FUBLISHED DAILY.

BULL & TUTTLE, No. 7 North Gay street.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS, MARCH 4th, 1841.

called upon to perform. the remark was made by the virtuous and indig- or unpatriotic motive.

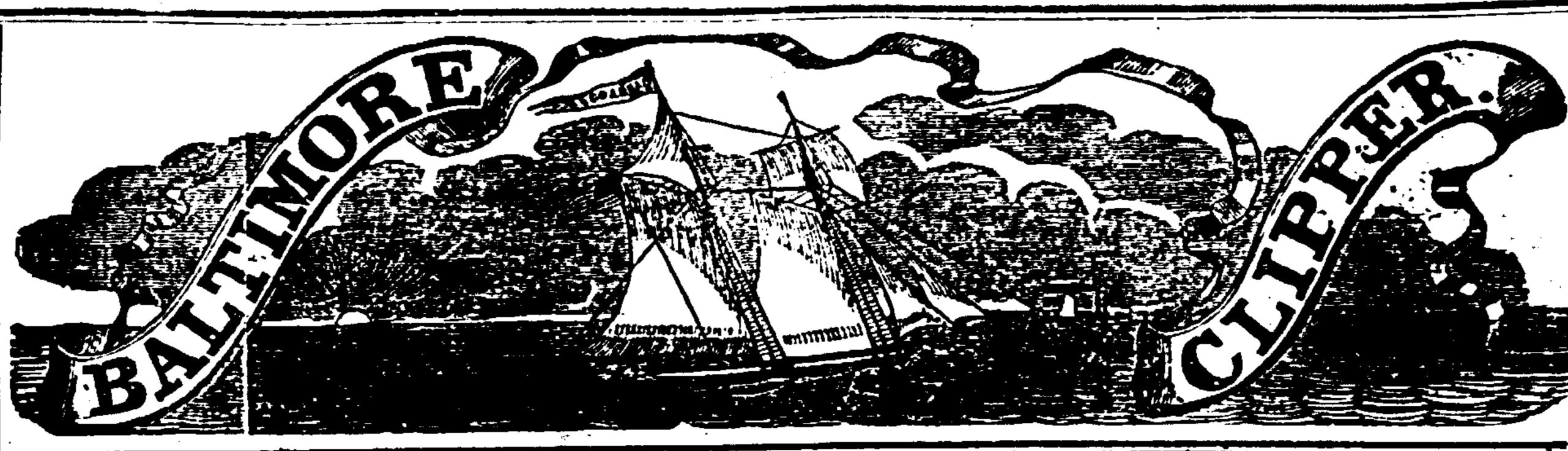
lated confidence. be some in this assembly who have come here than upon their own reserved rights. with the intention to betray.

heretofore confided to me by my country.

modify it-it can be assigned to none of the great | placed in my hands. ing principle, the duty of shaping their measures correctives which may be applied. Some of the stitution, or because errors had been committed other addition to the powers of our Chief Magisso as to produce the greatest good to theigreatest former are unquestionably to be found in the de- from a too hasty enactment. number. But, with these broad admissions, if | fects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment. There is another ground for the adoption of the | vernment, but the control the public finances. we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged are attributable to a miscontruction of some of Veto principle, which had probably more influ- And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any to exist in the mass of our People with the power its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility ence in recommending it to the convention than one should doubt that the entire control which claimed by other sovereignties, even by those of the same individual to a second term of the any other. I refer to the security which it gives the President possesses over the officers who which have been considered most purely demo- | Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jeffer- | to the just and equitable action of the Legislature | have the custody of the public money, by the cratic, we shall find a most essential difference. son early saw and lamented this error, and at | upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have | power of removal with or without cause, does, All others lay claim to power limited only by tempts have been made, hitherto without success, occurred to the convention that, in a country so for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually their own will. The majority of our citizens, on to apply the amendatory power of the States to extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil subject the treasure also to his disposal. The the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an its correction. amount of power precisely equal to that which As, however, one mode of correction is in the which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the has been granted to them by the parties to the power of every President, and consequently in a great difference in the amount of the population officer to whose custody it had been committed, national compact, and nothing beyond. We ad- | mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, | of its various sections, calling for a great diver- | by a significant allusion to his sword. mit of no Government by Divine right-believing to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion sity in the employments of the People, that the By a selection of political instruments for the system, unalienable.

one's observance, inflict no punishment but after a second term. a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as him, it is a privilege which he holds in common ering such disputed points as settled."

them. hitherto, justice has been administered, an inti- is not included in the whole. mate union effected, domestic tranquillity pre- It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution States, or either of them. We could then com- crated, but encouraged.



VOL. III. NO. 147.]

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1841.

[PRICE ONE CENT.

zen. As was to be expected, however, from the the act of the legislative body by refusing to them of our system, with what it was in the commence- ion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Ex-

annals of some of the modern elective Govern- appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the govern- there was a plural Executive. If we would by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst here, not only with regard to the principle, but ments, would develope similar instances of vio- ment, of power not granted by the people, but by search for the motives which sperated upon the apprehensions of our anti-lederal patriots will be the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The the accumulation, in one of the departments, of purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which realized. And not only will the State authorities principle certainly assigns to the only body con-Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, that which was assigned to others. Limited as framed the Constitution, for the adeption of a be overshadowed by the great increase of power stituted by the Constitution (the legislative body) proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glo. | are the powers which have been granted, still provision so apparently repugnant to the leading in the Executive Department of the General Go- the power to make laws, and the forms even dirious Union, nothing upon their part remaining enough have been granted to constitute a despot- democratic principle, that the majority should vernment, but the character of that Government, rect that the enactment should be ascribed to to be done, it may be thought that a motive may ism, if concentrated in one of the departments.— govern, we must reject the idea that they antici- if not its designation, be essentially and radically them. The Senate, in relation to revenue bills. exist to keep up the delusion under which they This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been pated from it any benefit to the ordinary course changed. This state of things has been in part have the right to propose amendments; and so may be supposed to have acted in relation to my always observable that men are less jealous of en- of legislation. They knew too well the high effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, has the Executive, by the power given him to re-

defect of language, and the necessarily senten- his assent. So a similar power has necessarily ment of its operations, and ascertain whether the ecutive interference in the legislation of Congress. tious manner in which the constitution is written, resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary; predictions of the patriots who opposed its adop- That the article in the Constitution making it the disputes have arisen as to the amount of power and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legis- ition, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have duty of the President to communicate informa-Called from a retirement which I had supposed which it has actually granted, or was intended to lature. There is, it is true, this difference be- been best realized. The great dread of the for- tion, and authorizing him to recommend measwas to continue for the residue of my life, to fill grant. This is more particularly the case in re- tween these grants of power: the Executive can mer seems to have heeu, that the reserved pow- ures, was not intended to make him the source the Chief Executive office of this great and free lation to that part of the instrument which treats put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature ers of the States would be absorbed by those of of legislation, and, in particular, that he should nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to of the legislative branch. And not only as re- for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Federal Government, and a consolidated pow- never be looked to for schemes of finance. It take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, gards the exercise of powers claimed under a the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only erestablished, leaving to the States the shadow, would be very strange, indeed, that the constitution take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, gards the exercise of powers claimed under a the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only erestablished, leaving to the States the shadow, would be very strange, indeed, that the constitution as a necessary qualification for the performance general clause, giving that body the authority to declare void those which violate that instrument. only, of that independent action for the performance general clause, giving that body the authority to declare void those which violate that instrument. of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such had so zealously contended, and on the preser- the Legislature from interfering in the originawith our Government, and what I believe to be specified powers, but in relation to the latter al- a case, whereas, in every instance where the vation of which they relied as the last hope of lion of such bills, and that it should be considered your expectations, I proceed to present to you a so. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that veto of the Executive is applied, it may be over- liberty. Without denying that the result to proper that an altogether different department of summary of the principles which will governme, most of the instances of alleged departure from the come by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of which they looked with so much apprehension the government should be permitted to do so. in the discharge of the duties which I shall be letter or spirit of the constitution, have ultimately | Congress. The negative upon the acts of the lisin the way of being realized, it is obvious that | Some of our best political maxims and opinions received the sanction of a majority of the people. Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that they did not clearly see the mode of its accom- have been drawn from our parent Isle. There It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most in the hands of one individual, would seem to be plishment. The General Government has seized are others, however, which cannot be introduced. early period of that celebrated Republic, that a distinguished for talent and patriotism, have an incongruity in our system. Like some others upon none of the reserved rights of the States .- in our system without singular incongruity, and most striking contrast was observable in the con- been, at one time or other of their political career, los a similar character, however, it appears to be As sar as any open warsare may have gone, the the production of much mischies. And this I duct of candidates for offices of power and trust, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed highly expedient; and if used only with the for- State authorities have amply maintained their conceive to be one. No matter in which of the before and after obtaining them—they seldom ear- questions, forces upon us the inference that the bearance, and in the spirit which was intended rights. To a casual observer, our system pre- Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by rying out in the latter case the pledges and pro- errors, if errors there were, are attributable to by its authors, it may be productive of great good, sents no appearance of discord between the dif- whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the mises made in the former. However much the the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of as- and be found one of the best safe guards to the ferent members which compose it. Even the ad- opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of commises made in the former. world may have improved, in many respects, in certaining the intentions of the framers of the con- Union. At the period of the formation of the dition of many new ones has produced no jarring. stitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed world may nave improved, in many respects, in certaining the intentions of the framework of the first in perfect to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since stitution, rather than the influence of any sinister have enjoyed much favor in the State Govern- harmony with the central head, and with each then submitted it to Parliament for their advices the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the But the great danger to our institutions does not ments. It existed but in two, and in one of these other. But there is still an under current at work, and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case may be supposed to nave acted in teration to my analys observation to my croachments of one department upon another, degree of intelligence which existed among the principles and opinions; and perhaps there may croachments of one department upon another, degree of intelligence which existed among the principles and opinions; and perhaps there may croachments of one department upon another, degree of intelligence which existed among the litical power to increase itself. By making the his objections. It is in his power, also to propose either prepared to condemn those I shall now de- When the Constitution of the United States State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confi- President the sole distributor of all patronage of amendments in the existing revenue laws, sugliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity first came from the hands of the Convention dence that the two bodies elected by them would the Government, the framers of the Constitution gested by his observations upon their defective or with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a which formed it, many of the sternest republi- be worthy representatives of such constituents, do not appear to have anticipated at how short a jujurious operation. But the delicate duty of defew months will confirm or dispel their fears. The cans of the day were alarmed at the extent of and, of course, that they would require no aid in period it would become a formidable instrument vising schemes of revenue should be left where outline of principles to govern, and measures to the power which had been granted to the Feder- conceiving and maturing the measures which the to control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the control the free operations of the State govern- the Constitution has placed it—with the immediately control the free operations of the State govern- the control the free operations of the free oper be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, al Government, and more particularly of that | circumstances of the country might require. And | ments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, ate representatives of the People. For similar will soon be exchanged for immutable history; portion which had been assigned to the Execu- it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure and I shall stand, either exonerated by my coun, tive branch. There were in it seatures which for a moment have been entertained, that the so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind should be prescribed by them; and the sarther retrymen, or classed with the mass of those who appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas President, placed at the Capital, in the centre of of that patriot, from the potent influence it might moved it may be from the control of the Execupromised that they might deceive, and flattered of a simple representative Democracy, or Repub. the country, could better understand the wants exert in controlling the freedom of the elective live, the more wholesome the arrangement, and lie. And knowing the tendency of power to in- and wishes of the people than their own immedi- franchise. If such could have been the effects of the more in accordance with Republican principle. However strong may be my present purpose crease itself, particularly when exercised by a ate representatives, who spend a part of every its influence, how much greater must be the danto realize the expectations of a magnanimous and single individual, predictions were made that, at year among teem, living with them, often labor | ger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it cer- of the currency: The idea of making it excluconfiding People, I too well understand the infire no very remote period, the Government would ing with them, and bound to them by the triple tainly is, and more completely under the control sively metallic, however well intended, apmities of human nature, and the dangerous temp- terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not be- tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or of the Executive will, than their construction of pears to me to be fraught with more fatal contations to which I shall be exposed, from the mag- come me to say that the scars of these patriots control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, their powers allowed, or the sorbearing characnitude of the power which it has been the plea- have been already realized. But, as I sincerely | could not, I conceive, have been the motive for | ters of all the early Presidents permitted them to sure of the People to commit to my hands, not to believe that the tendency of measures, and of conferring the veto power on the President.— make? But it is not by extent of its patronage that has ever been devised. If any single place my chief confidence upon the aid of that men's opinions, for some years past, has been in This argument acquires additional force from the alone that the Executive Department has become scheme could produce the effect of arresting. Almighty Power which has hitherto protected that direction, it is I conceive, strictly proper fact of its never having been thus used by the dangerous, but by the use which it appears may at once, that mutation of condition by which me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues that I should take this occasion to repeat the as- first six Presidents—and two of them were mem- be made of the appointing power, to bring under thousands of our most indigent fellow-citizens, other important, but still greatly inferior trusts, surances I have heretofore given of my determi- bers of the convention, one presiding over its de- its control the whole revenues of the country.— by their industry and enterprise, are raised to nation to arrest the progress of that tendency, if liberations, and the other having a larger share The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the possession of wealth, that is the one. If The broad foundation upon which our Constitu- it really exists, and restore the Government to in consummating the labors of that august body the President to see that the laws are executed, there is one measure better calculated than tion rests, being the People—a breath of theirs its pristime health and vigor, as far as this can be than any other person. But if bills were never and it makes him the Commander in Chief of the another to produce that state of things so much having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or effected by any legitimate exercise of the power returned to Congress by either of the Presidents Army and Navy of the United States. If the above referred to, wou the ground of their being opinion of theory expressed watter spon that the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and divisions of Government but to that of Democra- I proceed to state in as summary a manner as I inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might species of mixed Government, which, in modern the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an cy. If such is its theory, those who are called can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which be to the wants of the People, the veto was ap- Europe, is termed Monarchy, in contradistinction exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a upon to administer it must recognise, as its lead. have been so extensively complained of, and the plied upon that of want of conformity to the Con- to Despotism, is correct, there was wanting no

served, and personal liberty secured to the citi- has given to the Executive the power to annul pare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial Upon another occasion, I have given my opin- this kind may be, those which arise between

trate to stamp a monarchial character on our Goand climate, and, consequently, of products, and | first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the

that, so far as power is concerned, the benificent of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the legislation of the majority might not always just- care of the public money a reference to their Creator has made no distinction amongst men, sages who framed the Constitution may have been by regard the rights and interests of the minori- commissions by a President would be quite as efthat all are upon an equality, and that the only the source, and the bitter fruits which we are ty. And that acts of this chareter might be pass- feetual an argument as that of Casar to the Ro- any inspiring hope as to the future. Their legitimate right to govern is an express grant of still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure ed, under an express grant by the words of the man Knight. I am not insensible of the great power from the governed. The Constitution of our system. It may be observed, however, as a Constitution, and, therefore, not within the com- difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the United States is the instrument containing general remark, that Republics can commit no petency of the judiciary to declare void. That the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure this grant of power to the several departments greater error than to adopt or continue any fea- however enlightened and patriotic they might revenues, and I know the importance which has tranquility and safety within. Are there any composing the Government. On an examination | ture in their systems of government which may suppose, from past experience, the members of been attached by men of great abilities and patof that instrument, it will be found to contain de- | be calculated to create or increase the love of | Congress might be, and however largely partak- | riotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treaclarations of power granted, and of power with power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessi- ing in the general, of the liberal feelings of the sury from the banking institutions. It is not the than those essentially necessary to the securiheld. The fatter is also susceptible of division, ty obliges them to commit the management of People, it was impossible to expect that bodies divorce which is complained of, but the unhalinto power which the majority had the right to their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more like- so constituted should not sometimes be controlled lowed union of the Treasury with the Executive parated from their fellow-citizens? Are their grant, but which they did not think proper to in- ly to produce such a state of mind than the long by local interests and sectional feelings. It was Department which has created such extensive rights alone not to be guarantied by the aptrust to their agents, and that which they could continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from alarm. To this danger to our republican institunot have granted, not being possessed by them. | can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive | whose situation and mode of appointment more | tions, and that created by the influence given to selves. In other words, there are certain rights of all those noble feelings which belong to the independence and freedom from such influences the Executive through the instrumentality of the by the greatest of British orators and statespossessed by each individual American citizen, character of a devoted republican patriot. When might be expected. Such a one was afforded by federal officers, I propose to apply all the remewhich, in his compact with the others, he has this corrupting passion once takes possession of the Executive Department, constituted by the dies which may be at my command. It was cernever surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes Constitution. A person elected to that high of tainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution. unable to surrender, being, in the language of our insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his fice, having his constituents in every section, tution, not to have made the officer at the head there, indeed, citizens of any of our states who bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens State, and sub-division of the Union, must con- of the Treasury Department entirely independ-The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was with the declining years of his victim. If this sider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, ent of the Executive. He should at least have of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realto him a shield only against a petty provincial ru- is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, been removable only upon the demand of the ized by any agency of mine. ler, whilst the proud democrat of Athens could limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom and of every portion, great or small, from the popular branch of the Legislature. I have de- The people of the District af Columbia are console himself under a sentence of death, for a she has intrusted the management of the rest. I consider termined never to remove a Secretary of the not the subjects of the people of the states, but supposed violation of the national faith, which no relations, the execution of her laws, and the the veto power, therefore, given by the Consti- Treasury without communicating all the circum- free American citizens, Being in the latter one understood, and which at times was the sub- command of her armies and navies, to a period so tution to the Executive of the United States, stances attending such removal to both Houses of condition when the constitution was formed. ject of the mockery of all, or of banishment from | short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the solely as a conservative power. To be used on | Congress. The influence of the Executive in | no words used in that instrument could have his home, his family, and his country, with or accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, ly, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; controlling the freedom of the elective franchise | been intended to deprive them of that characwithout an alleged cause; that it was the act, not | not the master. Until an amendment of the People from the effects of hasty leisla. | through the medium of the public officers can be | ter. If there is any thing in the great princiof a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his | Constitution can be effected, public opinion may | tion, where their will has been probably disre- | effectually checked by renewing the prohibition | ples of unalienable rights, so emphatically inassembled countrymen. Fardifferent is the pow- secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, garded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their in sisted upon in our Declaration of Indepener of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no by renewing the pledge hereiosore given, that, prevent the effects of combinations violative of iterference in elections further than giving their dence, they could neither make, nor the Units one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no under no eirenmetances, will I consent to serve the rights of minorities. In reference to the se- own votes; and their own independence secured ed States accept, a surrender of their liberties. | cond of these objects, I may observe that, I con- | by an assurance of perfect immunity in exercising | and become the subjects, in other words the well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation | But if there is danger to public liberty from the sider it the right and privilege of freemen under the dic- slaves, of their former fellow citizens. If this under rules prescribed by the constitution itself. | acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the | decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising | tates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, | be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any These precious privileges, and those scarcely want of limit to the continuance of the Executive from the general grant of power to Congress to with my consent, shall an officer of the People, one who has a correct idea of his own rights less important, of giving expression to his power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, carry into effect the powers expressly given. — compensated for his services out of their pockets, as an American citizen, the grant to congress thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speak- | not much less from a misconstruction of that in- | And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeat- | become the pliant instrument of Executive will. | of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Coing, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to strument, as it regards the power actually given. ed recognitions uneer varied circumstances, in There is no part of the means placed in the lumbia, can be interpreted, so for as respects others, and that of a full participation in all the I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any acts of the legislative, executive which might be used the aggregate people of the United States, as advantages which flow from the Government, the or either of its provisions would be found to con- branches of the Government, accompanied by with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, meaning nothing more than to allow to conacknowledged property of all, the American citi- stitute the President a part of the concurrence than the control of the public press. The maxim grees the controlling power necessary to afford zen derives from no charter granted by his fel- power. It cannot be claimed from the power to of the general will of the nation, as affording to which our ancestors derived from the mother a free and safe exercise of the functions aslow-man. He claims them because he is himself recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon the President sufficient authority for his considered on the press is the signed to the general government by the congreat bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is stitution. In all other respects the legislation the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share with everyother citizen. And although there may Upwards of half a century has elapsed since one of the most precious legacies which they have of congress should be adapted to their peculiar, of the blessings with which he has endowed be something more of confidence in the propriety | the adoption of our present form of government. | left us. We have learned, too, from our own as position and wants, and be conformable with of the measures recommended in the one case It would be an object more highly desirable than well as the experience of other countries, that their deliberate opinions of their own interests. Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty pos- than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate the gratification of the curiosity of speculative golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever | I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the sessed by the people of the United States, and decision there can be no difference. In the lan- statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascer- pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron respective Departments of the Government, and the restricted grant of power to the government gnage of the Constitution, "all the legislative tained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of bonds of despotism. The presses in the neces- well as all the other authorities of our country, which they have adopted, enough has been given powers' which it grants "are vested in the Con- each of its Departments, of the government should nev- within their appropriate orbits. This is a matto accomplish all the objects for which it was cre- gress of the United States." It would be a so- they respectively claim and exercise, of the col- er be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish ter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers. ated. It has been found powerful in war, and, lecism in language to say that any portion of these lisions which have occurred between them, or crimes." A decent and manly examination of which they respectively claim are often not,

JOB PHINTING. BY BULL & TUTTLE, (Practical Letter Press Frinters,) No. 7 N. Gay st. (old Chronicle Office

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THEY WILL PRINT TO ORDER. Catalogues, Notes and Checks. Enamelled Cards, Bills of Lading.

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Handbills.

Connected with this subject is the character sequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, deprecated by all true republicans, by which process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the president is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the U.S. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights. It is in this district only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations plication of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told men, that, at the commencement of the was of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are have dreamed of their subjects in the District

between the whole Government and those of the the acts of the Government should be not only tol- | defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous however, in their tendencies, as collisions of