States not as individuals composing one NATION, but comprehensiveness, and its perspicuity, and so felicitous in its language and composition, can we by the People, and to which the Constitution owes its being, it was considered as federal, and the States were recognized as parties, and all rights not expressly delegated were reserved to them in their political and sovereign characters.

Constitution, so remarkable for its brevity, its composing one national states and its perspicuity, and so felicitous in its language and composition, can we believe that if its wise framers intended to limit the united States act, as these terms are understood by the objectors, the act of the People as forming so many independent states.

Comprehensiveness, and its perspicuity, and so felicitous in its language and composition, can we believe that if its wise framers intended to limit to be consensus as a sent and rathreation is to be given by the People, not as individuals composing one national intended to limit to be consensus as a sent and rathreation is to be given by the People, not as individuals composing one national intended to limit to be provided as federal, and the States are composing distinct and independent States.

That it will be a federal and not a national intended to limit to be composited in the United States is to be chosen by electors appointed in the difference of this power alone to the People, not as individuals composing one national intended to limit to the second of Mr. Wilson, in the Pennsylvania Composition, can we believe that if its wise framers intended to limit to the United States.

That it will be a federal and not a national intended to limit to the United States are composing one national intended to limit to the United States.

The president of the Pennsylvania composition, can we believe that if its wise framers intended to limit to the United States are composing of the United States are composing on the composition of the United States are composing on the composition of the United States are composing on the composition of the United States are composing on the composition of the United States are composition. But how did the first Congress which met under the act of the People as forming so many inde-they would not have expressed it, in direct and the new Government consider it, and it will be recollected by the committee that many of the most eminent men, who had been in the Convention of that it is to result neither from a decision of a right, and to be left to the States in their political majority of the People of the Union, nor a majority characters, to be exercised according to their inteof the States; it must result from the unanimous rests and pleasure, is not the fanguage of the Co. stitution just what it ought to have been, and both

And, Mr. S. said, it was after these amendments were adopted that the States considered themselves recure in those great points on which they had been most lealous.

I come now to the third proposition, which is, that the election of President of the United States are the election of President of the United States was one of the most important rights intended to be most important rights intended to be and saintary check upon the President, instead of the whole plan was there so much difficulty and and saintary check upon the President, instead of But it is said that the Constitution itself furnish- secured to the States in their political and federal of the whole plan was there so much difficulty and and salutary check upon the President, instead of

from the Committee of the Whole, to the House. of the People.

It was then moved to strike out " National Le- Sir, it is imp consolidated People or Nation; but as distinct and independent societies of freemen; not as the People in the People, yet it is the People, as citi-

The resolution for the appointment being under I shall now proceed to show.

sidered the right as federal, and not popular? Sir, erson charged with felony, &c. who shall flee the indications are too clear to be resisted.

But it may be said that the reconsideration, and

final rejection, of the proposition allowing the State Legislatures to appoint, is at least a negative ar-"No preference shall be given to the Ports of gument, that they were not intended to exercise

alone to the State Legislatures, would not only Another clause, - " No State shall enter into have been a limitation and restriction of the right, any Treaty—grant letters of marque and reprisal but would have produced jealousy and dissatisfaccoin money—emit bills of credit—pass any bill tion amongst the States. It was, therefore, deemof attainder—ex post facto law -or grant any title ed safest to vest the power in " each State, to be exercised according to its sovereign will. It was for this reason, clearly, that the words "State Legislatures," were not retained, as was at first

It has been well remarked, that a cotemporane It has been well remarked, that a cotemporane-ous exposition of any instrument, and especially by those who had an agency in its formation has al-ways been deemed, and was in fact amongst the best guides to ascertain its true meaning, and est [Vattel, p. 140]

Now, if we look to the Conventions of the States of their capital states, we shall find that great alarm was entertained as to its character. It was feared by many that it was a "masked monarchy," calculated to three-fourths of the States in amendments; giving sweep down the State Governments, and destroy to each State two electors for President and its fact amongst the mean Government, and not People. There were numerous other provisions, scattered through the Constitution, Mr. S. said, in which strument was. Now, sir, said Mr. S. I will prospect the state was used, "as applicable either to Territory, sweep down the State Governments, and destroy to each State two electors for President and its fact amongst the mean Government, and not People."

There were numerous other provisions, scattered through the Constitution, Mr. S. said, in which strument was. Now, sir, said Mr. S. I will prospect the state two electors for President and its fact amongst the mean Government, and not People.

bers of the same society.

1 Fed. p. 306. "Without the intervention of the State Legislatures the President cannot be elected! They must, in all cases, have a great share in his appointment, and will, perhaps, in most cases, of themselves determine it "

From 2d vol. of J. Dickerson's work, p. 84-the celebrated letters of Fabius, published in '88, and occasioned by an alarming hesitation in some of the States to ratify the Constitution. "The declared, that all powers not expressly delegated by this Constitution are to be reserved to the respective States, to be by them exercised."

The Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the People of America, given by States, to be by them exercised."

The Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the People of America, given by State, "only retained?

States, to be by them exercised."

appoint Electors, the President cannot be chose The convention were perplexed with no part of the plan so much as with the mode of choosing the President of the United States."

Speech of Mr. Hamilton, in New York Con-vention. " If the State Governments were to be abplished, the question would wear a very different aspect. They are absolutely necessary to the sys-Senate.

Speech of Mr. Adams, in the Massachusetts Convention. "The President and Senators are to be chosen by the State Legislatures."

the power was rightfully exercised, according to On the 17th June, the resolution was reported the principles of the Constitution, and the wishes Sir, it is impossible ! But, if neither the Government nor the Legisla-

tures of the States, have the rightful power to ap-

Then," by Electors chosen by the State Legis- point electors, and it is with the People, yet this smendment for districting ought not to prevail, as

y Congress, was then unanimouly agreed to.

On the 19th of July the subject was re-possible: Carellas and myself may differ in other respects.