For the Democrat.

A History of the Great Struggle in America between Liberty and Despotism.

ed the vast assemblage of loyal delegates than I had anticipated. standing between him and the people."

"Alexander Hamilton was not a native and middle States in bringing in men who of the United States. He was born and bred in the West Indies, till he went to Scotland for education, where he spent his time in a seminary of learning till seventeen years of age, after which no man ever perfectly acquired a national character. He then entered a College at New York, from whence he issued into the ar- who are opposed to a monarchy. John my as an aid de-comp. In this situation Adams retired from the Presidential of he could scarcely acquire the opinions, feelings, or principles of the American pec-

To show the similarity of the opinions of these two American patriots, we give freedom of religion-and freedom of the an extract of a letter of Jefferson to a roung Virginia friend who had consulted him while in Europe as to the best Euro-: an institution for the completion of of his education: *

to owing circumstances are common to Hamilton. beloved by their countrymen, and most trusted and promoted by them? They are those who have been educated among them, and whose morals and habits are perfectly homogenous with those of the country.'

Mr. Adams says: "Hamilton's time pleasures, in his electioneering visits, conferences and correspondence, in propagating prejudices against every man whom he thought his superior in public estimation, and in composing antitious resorts.

The propagation of the passed a bill to raise and son by reason of race or color, excepting they should be sufficiently presented to determine they sho the Treasury was done by Duer, by Wol- of liberty, but had remained in session to the said fundamental condition, and control to the said fundamental condition, and perity and greatness to a people, with the cott, and even for some time in part by from that day to this, their measures shall transmit to the President of the University of the perity and greatness to a people, with the such incidents, I trust, are by no means could not have been more alike. Secre-Tench Coxe. The real truth is, he was could not have been more alike. Secreted States an authentic copy of said act, great highway that will soon connect the inhopes that the French government tary Seward says:

When the particle of the p would have gone to war with us. He was disappointed, and lost the command

phantom so often called a crisis, and which The army of 50,000 men, ten thousand of them to be horse, appeared to be one of errant. It proved to me that Hamilton knew no more of the sentiments or feeldid of the inhabitants of one of the planets. Such an army, without an enemy to combat, would have raised a rebellion in every State in the Union. The very idea of the expense of it, would have turned any recommendation from the President,

ted both these measures. I knew there regarded—if the forcible changes in the States in all respects whatsoever, while was need enough of both, and therefore whole framework of our government were by the other Congress demanded, as a consented to them. But as they were con- persisted in, he was in favor of resistance, condition precedent to her admission, re-

ry of State (Seward), who has proved re- United States would have broken out in- and overthrow by the Federal party." creant to his trust. They now uphold the to a civil war; a majority of all the pc ure of a once Secretary, whose fidelity States to the southward of Hudson river, to our principles are well known, and I united with nearly half of New England, now introduce to you the son of a worthy | would have raised an army under Aaron sire-James C. Hamilton, of New York. Burr; a majority of New England would Thomas Jefferson's exposition of the prin- have raised another under Alexander ciples of Gen. Hamilton have been repub- Hamilton. Burr would have beaten Hamlished in this history. He was "in favor lilton to pieces, and what would have folof a hereditary King and House of Lords lowed next let the prophets foretell. But and Commons, corrupted to his will, and such would have been the result of Hamilton's "enterprises of great pith and mo-Lest it might be thought that his great ment." I say this would probably have political enemy and antagonist had done been the course and result of things, had injustice to this brilliant statesman, who a majority of New England continued to is the avowed leader of the Republican be attached to Hamilton, his men and party of the present day, we will next | measures. But I am far from believing give the portraiture of his character by a this. On the contrary, had our envoys Federal patriot, the second President of proceeded, had not the people expected a the United States, and a signer of the declaration of Independence. John Adams New England, berself, at the elections of Independence. John Adams 1800, would have turned out Hamilton's Madison, and the hosts of the friends of whole party, and united with Southern

> All that is now wanting to restore the Union, and bring back peace and happi- of America! ness to the whole country, is to turn out Hamilton's whole party, and bring in men five followed by the executions of a lib. erty loving people for giving countenance to the alien and sedition law, originated in the mind of Alexander Hamilton.

vantageous terms."

The "idea" of freedom of thoughtpress, being secured to the people of the assent of both houses of Congress, ted for my approval, does not merely re-America in a written Constitution, original A bill having in view the same object ject the application of the people of Neinated in the mind of Thomas Jefferson, was presented for my approval a few brasks for present admission as a State inthe founder of Democracy. The idea of hours prior to the adjournment of the last to the Union on the ground that the Conputting the same people in dangeous -of Let us view the disadvantages of thing and bahishing them for speaking or, there was no opportunity for a proper stricts the exercise of the elective franending a youth to Europe for an cluca- writing a word against any officer of the consideration of the subject, I withheld chise to the white population, but imposes tion. To enumerate them all would regreat Federal party, with whom all "the quire a volume. I will select a few. If morality, all the religion, all the talent become a law. e roes to England he learns drinking, and decency" of the nation were deposicorse racing and boxing. These are the ted for safe keeping, originated with the that the people of Nebraska, availing make electors of all persons within the occultarities of English education. The founder of the Federal party, Alexander

mat and other countries of Europe. He Jefferson says, "My objection to the acquires a fondness for European luxury Constitution was, that it wanted a Bill of tion which, upon due examination, is would not be just, expedient and in accorand dissipation, and a contempt for the Rightsp securing freedom; of religion, found to conform to the provisions and dance with the principles of our governthe simplicity of his own country. He is freedom of the press, freedom from stand-comply with the conditions of said act ment, to allow the people, by popular tascinated with the privileges of the Eu-ing armies, trial by jury, and an unremitant to be republican in its form of gov-vote, or through a convention chosen by the simplicity of his own country. He is freedom of the press, freedom from standopean aristocrats, and sees with abhor- to g habeas corpus act. Col. Hamilton's ernment, and that they now ask for ad- themselves for that purpose, to declare He contracts a partiality for aristocracy has approved my objection, and added on the declaration contained in the ena- them into the Union. or monarchy. It appears to me that an the Bill of Rights, but not the King and bling act, that upon compliance with its. This course will not occasion much American coming to Europe for an edu- Lords. He wishes the general govern- terms the people of Nebraska should be greater delay than that which the bill concation, loses in his knowledge, in his mo- ment should have power to make laws admitted into the Union upon an equal templates when it requires that the Legrals, in his habits, and in his happiness: binding the States in all cases whatsoev- footing with the original States. Refer- islature shall be convened within thirty

than I had even inspected. Cast your eye over America; who are the men of most learning, of most elequence, most beloved by their countrymen, and most the rights of the States, and came near of the United States of America, and ad- not in comformity with the provisions of producing a civil war. Hamilton was determined to overthrow the Constitution footing with the original States in all revote of 7,776 the majority in favor of the producing a civil war. Hamilton was deby force of arms. "

Mr. Adams says: " Hamilton's army of 50,000 men appeared to me to be one of dition that within the State of Nebraska fair expression of the wishes of the people. was chiefly spent in his pleasures, in his the wildest extravagancies of a knight er-

"President Johnson has gots 50,000 men and says he does not want any more. Mr. Hamilton's imagination was all the has got 11,000,000 of dollars and does ways haunted by that hideous monster or phantom so often called a crisis and which along and says, 'Mr. President, you are phantom so often called a crisis, and which mistaken. You want 50,000 more men, so often produces imprudent measures.— and 25,000,000 of dollars.'" Adams tho't Hamilton's ideas of knight errantry exthe wildest extravagancies of a knight thought President Johnson, and put his veto on this second aftempt to carry out his wild "chimeras." Adam's said Hamings of the people of America, than he ilton's army was large enough to overturn the Federal government. Jefferson believed that was the only design of raising an army; for Governeur Morris confesses that "Hamilton hated Republican government-that he was a monarchist,

in my speech. Congress, however, adop appeal to solemn compacts was finally dis-upon an equal footing with the original sidered as war measures, and intended al- and if need be, of securing the rights ob- quirements which in our, history, has nevtogether against the advocates of the tained by the revolution by again under been asked of any people when presen-

publican Convention pointed to the por- would be raised against them, as in truth from obtaining the legal remedy of a sub- er. trait of Alexander Hamilton, and remark. there was, even more fierce and violent version of the Constitution at the ballotbox, they were resolved, little as they section, that the bill "shall not take effrom every State in the Union, "Those "It was my opinion then, and has been meditated violence, as a last resort, to feet except upon the fundamental condiwires once held the portrait of a Secreta- ever since, that the two parties in the protect the Constitution from violence tion that within the State of Nebraska, of farm produce, on a certain piece of land

It would now seem that another crisis of the Constitution has come. President Johnson is as anxious for its preservation as the President who sat in the Presiden-

tial Chair from 1801, to 1809. The followers of Hamilton are as anx ious now as they were in the days of their alien and sedition laws for its overthrow. Mr. Adams says, "It was my opinion that if a civil war bad broken out between the Democracy and the Federalists, that the Democracy would have beaten Hamilton's followers to pieces."-This prediction should serve as a warning to Butler, Brownlow and Hamilton's namesake to lay aside their "torches," their "turpentine," and their "lines and spirits of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and the hosts of the friends of the Constition who sleep in Southern soil, may "rise from their graves," and sweep might have made peace on much loss ad- them with their armies from the face of the earth, to save the Union, the Constitution and Liberty, for the white people

BHI.

Washington, January 29. To the Senate of the United States :

tled "An act for the admission of the for electors. State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received in the shape in which it has been submitsession. But, submitted at a time when stitution which they have submitted remy signature, and the measure failed to conditions which, if accepted by the Leg-

themselves of the authority conferred up State, without distinction of race or color, on them by the act passed on the 19th of In view of this fact, I suggest, for the April, 1864, " have adopted a Constitu- consideration of Congress, whether it If I had entertained any doubts on this er. Our country has thought otherwise, ence to the bill, however, shows that days after this measure shall have become head before I came to Europe, what I see Has he acquiesced? No. while by the first section Congress distallaw, for the purpose of considering and and hear since I came here, proves more the line and sedition laws were in distinctly accepts, ratifies, confirms the Conditions which it imposes, specis whatever, the third section pro- Constitution did not exceed-100, and that vides that this measure "shall not take it is alleged that, in consequence of frauds, effect except upon the fundamental con- even this result cannot be received as a there shall be no denial of the elective As upon them must fall the burdens of to all this, he is blessed with good health, of the State in general, the Republican franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting they should be permitted to determine the permitted to dexpermitted to determine the permitted to determine the permitted proclamation, shall forthwith announce rapidly gaining in numbers, and wealth, the fact, whereupon said fundamental and may, within a very brief period, condition shall be held as part of the or claim admission on grounds which will game law of the State, and thereupon, and challenge and secure universal assent. without any further proceeding on the She can, therefore, wisely and patient-part of Congress, the admission of said ly afford to wait. Her population is said and silver could not furnish. What busi-Pennsylvania is for the present used up. as complete."

did I adopt his idea of an alien or sedi were organizing to crush opposition and exhibit yet further incongruity. By the tion law. I recommended no such thing make that subversion complete. If the one Nebraska is admitted into the Union

On the 4th day of September, 1866, the French and of peace with France, I was sheathing the sword of the revolution.

President of the Philadelphia Loyal Re- appreliensive that a hurricane of clamor Had the Democrats been prevented for the acceptance of the law making powting a constitution and State government

It is expressly declared by the third there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed." Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of any State hereafter to be admitted. This condition is in clear violation of the Fed- Seasons differ; markets are uncertain; soils eral Constitution under the provision of vary; there is difference in the mode of which from the very foundation of the culture, in the quality and quantity of seed government, each State has been left free used, in the kind of manure, its manner to determine for itself the qualification of application, and adaptation to the parnecessary for the exercise of suffrage with ticular soils and crops, and various other in its limits without precedent in our leg- circumstances to be considered, in formislation; it is in marked contrast with those limitations which, imposed upon States that from time to time have be by numberless instances in my own farm come members of the Union, had for their object the single purpose of preventing ed profitable, and others quite the recompasses" for measuring the lands of the any infringement of the Constitution of the country. If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska, at the present time, possesses sufficient population to entitle her to full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a territorial for's State government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the enabling act, with all of which, it The Presidents Veto of the Nebraska is asserted in the preamble, the inhabitants have complied. Congress may, under the Constitution, admit new States or reject them; but the people of a State can alone make or change their organic law, I return for reconsideration a bill entil and prescribe the qualifications requisite

Congress, however, in passing the bill islature, may, without the consent of the It appears by the preamble of this bill people, so change the organic law-as to

it being now generally conceded as high as The condition is not mentioned in the forty thousand, and estimated by some,

Washington, January 39, 1867.

Does Farming Pay.

It would seem that one might with al-

bounties of His providence? For how else could the countless millions of the human family have been clothed and fed? They take a very narrow view of this question (if question it can be called) who base their calculation of the profitableness or unprofitableness of farming in general by the profit or loss of a single crop in a certain year. It is not to be expected that branch of business will be equal; ly remunerative at all times and under all circumstances. Trade of all kinds is fluctuating. Manufacturing has its ups and downs. Commerc is attended with manny casualties. So it is with farming. ing a correct judgment on a question of this character. This I might illustrate ing experience, some of which have provverse; either of which, taken by itself alone, would give a very poor idea of the profit or loss of farming in general.

The question is not whether a certain crop pays in a certain year; it is not whether poor farming pays on poor land; it is not whether poor farming pays on good land; it is not whether farming pays as much cash profit as some other occupation or branch of business, where great risks are incurred, and much capital and much talent employed; neither is it whether farming pays as much as it should and would, if it received that fostering legis lative care that its great interests demand, and that is so often bestowed on other interests, and sometimes, perhaps, to the injury of farming interests. I would not be understood as detracting at all from the merits of other callings and pursuits. They are of incalculable adcan paper of the Northwestern section of vantage, both in themselves considered the State, "goes off" as follows at Grary, and in their relations and bearings to question is, does good, intelligent farming, on land suitable to cultivate, notwithstanding all the drawbacks occasioned by drought and flood, winds and most assuredly it does.

Farming is the best business on earth

from a correct standard. How many in- on, slarge one, indeed bit enough to over statutes and decisions had in essential gress of the nation, and third sections of the bill populous communities.

Some one, indeed bit enough to over statutes and decisions had in essential gress of the nation, and though they have statutes and decisions had in essential gress of the nation, and though they have been federal government. Nor particulars subverted it—that armies the first and third sections of the bill populous communities.

(Signed)

Agree Jones of the nation of the first and though they may around over any good thriving farming be smothered for a time, it will be but a farming the mode of an alien or sed.

Agree Jones of the nation of the first and though they may around over any good thriving farming be smothered for a time, it will be but a farming the mode of the nation of around over any good thriving farming be smothered for a time, it will be but a community, and witness the abundance of little while before they flame out all over

good things of this life with which they are surrounded, and tell me where else can be found more solid comfort. Go most equal propriety inquire, does it pay back, those who can, ten; twenty, thirty to live on God's footstool, and enjoy the or forty years, and behold the rapid progress that has been made in all the elements of material wealth and prosperity: Witness the improvement in farm buildings, implettents of husbandin and slock -mark the change that has been wrought in the general cultivation and improvement of the soil, and with all this a corresponding advance in intelligence, good taste and refinement.

Farmers, let us awake to the magni-

tude and grandeur of our calling. Did

we realize as we ought the advantages of

the position we occupy; and the noble nature of our pursuit, we should seldom repine and murmur, but rather glory in our lot. While doing all in our power for the benefit of others, let us guard well our own interest. We should sustain those agricultural papers that truly sustain our calling, and we should choose those legislators who watch our interests and advocate our rights. We should watch carefully the bearing of all their acts. In short, we should make farming what it was designed to be, the foundation and corner stone of all other pursuits. O, how immeasurably superior, every way, is the good farmer's position when compared with the thousands of little professional gentlemen, and genteel hangers on, who, to escape what they call the drudgery of farming, eke out a pitiable existence, a burden to themselves and those who carry them. I know that farm labor is sometimes hard, and can be made oppressive; but machinery is constantly lightening our toil, and making us more and more independent. If farmers but make a proper use of the means at their disposal, they can never, as a class, be poor. Whatever befalls others, they stand on terra firms, and the soil and its productions are theirs.

Geary a Loafer-An Ignoramus-a Miserable Apology of a Man."

Cameron, and the rest of the unwashed farming and other interests. But the and unregenerated Radicals, who now have control of the State. Read :

The State is emphatically in the lands of the most despicable and degraded class of knaves that ever disgraced a Commonfrosts, destructive insects and birds, and wealth and the time is not far distant unruly animals-nay? Not in a year of when the names of Cameron and Geary war and high prices, nor in some future will sound so much like Ben Wood, Valyear of peace and low prices-but in the landingham, and Raphael Semmes that no long run, or through a series of years, one will be able to justly classify the aria a different catalogue.

We do not know but that we are give for those who are adapted to it and love ing foo much prominence to Geary, as he the calling, and let me add, he is a poor is such an ignoranny, and such a miserapology for a man, whatever his occupa- ble apology for a man, such a complete tence the lovely equality which the poor objection was that it wanted a King and mission into the Union." This proposed whether or not they will accept the terms tion may be, who takes no interest in the loafer, who is allowed to sponge a subsistence of the loafer, who is allowed to sponge a subsistence of the loafer. erjoy with the rich in his own country. House of Lords. The sense of America law would therefore seem to be based up- upon which it is now proposed to admit oultivation of that soil from whence alone tence from his more prosperous neighcometh his daily bread. Other stations bors, that he alove is not able to gain dismust be filled, and other callings must tinction as a knave, of even as a loafer. have their place, but I truly pity the man! The promises which he has already made who would degrade farming, or feel him- and violated, the influence which he conself degraded while engaged in it. If sented to have used to effect his election. there is a man on earth more to be envied and the manner in which he is dovetailed than another, in my estimation, so far as with men in the State who are known to outward blessings are concerned, it is he be knaves, ought to be sufficient to keep who owns a good, compact farm, substant him from being inaugurated as Governor tially inclosed; and under good cultivation the State. But they will not the will tion, with good, convenient buildings, be placed in the office of chief areoutive and good implements of husbandry, in with a howl of tripingh, amidst a tourned.

the finest vegetables, and whose grounds why we have not before given our, opin-and garden, like the garden of Eden, pro-ions upon this subject, if they were beld. duce every tree that is pleasant to the from the beginning. We have intimated sight and good for food. If, in addition them before, and have warned the people

Some persons seem inclined to estimate or and power of the party, but all its adall profit by dollars and cents. This is far herents in a grave of dishonor and oblivi-

State into the Union shall be considered to be steadily and even rapily increasing, ness is so conducive to health as farming? The imbedility and inefficiency of our next Is not health profit? What yields so Governor, as a man within himself, will sure a competency or gives greater tran- disgust every member in both parties, original enabling act, was not contemplated whose judgment is entitled to respect, at ted at the time of its passage, was not a still greater number. At her present sought by the people themselves, has not rate of growth she will, in a very short tive of habits of industry and good morals. The selection of another man to rule over the party with a perturbation of the common in the party with a sought by the people themselves, has not rate of growth she will, in a very short tive of habits of industry and good morals. heretofore been applied to the inhabitants time, have the requisite population to en-of any State asking admission, and is in title her to a representation in Congress, property to secure? What other place be the era from which will date the deof any State asking admission, and is in title her to a representation in Congress, direct conflict with the Constitution adopand, what is far more important to her ted by the people, and declared in the own citizens, will have realized such an own citizens, and training of cay of the Republican party in Pennsylted by the people, and training of cay of the Republican party in Pennsylted by the people, and training of cay of the Republican party in Pennsylted by the people, and I adopted none of these chimeras into my speech, and fond fire as a temporary bond. But he knew to white citizens of the U. States, Consider the regiments of a few regiments of artillery to gare inson the fortifications of the most expossing and that that government could be a henetical lesson to the farm due credit for what is designed to the farm due credit for what is the farm due credit for what is designed to the farm due credit for what is the farm due "Mr. Jefferson believed that the orisis of the Constitution had come—that
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