wn for the express pur-isions between the states ergment, by an assem-ightened statesmen and embodied for a similar

sages declared that Con-er to lay and collect tax-ind excises—in valid have new shall have primee to be necessary and proper ers into execution; that Dunstitution shall be the land; and that the judges he bound thereby, any ation or laws of any State. eithstanding." In vain provisions, made them, and individually sworn enever they were called office. Vain provisions! one! vile profanation of ockery of legislation! If he voters in any one State ipposed knowledge of the law has been passed, dee from its operation-say the from its operation—say, the there foo much, and there it suffers articles to be taxed, there it taxes be free—in this case the led to be applied to purnot approve, in that the loss than it wanted. Consecution is wanted. ore than is wanted. Consed of the Representatives E, part of the people of one Constitution has given no ct, from whom it has exzay—we, who have solemo-Constitution shall be our

progate this law, and swear, swear, that it shall not be do this, not because Cont to pass such laws, this we er views. stitutional from the motives ed them, which we can ne know, from their unequal h it is impossible from the nat they should be equal-position which we presume heir proceeds, although that at been declared. This is of the Ordinance in relation brogates for alleged unconut it does not stop there. press terms, an important itution itself, and of laus effect, which have never been onstitutional. The Constiat the judicial powers of the tend to cases arising under Inited States, and that such tution, and treaties, shall be State Constitutions and laws. Act prescribes the mode by

whom have sworn to suj-

acy be brought before a court ates, by appeal, when a State cide against this provision of the Ordinance declares appeal; makes the State law Constitution and laws of e Constitution and laws of es; forces judges and jurous ey will disregard their provimakes it penul in a suitor to y appeal. It further declares be lawful for the authorities tates, or of that State, to entit of duties imposed by the child its limits.

thin its limits.
of the United States, not eo be unconstitutional, repealle State. Here is a provision ion which is solemnly abrogatauthority.

nds not only an assertion of ul the laws of which it comaforce it by a threat of secon-nion, if any attempt is made

o secede is deduced from the onstitution, which, they say, tween sovereign states, who their whole sovereignty, and, their whole sovereignty, and, ubject to no superior; that, belo the compact, they can break ir opinion, it has been departable. Fallactors as reasoning is, it culists State is advocates in the honest presse who have not studied the nase who have not studied the na-

verament safficiently to see the in which it rests.
of the United States formed the n which it rests.

of the United States formed the acting through the State Legisling the compact, to meet and visions, and acting in separate hen they ratified those proviterms used in its construction, a Government in which the States collectively are expressed on the resident. Here the on other agency than to direct which the votes shall be given ees having the majority of all the sen. The electors of a majorismay bays given their votes for and yet another may be chosen then, and not the States, and yet another may be chosed in the Executive branch. See of Representatives there is a that the people of one state the case of President and Victors of the same officers. I vote for the same officers at the case of the same officers. But this creates the same states and the states are seen as the case of the same officers.

The property of the control of the c