VOlume &.

GLEARTIFIED, DCay 17, 1854.

For the Republican. "'TIS SPRING."

Ah yes! 'tis Spring—the bees are humming— Here and there in merry glee The feathered warblers too are coming, Nature's "opening day" to see.

The songsters of the pond are waking The merry frogs are creaking new Aladness o'er the scene is breaking Sunshine o'er the woodland streaming.

Wakes the murmur from the hill, With beauty on its surface gleaming-Music with its progress blending, Nature's anthoms still arise;

Hymns of praises oft ascending,
To the bright and beauteous skies. Thus the changes ever meeting,

Starts the thought, that's worth repeating—And thus claims my pea awhile. We are like the seasons-changing-Spring and Summer cross our path

And Winter in his progress ranging. His dominion o'er us hath. In early Spring the bud unfolding. In beauty bursts when Summer's near, And Autumn when the heart is moulding-

Thon Winter in his flergeness breathing. Calls the flowers to hasto way—
While round their homes his snow is wreathing, Crowning thom with shver glay

See the aged father bending Neath the weight of years and care See the golden ringlets blending. With the thin and silvery hair.

Preparing for another sphere.

Thus the seasons over fleeting, Spring and Summer lead the year, Then again as soon retreating, Leave but Winter in their sphere.

From the National Intelligencer. GOV. WM. P. DUVAL.

The late William P. Daval, whose death took place at Washington on the 19th inst., ral resourses. He was born in Virginia, of one of its old samilies. Some carly or one or its our lamines. Some carry this the way to fit himself for such a station? him, were Whigs. When this becomes shall be issued to the amount of their disgained him the character of an "unlucky harsh treatment he experienced in consequence stung him to the quick. He considered himself misunderstood and undervalued. "I'll go from home, and shift for my

ders of that country, and of the glorious and stick to it, he can do almost anything." determined to go there and adopt that in the profession. The same spirit that the other compelled to struggle alone, unmode of life. His father considered it the had brought him on foot to Kentucky, and supported and unassisted except by his own psssing caprice of a boy, being little aware made a huntsman of him, carried him on of his wounded spirit, and of the resolution his new career. He was admitted to the of his character. Finding, however, that he was not to be moved either by persuasion on remonstrance, he gave way to his court was sitting was thronged by country sion on remonstrance, he gave may be count was sixting was intended by county humor, trusting that a little rough experience would soon bring him home again.— He even gave a well-filled purse to assist public room of an inn, where there was some him on his wayfaring. The hunter in noise and drinking. He saw a rough bully

take care of yourself-much less of him." "How am I to travel there?"

"Why, I suppose you are man enough to travel on foot."

He spoke jestingly, little thinking the lad would take him at his word; but the latter torprise, so he pocketed the purso, made up his pack, and girded up his loins for the journey.

urney. "When will you come back?" asked his sister, as she hung round his neck weep-

ing.
"Never, by heavens! till I come back to Western the Manual M member of Congress from Kentucky. am determined to show that I am not the tail end of the family."

This was the launch forth in life of a youth but a little way in his teens. His pedestrian journey had its hardships. was at one time in danger of being stopped as a runaway apprentice; after which he avoided houses as much as possible, lighting a fire at night in some woods or ravine, and sleeping before it in hunters' style.

At length he arrived at Brownsville, leg. weary, way-worn, and in a shabby plight, having "camped out" for several nights. The landlord of the house was unwilling to receive a vagrant boy beneath his roof. He was about to turn him off, when his wife interfered.

"Where can you be going, my lad," said

"To Kentucky." "What are you going there for?"

She looked earnestly for a moment of

"Have you a mother living?" said she,

at length.

knew if you had a mother, you would not resigned this office of his own accord, after some time."

From that moment, the good woman be here." treated him during his sojourn with a wo-

group of log cubins, and the site of Louis about seventy years of age. ville, where then stood a solitary house. Few men who have led such a varied until, after a voyage of several days, he life, have left behind so pure and spotless of public lands to the several States for the

tled places; but he resolved to keep clear known. His dauntless courage, too, has to the Senate, the House in which it originated and the senate of the objections of them all, being resolutely bent on been proved on various trying occasions. making his own way in the world without But it is among his intimates that his loss which have required me to withhold from assistance or control. So he made for the will be more especially lamented; among it my approval. wildest part of the country, camping out those who delighted in his simple unaffectat night, and supping on a wild turkey ed goodness, his genial humor, his devoted which he had shot. In the midst of the and unwaering friendship, in the kind and wilderness, he was accosted by a man in generous qualities of his heart, and the

a hunting dress.

"From Richmond," "What, in old Virginny?" "The same."

"How on earth did you get here?" "I landed at Green river from a broad

"And where are your companions?" "I have none."

"Where are you going?" "Anywhere."

"What have you come here for ?" "To hunt."

"Well, cried the other, laughing, "you'll make a real hunter, there's no mistaking that. But come, go home with mo. My name is Bill Smithers; I live not far off; stay with me a little while, and I'll teach

you how to hunt," This was his first introduction into hunting life. He soon became expert in "wood craft," and was a great favorite among the or close by Milton, Northumberland counhardy hunters of Kentucky. He temain- ty, Pa., and that his son James received portioned among them in the compound ed among them until from the influx of from him all the benefits of a full cellegi- ratio of the geographical area and reprepopulation, game became scarce, and until probably he had disfied the hunter. The from him all the benefits of a full cellegiratio of the geographical area and represerved and unitarial probably he had disfied the hunter. til, probably, he had satisfied the hunting and was admitted to the bar. In the win- Representatives. humor. He now began to think he was ter of 1845, he was elected to Congress to fit for something better than to carry a gun of Gen Frick. The district is now, and ular price of private entry, the propertion was a type of the genuine American char- about after bears, deer, and other brute was then, strongly Democratic, and yet he of said ten millions of acres falling to such acter—apt, self-relying, and fertile in natunever to return home until he returned a
rel resourses. He was born in Virginia,
-never to return home until he returned a
ever, omits to state that both his predeceswithin it; and that to the States in which

boy," prone to all kinds of mischief. The It is true, he knew almost nothing, having ter all.

cident made him at home as he entered the

embryo asked for a horse and servant. of a fellow, who was partly intoxicated, "A horse! why, you would not go a strike an old man. Daval knocked him mile without racing him and breaking your down, and kicked him into the street. In a nock; and as to a servant, you cannot moment, he had a dozen rough shakes of the hand and invitations to drink, and found himself quite a personage in the rough as-

sombly. The next morning the court opened. He took his seat among the lawyers as a mere spectator. A man was to be triwas thoroughly piqued in respect to the enhad no lawyer, and was told to choose one. He looked around the court and selected

Duval, The latter was astonished at being chosen—he, a beardless youngster, unpracticed at the bar, perfectly unknown. His defence of his client was a perfect hit; that and the kicking of the bully out of doors, set him up in business. Suits crowded in upon him; and he soon became eminent in his profession, especially in the

ronds of the savages. Whilst abroad from home on his service, he was elected by his neighbors to represent them in Congress.

appointed Judge of the courts of Florida, future. and subsequently Governor of that territory. Hero he was ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, which he administored with great judgment and humanity. He appreciated the during and character-"No, madame; sha has been dead for istics of some of the Florida chieflains,

tomed bont called a broad horn, he floated he was attacked by paralysis, which ulti- voto of the prohibitiory liquor law,

down the Ohiopast Cincinnati, then a mere mately was the cause of his death, when VETO MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

landed near the mouth of Green river, and a name. His public services, and the instruck for the interior of Kentucky. He tegrity and ability with which he acquitted was presented to me on the 27th ultimo, has had relations in Lexington, and other set- himself of his public trusts, are widely been maturely considered, and is returned manly independence of his spirit. To such "Where are you from?" said the latter, it will be a satisfaction to learn that through out his illness he was exempt from suffering, and, although nearly helpless, he was cheerful to the last; and as he closed his eyes in death, a smile played upon his venerable and beloved countenance, seeming to reflect good will to the world he was leaving, and hopes of a happier state in that to which he was going.

BIGLER vs. POLLOCK.

press for the last three or four weeks.

It seems that Mr. Pollock's father was a wealthy farmer and merchant, residing at

obliged toil for his bread almost from his "Never mind," said he to himself, "I infancy, which is entitled to the most cred-Meyer mind, said no to minser, in minute, which as the nominee der penalty of forfeiture of the same to the Union, and thus to confer on the Federal the history of its formation, as recorded in We forbear to go into the detail of his ment and sustain him in defeat-with all independent the of the numbers, who rang. We forbear to go into the detail of his the advantages of a liberal education; and belong, out of the treasury of said States.

> Bigler has already served one term as Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged his duty with ability rarely equalled and never excelled by any of his predecessors. He is emphatically a self-made man—the people are satisfied to continue him as their Gov. and just as certain as the 2d of October comes round, he will be elected to fill that high office for another term.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

The difference in men'scharacter is very strongly marked. Some men are weak

parent want of capacity is promptness.

been to a considerable extent swept away dictate sympathy for this particular object purpose of protecting their common sovereigns cornment, reversing their true relation to the storm, cutting off the supply to apply, in like manner, if not in the same ests, and defending their common sovereigns cornment, reversing their true relation to the reservoire providing the city of New Agrees to the reservoire providing the city of New Agrees to the reservoire providing the city of New Agrees to the physical disease to the agriculture of the supply to apply the city of New Agrees to the reservoire providing the city of New Agrees to the physical disease to the agriculture of the supply to apply the city of New Agrees to the physical disease to the agriculture of the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the agriculture of the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the agriculture of the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the physical disease to the grant true relation to the city of New Agree to the city of the reservoirs providing the city of New degree, to idiotey, to physical disease, to the reservoirs providing the city of New degree, to idiotey, to physical disease, to surrection at home.

York with water. The extent of the extreme destitution.

Isince, to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a simlarge to remove to that State. Business and embracing three different varieties, as on, as it doubtless will be a simple to the state. Business and a simple to the state of the state of

To the Senate of the United States:

own heartin favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two Houses of I readily, and, I trust feelingly, acknowl-Congress, and present my own opinions edge the duty encumbent on us all, as men in opposition to the action of a co-ordinate and citizens, and as among the highest and branch of the Government, which posses. holiest of our duties, to provide for those ses so fully my confidence and respect.

bill, I should say more than strictly be- mind, but I cannot find any authority in longs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of making the Federal deed to suppose it sup not but repeat the words with which it commenced;—he was a type of the genuine American character. highly value, and to that carnestness which to the letter and spirit of the Constitutions A history of the life and public services a striot adherence to the terms and purpo- which the Union of these States is founded; of Judge Pollock, written by an "intimate" see of the Federal command office the heat has been going the rounds of the Whig tion of our blessed inheritance of representations and the belief it would, tative liberty.

The bill provides, in substance:

First. That ten millions of acres of land be granted to the several States, to be ap-

Second. That wherever there are public member of Congress from Kentucky. Was sors and the gentleman who succeeded there are no such public lands, land scrips sovereignties, instructed to agree to no the thing of their creation, I but feebly ut-He determined on becoming a lawyer. known, his election is not so wondeful aftributive shares, respectively; said scrip the domestic concerns of each State to firm conviction that we shall see "the heart to be entered states to be entered states."

The determined on becoming a lawyer. known, his election is not so wondeful aftributive shares, respectively; said scrip the domestic concerns of each State to firm conviction that we shall see "the heart to be entered states to be entered states to be entered states."

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be paid by the States to which they may

grant be subject to certain conditions and

and timid, in the whole course of their Federal Government shall make provision that: lives. Others yield to no difficulty, and go to the amount of the value of ten millions straight ahead, prostrating whatever opposition lies in their path. A good deal of ject within the several States, to be addied by it to the States are reserved to the this is owing to early education. The child minister by the political authority of the States, respectively, or to the people."

which a man gives minsen is the most intermed to make provision for the in-society, old in practice, remain with the rusing to comer on the redefit Govern-portant. One of the worst foes to the suc- digent insane without the limits of this dis- States; that none of these objects of local ment any jurisdiction over these purely portunt. One of the worst toes to the success of most men is the indugence of a trief, it has the same power to provide for concern are, by the Constitution, express, a wise forecast and broad comprehension habit of indecision. Nothing is more en. the indigent who are not insane; and thus by or impliedly prohibited to the States, a wise forecast and broad comprehension haum of indecision. Profiting is more endingeneral modern and instance; and index by or implicitly profitting to the States, a wise to recast and brond comprehension feebling or destructive of mental force.— to transfer to the Federal Government the and that none of them are, by any express of the true interists of these objects them. The man who never commits himself— charge of all the poor in all the States.— language of the Constitution, transferred selves. It is clear that public charities In 1012, no signatured muser in an. The man who never commits himself— charge of an open power to provide hospitals to the United States? Can it be claimed within the States can be efficiently administrative. The kill who is always delaying, and who never that any of these functions of local administrative and are the same power to provide hospitals to the United States? Can it be claimed within the States can be efficiently administrative. The kill who is always delaying, and who never and other local establishments for the case that any of these functions of local administrative. who is always delaying, and who never it has me same power to provide nospitals to the United States! Can it be claimed within the States can be efficiently administered only by their authority. The bill that any of these functions of local administered only by their authority. The bill istration and legislation are vested in the before me concedes this, for it does not state that any of these functions of local administered only by their authority. The bill istration and legislation are vested in the before me concedes this, for it does not state that any of these functions of local administered only by their authority. The bill istration and legislation are vested in the before me concedes this, for it does not leave the concedes the lecting the frontier settlements in the vailey of the Wabash from the murderous inley of the Wabash from the murderous inmake up. The only remedy for this apmity, and thus to assume all that duty of
reads of the savages. Whilst abroad from So sung the poet's, coupged by the States themselves, or by corpowers touching the subject, or has even of which have already laid the foundation be sung the poet; and the poets, coup- ged by the blates inclusives, of by corporate analogy to it. The powers con- of munificent establishments of local benifications are remote analogy to it. The powers conboast; no might now return with nonest let is echoed in the fives and characters of pride to his paternal home. He had proved that he was not the "tail end" of the family.

In powers concerned upon the first upon the United States have reference of muniticent establishments of local benificance is existing urder the legislation of the States. The whole field of public benificance is ence to Federal relations, or to the means ceeding to establish them, shall be led to and misery seem strangely blended in the and misery seem strangely blended in the analysis. As a member of Congress, he acquitted world; but the good or ill success of life is imself with ability and credit; but after a their own fault. The remedy for inefficience of the care and culture o himself with ability and credit; but after a their own fault. The remety for mem-redefine the foundations and time, retired voluntarily from political life, ciency, is promptness; and now is a good ses no longer encounter the limitations and the States by anymoration. In either case, the foundations for the control of our imperious fundamental law. time, retired voluntarity from political life, ciency, is promptness; and now is a good ses no longer encounter the limitations and character are the powers taken away from provision for such objects, the fountains of the states by enumeration. In either case charity will be dried up at home, and the control of our imperious fundamental law. The states by enumeration. He was now and getting time to form resolutions for the For however worthy may be the powers resolution.

Most of his children having settled in Toxas, he was persuaded, five or six years and embracing three different varieties, as recently brought him to Washington where

thy, but that the application has taken a wrong direction.

The power will have been deliberately this act, have been acknowledged, and the ted, therefore, clearly is upon the constiof all those, among the people of the United States, who, by any form of calamity become fit objects of public philanthropy.

who, in the mysterious order of Providence If, in presenting my objections to this are subject to want and disease of body and And if it were admissable to contemplate the exercise of this power, for any object chicial to the noble offices of charity: 10 have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government.

Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, sation for the wrong you would inflict by the inhabitants of Colonies distinct in local ical action from those who are to be thereby government one from the other, before the affected. If the time shall everarrive when, onies each became an independent State. to our sympathies, the dignity of the States They achieved that independence, and so shall bow to the dictation of Congress, by cured its recognition by the agency of a conforming their legislation thereto, when consulting body, which from being an the power, and majesty, and honor of those form of government which did not leave ter my apprehensions when I express my not to harmfored subject from y'vy their Congress. When, having fried the expeassignees, provided that none of it shall be riment of the confederation, they resolved to the purpose of the Constitution, any more sold at less than one doller per acre, un to change that for the present Federal than as to its express language, for althou

Fourth. That the gross proceeds of the ers of the Republic framed the Constitusales of such lands, or land-scrip so grant- tion, in and by which the independent and tual conclusion and subsequent adoption ed, shall be invested by the several States sovereign States united themselves, for cer- of the Constitution. in sufe stocks, to constitutes a perpetual tain specified objects and purposes, and for President Madison, in the Federalist, fund, the principle of which shall remain these only, leaving all powers not therein set says :- "The powers delegated by the proforever undiminished, and the interest to forth as conferred on one or another of the posed Constitution to the Federal Governbe appropriated to the maintenence of the three great departments, the legislative, ment, are few and defined. Those which indigent insane within the several States. the executive, and the judicial, indutitably are to remain in the State governments, Figh. That annual returns of lands or with the States. And when the people of are numerous and indefinate." Its (the scrip sold shall be made by the States to the the several States had, in their State con- General Government's) "jurisdiction ex-Secretary of the Interior, and the whole ventions, and thus alone, given effect and tends to certain enumerated objects only grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States. the scope and character of this act, they other objects.

"The powers not delegated to the Uni-

acorn in a nower pot, and rear it in a green part of the rederat Government, is war-involved, in the social relations, the inter-interigins and powers of the body politic; the but that, on the contrary, they consist, house, and, though it grow up in the ranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, nal arrangement of the body politic; the but that, on the contrary, they consist, form of an oak, it will be quite unlike that the provisions and principles of which are mental and moral culture of men; the "not in binding the States more closely to reared amid the snows and the storms to be protected and sustained as a first and punishment of crimes in general; the pre- the centre, but in leaving each more unobof the mountain top.

In nine cases out of ten, the education whitch a man gives himself is the most imwhitch a man gives himself is the most imcessity to the dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy, which is now discharconstruction. No one of the enumerated expressed, that if the several States, many object within itself, it is only one of a ed were so granted or restricted only where own means on the social wants of the DESTRUCTION OF THE CROTON DAM.—

object within user, it is only one of a ed were so granted or restricted only where own means on the social within the class. It is not exclusively worthy of be and harmony between the States, or for the strong templation, become humble supplied and harmony between the States, or for the strong templation, become humble supplied and harmony between the States, or for the strong templation, become humble supplied to the country of the Federal Governors of protecting their common inter-The Croton Dam, it Croton Pans, has nevolent regard. Whatever considerations and harmony between the States, or for the strong temptation, become numble suppli-been to a considerable extent swept away dictate sympathy for this particular object purpose of protecting their common inter-late atoms calling of the supply to

If Congress may and ought to provide I shall not discuss the question of powresigned this office of this wine growers of Readfor any one of these objects, it may and er sometimes claimed for General Governsection of the first article of the Constitution, I deem it proper to call attention to
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cause if it has not been already settled upon sound reason and authority, it never will be. I take the received and just conassumed. The general obligation will, by struction of that article, as if written to lay and collect taxes, imposts, and excises, question of expediency will alone be left in order to pay the debts, and in order to for consideration. The decision upon the provide for the common defence and gen. principle, in any one case determines it eral welfare. It is not a substantive genfor the whole class. The question present eral power to provide for the welfare of of the United States, but is a limitation on tutionality and propriety of the Federal the grant of power to raise money by tax-In the performance of this duty prescribed by the Constitution, I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my tiously guarded grants of specific powers, would have been useless, if not delusive.

It would be impossible in that view, to escape from the conclusion, that these were inserted only to mislead for the present, and instead of enlightening and defining the pathway of the future, to involve its action in the mazes of doubtful construction. Such a conclusion the character of the men who framed that sacred iner construction would be to consign all the rights of the States, and of the people of the States, to the mere discretion of Consprings from my deliberate coviction, that and subversive of the whole theory upon gress, and thus to clothe the Federal Govcreign States, by which the States would partments, and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often, and in so many countries, struggled

In my judgment you cannot, by tribute to humanity, make any adequate compenremoving the sources of power and polit-Revolution. By that Revolution the Col- for an object appealing however strongly assembly of the ministers of the different who created shall become subordinate to

Government more ample authority, they the Madison papers, shows that the Fed-There was at that time a rage for emigration to Kentucky.

He had heard wongration to Kentucky.

Third. That the expenses of the man has but ordinary capacity, and will set to work with heart and soul, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall and of the moneys received therefore, shall and of the moneys received the first the moneys received the first the moneys received the moneys received the first the moneys received the moneys received the moneys received the moneys received the first the moneys received the moneys received the moneys received the moneys received the moneys receiv With this aim, and to this end, the fath- rule of clearly defined powers, and of

This bill, therefore, proposes that the engrafted thereon the explicit declaration In the same spirit, President Jefferson ments in all their rights as the most comted States, by the Constitution, nor prohibconcerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and Presi-Can it be controverted that the great dent Jackson said that our strength and prought up in tuxury almost always respanse, and a presents, as the timeshold, alizes an imbecile manhood. Plant an the question, whether any such act, on the mass of the business of government that wisdom are not promoted by invasions of anzes an imposent mannoou. Train an the question, whether any such act, on the mass of the business of government mat, wisdom are not promoted by invasions of according a flower pot, and rear it in a green part of the Federal Government, is war-involved, in the social relations; the inter-the rights and powers of the several States

tions of the powers conferred by the sih Three of the wine growers of Read- for any one of these objects, it may and er sometimes claimed for General Govern- section of the first article of the Constitution of the wine growers of Read- for any one of these objects, it may and er sometimes claimed for General Govern- section of the first article of the constitution of the section of the section of the section of the section of the first article of the constitution of the section of the section