

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

There is, at this day, north of the Potowmack, not one man in ten who acquainted with the character of the government under which he lives. Evidence of this fact is every day exhibited; and, when we make this assertion, we do it under the conviction that it is literally true. Very few individuals, except lawyers, ever read the Constitution, and fewer still study it with a view of ascertaining for themselves what is its true import. The consequence is, that the mass of the people have fallen into the notion that the government of the United States resembles, in its structure, the state governments—that it is nothing but a state government upon a large scale, embracing the whole population of the Union. This ignorance of the elementary principles of the government, is the destructive power which is now at work for the overthrow of the present confederation—or, what would be still worse, for the overthrow of the liberties of the country. One or the other must happen sooner or later, unless the difference manifested by the people to every thing but selfish and sectional interest, and to the vulgar abuse of public men, give way to a spirit of intelligence and broad patriotism.

For the benefit of those who may wish to know the difference between the principles of the state governments and those of the federal government, we will briefly state it.

The state governments possess all the powers of sovereignty, except those reserved by the people to the state constitutions, or which have been delegated to the federal government.

The federal government possesses no powers except those expressly delegated to it by the constitution of the United States.

The difference, therefore, between the two, is just the same as the difference between two powers of attorney, to an agent, in one of which he has a general authority to do whatever he pleases, with certain specific exceptions, as not to cut timber, for example; and in the other he has only an authority to do and perform the specific things set forth in the instrument.

There is no man, conversant with the ordinary details of business, who cannot at once comprehend the distinction between these two powers of attorney; but, that this matter may be made so plain that any one can understand it, we will offer an illustration or two.

A man going abroad executes a general power of attorney to an agent to manage his estate, and authorizes him to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive, all such sums of money, debt, goods, wares, and other demands whatsoever, which is or shall be due, owing, payable, and belonging to him—giving a grant to his said attorney, by these presents, his full and whole power, strength, and authority, in and about the premises, to have, use, and take, all lawful ways and means, in his name, for the purpose aforesaid, and, generally, all and every other act or acts, thing and things, device and devices in law whatsoever, needed and necessary to be done in and about said premises—for him, and in his name, to do, execute, and perform, as largely, fully, and amply, to all intents and purposes, as he himself might or could do, if personally present—*excepting, nevertheless*, that the said attorney shall not enforce the payment, by process of law, of the sum of one thousand dollars, due by A. B.

Here it is evident that the power is general in the premises, with the exception of a particular case; and such a power corresponds precisely to that contained in the constitution of Pennsylvania. By this instrument it is declared, article 1, section 1.

The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives."

Blackstone defines the power of legislation, or making of laws, to be the sovereign power; and hence in conferring upon the general assembly the power of legislation, the people of the state have conferred upon it sovereign power. *But there are exceptions* to this general exercise of sovereignty, expressed in the constitution, amongst which are the following.

Elections shall be free and equal.

Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

The printing presses shall be free to every person to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall every be made to restrain the right thereof.

It is manifest that had not these exceptions been introduced into the constitution, the legislature might, if it thought proper, have established a system of rotten boroughs, declared that a majority of a jury might convict a man, and instituted a censorship of the press; and this is sufficient to show that the constitution of Pennsylvania

is a general power of attorney, with some exceptions.

Let us now look at the constitution of the Federal Government, and we all soon discover the difference.—We do not find, in that instrument, a plenary sovereignty conferred by the general term, "The legislative power of this confederation shall be vested in congress;" but we find, article 1, section 1, as follows:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives."

Here is, at the very outset, a declaration that the power of attorney is *special* and not a *general* one, authorizing the performance of certain specific acts, and no other; but lest, in after-times, a misconstruction might exist on this point, it was subsequently provided, by amendments to the constitution, as follows:

"The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

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."

Here then we have an instrument corresponding to a special power of attorney, which only authorizes an agent to perform the acts expressed in the instrument and no other. Now, can any one perceive, if a power of attorney from one individual to another should authorize expressly to collect money for his principal, for the purpose of discharging debts with it, and keeping his houses in repair, *and nothing more*, that we should not be justified in building factories with it, establishing iron works, or in making any other appropriations, than that expressly stipulated in the power of attorney?

Some people have a notion that the government of the United States was intended for a paternal government, and that it should, therefore, do everything which a father ought to do. Paternal or not, it certainly never was intended to show partiality to one portion of its children, to the prejudice of the rest. But, in fact, it never was intended to be a paternal government in the sense here used. The state governments are the *legitimate parents* of the people and their best natural guardians. The federal government was instituted with different views than intermeddling with the family and domestic affairs of the people. It was designed to be agent rather of the *foreign*, than of the *domestic*, concerns of the community; and that man altogether mistakes its character, who supposes it has any right to act not *expressly authorized by the Constitution*.

LOUISVILLE.—We are informed that the cholera rages violently at Louisville—the board of health makes no report; thus, the people at a distance are kept in ignorance of its great mortality there—we advise our citizens, not to visit Louisville.

The crops of corn, in the state of Indiana, have been very much injured by the frost this season—in some places, almost entirely destroyed.

PROTESTANT METHODISTS.—The following Protestant Methodist preachers, have been stationed by the late conference at Pittsburgh:

Cincinnati station—W. B. Evans, Cincinnati—William Hughey, Lawrenceburg—P. Clingler, Madison—R. C. Hatton, Charlestown circuit—T. Davis and H. Everhart,

Louisville station—B. W. Johnson, Louisville—G. W. Brown, Unstationed preachers in the dist. 110 Members in the district, 7714 Travelling preachers, admitted by this conference. 18

The next annual conference to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the third Tuesday of September, 1833.

FRAN.—King Philip has fixed the salaries of the church functionaries, as follows—Archbishop of Paris, \$3,000, per annum; other arch bishops, \$3,000; bishops, \$2,000, &c. &c. Mr. Livingston, secretary, will please examine the whole French ordinance respecting clerical salaries; it is a perfect picture of monarchical frugality.

U. S. SENATORS.—The periods for which the following senators were elected, will have expired on the 4th of March next:

Benton, of Missouri, Butler, of New-York, Dickinson, of New Jersey, Dodge, of Pennsylvania, Ellis, of Mississippi, Flagg, of Connecticut, Grinnell, of Tennessee, Holmes, of Maine, Naudain, of Delaware, Peleg, of Ohio, Seymour, of Vermont, Smith, of Maryland, Tipton, of Indiana, Tyler, of Virginia, Webster, of Massachusetts.

LETTERS.

For the information of our subscribers, we inform the following persons, that on the first day of this month, there were letters addressed to them, in the *LEVIAY* post office. We would have notified them long since, if we had been furnished with a list.

quire Beal, Abijah H. Grimes, Robert Bakes, Charles D. Gillion, John C. Cotton, John Kennedy, William Cotton, Noah Lester, Benjamin C. Col., William McCullough, John Elam, J. H. Banta, sheriff, John Fox, James H. Scott, Benjamin Franklin, William Smith, October 27.

LOUISVILLE.—We are informed that the cholera rages violently at Louisville—the board of health makes no report; thus, the people at a distance are kept in ignorance of its great mortality there—we advise our citizens, not to visit Louisville.

A DROWNED MAN.

Was found by James Newark and others floating in the Ohio river, opposite the town of Patton, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Sunday evening, the 14th instant. The corpse was clad with a bombazine coat, black silk vest, blue or black broad cloth pantaloons, and snawarow boots.—In his pocket was found a thread case containing \$16 54, also some papers, by which it is thought that his name is Young or John Mannion. He was decently buried by the citizens of Patton.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is somewhat abating at Cincinnati; although it is still very bad there. It rages severely at Maysville and Loui-ville, Ken-

There have been several fatal cases in Madison and one or two in the Greenbrier settlement, in Deerhorn co.

Samuel E. Smith has been elected governor of the state of Maine.—Robert Lucas has been elected governor of Ohio—and Geo. Wolf, governor of Pennsylvania.

Charles J. Sowell has been elected to congress, from Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George E. Mitchell.

At a meeting of the citizens of Switzerland county, Ia, held in the town of New York, in said county, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1832, for the purpose of promoting the interest of our country at the next Presidential election, RICHARD T. GODDARD was called to the Chair, and BELA HEARICK appointed Secretary.—After the meeting being called to order, a committee was appointed to draft and report resolutions, which are as follows:

1st. Resolved, That we view with the deepest interest the approaching Presidential Election, as we firmly believe it involves the fate of the Republic, in as much as our liberties, our national prosperity, and our republican institutions, are to stand or fall by the result;

2d. That we view the late message of the President of the United States, vetoing the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, in opposition to a majority of the people's representatives, as an act of high handed tyranny, and unbecoming a President of a free people;

3d. That we view with deep regret the conduct of the President in withholding his sanction from a bill appropriating \$20,000, for the improve-

ment of the beautiful river Wabash, in our own state, and at the same time sanctioning a similar bill granting \$30,000, for the improvement of the river in which he resides.

4th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Weekly Messenger*.

RICHARD T. GODDARD, Chm.
BELA HEARICK, Secy.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1832.

ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

CONGRESSIONAL, 1830.

James Findlay, Robert Lytle, Joseph Coulter, Joseph Coulter,

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties, L. man, Lucas, Warren, 1677 1528 Belmont, 1905 2095

67 We exchange with several Ohio papers, but have received none from that state since the election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1832, 1830.

James Harper, HENRY HORN, Horace Binney, (additional member)

John G. Watmough, John G. Watmough, Joel Sutherland, A. Barnitz, ADAM KING

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties, WOLF, Ritner, Philadelphia city, 4,557 2,558 do county, 5,553 6,250 Westmoreland, 3,512 1,049 Washington, 2,749 2,889 Columbia, 1,644 877 Mifflin, 784 843 Alleghany, 3,034 3,466 Juniata, 686 692 Mercer, 1,217 1,462 Bradford 1,055 920 Delaware 918 1,231

26,063 2,489

Majorities, below 6961 7,453

Totals, 32,024 32,352

Twenty one counties to be heard from.

WOLF majorities, Ritner majorities,

Fayette, 626 Erie, 652

Cumberland, 5 9 Somerset 1,455

Northampton, 1,558 Beaver, 41

Centre, 9,4 Adams, 650

Luzern, 559 Indiana, 203

Butler, 199 Lancaster, 2,150

Cambria, 350 Dauphin, 710

Armstrong, 930 Huntingdon, 526

Lycoming, 2,13 Franklin, 288

Berks, 323 Chester, 998

6961 7,453

67 We have been requested to name

the politics of persons, whose election we

announce, we will hereafter, put the names

of the administration men in *SMALL CAPS*.

Clay men in *ITALICS*—and anti-masons, in

roman letters.

WARSAW—On Sunday last, JAS.

SECRET. of Warsaw, (late Fredericksburg) was attacked with the Cholera, and died on Monday morning.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE accounts of OTIS WAL-

DOW, late of Switzerland county

deceased, are left with SAMUEL BEAL,

Esq. of Mount sterling, for collection.

Those persons who have unsettled ac-

counts will please attend to this notice

soon, and save costs.

SILAS SMITH, administrator of said estate

October 23.

COMMISSIONERS.

THE board of County Commissioners

will sit, up states, in the courthouse

in Vevay, on Monday, the 5th of November next.

E. PATTON, clk.

A.Y. CONSOLIDATED

LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 40, FOR 1832.

To be drawn, Nov. 7, 1832

66 number lottery—ten drawn ballots.

CONTINUUM.

1 of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 of 10,000 is 10,000

1 of 10,000 is 10,000

4 of 2,260 is 2,260

10 of 1,000 is 16,000

10 of 500 is 5,000

10 of 300 is 3,000

20 of 200 is 4,000

65 of 100 is 6,500

56 of 50 is 2,500

56 of 40 is 2,240

112 of 30 is 3,200

224 of 20 is 4,480