to state of the st AMBRICAN

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our 'sty as we understand it" -- A. LINC

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THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION. Letter of Horace Maynard

LETTER OF INVITATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 6. Dear Sit: The friends of the Union and of the Administration of his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, our present wor thy Chief Executive, propose to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the birth day of the "Father of his Country," by nolding in the Capitol of the State a mass convention of those who desire to see the State of Tennessee restored to her pristine and proper position of equal-ity and influence in the Union, and the fraternal and good feeling which, in the Auld Lang Syne," pervaded all portions of this magnificent domain, one more animating our people.

This may, in their opinion, be best and most readily accomplished by a hearty and unquestioned indorsement of what is now universally known as the "restora tion policy" of our honored President, and by the pledge, swelling up from the hearts, and finding utterance from the lips of the multiplied thousands of h free and loyal men of our native Tennes see, that they will stand by his who de sires and mends that the 'flag of the free" shall once more cover beneath its ample folds "a united and prosperous people" from the tropics to the pole, and cause the world to behold and acknowle after the fiercest and most se verely contested war that history records,

We desire may, by he memory of the past, and the precious hopes of the future we command your presence, and es pecially request that you hold yourself in realiness to address the thousands assembled upon this interesting occasion, to put the seal of condemnation, broad and indelible, upon the libeler of the integrity and loyalty of our people

Very respectfully, WM. HEIKELL. A. E. GARREY,
M. E. W. DUNNAWAY. S. P. WALKER,
WM. K. POSTON, JAME PARKS.
P. WILLIAMS,
S. & WARRIN, H. H. MARABLE

> MR. MAYNARD'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10

GENTLEMEN: I am to-day honored by to be present at a mass Convention, in Nushville, on the 22d inst., and to adiress the thousands expected to assemble. It pains me that other avrangements compel me to decline. he birthday of Washngton has become a holiday in the national calender, and is a peculiarly fitting time for the expression of patriotic sentimen s. To us of Tennessee, especially, it is a day of happy memory. It is the first anniversary of our great deliverance. The 22d of February, 1865, will ever be memorable as the day when, ourselves disenthralied from the shackles of treas on, we, in the very act of our own emaneipari m, struck the fetters from our bondand declared them irrevocably free as a great work, and will redound

The day is most appropriate emancipator of Tennessee. More than any other man, and with greater effect, he labored for the overthrow of slavery and the hated "aristocracy based on slave labor." His sympathies were with the ug men, the sons of toil I wo grea and kindred ideas possessed him and in spired his action—the freedom of the slave and the emancipation of the poor white man from the slave aristocracy .-Hence his repeated exultation over "the -thousands of whites us well as blacks. emmetpated by the war. Unspeakably gratitying to him it must be, that some of itterest opposers, his most persisten maligness, who missed no opportunity, while he was in the contest, to stigmatize him, now lack words of adulation to ex: by necessary implication, contrition for their own. Thus is wisdom justified of gave him onr support, and who according to the measure of our ability, assisted in his advancement and shared, in conse our ability, assisted in quence, something of his reproach, nat

what you correctly say is n w uni versaily known as the restoration policy of the President. For it is widely misun derstood, at least straugely misrepresen-We, in Tennessee, frie can hardly fail to comprehend it. As the Military Governor of our State, he adopted it with admitted success. tions in March, 1864, the Presidential ion in November, and the Constitu-

urally partake with him of this gratifica

tional election in February following .- libelers of the integrity and loyalty From his repeated utterances of this sem inal principle of political growth, we may elect almost at random. "In culling a onvention to restore the State, who shall estore and establish it? Shall the man who gave his means and influence to de troy the Government? Is he to partie ipate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon night be put down and traitors punished; therefore, I say that traitors should take back seat in the work of restoration there should be but five thousand me nyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedn, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men shall control the work of regrgan zation and reformation absolutely. ill more emphatic if possible, are his declarations made this very day to a Comnittee from the Legislature of Virginia. he representatives of the States and o the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and those qualifications most unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, to fit him to take a seat in eithe of the deliberative bodies which constitute the National Legislature must nec essarily, according to the intendiment the Constitution, be a loyal man; willin to abide and be devoted to the Union and the Constitution of the States."

"In going into the recent rebellion insurrection against the Government of the States, we erred; and in returning and resuming our relations with the Federal Government, I am free to say, that all the responsible politions and places ou ht to be confided distinctly and clearly to men who are loyal. If there were only five thousand loval men in a State or a less number, but sufficient to take charge of the political machinery of a State, those five thousand men, or a less number, are entitled to it, if all the rest should your invitation, nay, emphatic command, be otherwise inclined 1 look upon it as being fundamental, that the exercise of political power should be confined to loyal pute as to what the President's policy

obscure. It is in fact the same policy adopted by the North Carolina fathers a the close of the revolutionary war -While they were enacting "that all man ner of treason, misprison of treason fel ony or misdemeanor committed or dor since the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by any person or persons whatsoever, be pardoned, released and put in total oblivion;" they at the same time frivolous jealousics and sent seeking ca"provided, also, that nothing herein can bals. So shall you save yourselves from more to our honor in all comlaw to be received, to elect or be elected to in a contemptible struggle. any office or trust in the State, or to hol of a popular tribute to our honored Pressure any office or trust in the State, or to hold the Andrew Johnson. He is the great any office, civil or milit ry."* Mayyan and perhaps some others of the old thir teen, dealt out similar restricted generos

ity to their tories. The policy has been fairly tested in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentacky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkan sas -it has worked well. Where it has been abandoned or even relaxed, and raitors re enfrauchised, as in Virginia. Kentucky and Louisiana, there, trouble

and disorder prevail. The condition of the loyal Union pe ple is little better than under the despotism of the Southern Confederacy. What that was go ask our friends in East Ten nessee-East Tennessee illustrious in her Go to the the prison cells where hundred press their approval of his course; and pined in wretchedness, rather than polher children. We who stood by him and gibbets where the patriots Haun and Har drons dexterity with which they plastered mon, the father and the son, and Hensie the work with their tails; in truth they and Fry, passed upward along the shin did nothing of the kind, and all the sto treason did in the plentitude of its pow

They were all held upon the simple prin- our people." Yea, verily! at more than that the political power of the State one locality in our State has sprang int and the control of the Government be-long rightfully to the loyal people and to piece of treas n, that at the approach of them alone. A reperusal of his several the flag either fled or restrained its utter proclamations would be instructive.— ances within the limits of military law With the same traitor editors as be fore and during the war, pardoned, it may e, but manifestly unchanged in temper and purpose, there is displayed the same sectional spirit and hatred of the Federat Government, though not the same tomach for fight. Under a thin disguise of flattery of the President, they assail his friends who have stood by him all

the State be permitted to control its destinies?" Again, he asks, "Why all this blood and carnage?" It was that treason icals, meaning all Union men who opdiurnal venom affords the strongest of ats of your Congressional representation. This remark applies, with few ex eptions, to the entire Southers press.

The ideas and principles of the rebelpopular mind. Fortunately for Tennes unlike some of the neighbor States she has manhood enough left in her Leg islature, her press and har cirizens of native and foreign birth, to controvert and denounce them. That is her strength and grace, commending her to the loyal and patriotic of the whole nation.

They who, for four years, conspired to estroy the Government, if they are now will cheorfully accept the measire of liberality accorded to their North Carolina ancestors. They will voluntari ly, in the language of the President, "take a back seat." Let the a have the benefit of equal laws, and take from then at once the power and temptation to re new their assault upon the life of thei

Many of them the President has cer ainly pardoned. But it is quite certain that they have pardoned him, that they do not still cherish towards him the same feeling of revenge, as toward all others o our State who united with him in the overthrow of their cherished cause?

In closing, I hope not to be though presuming if I urge upon our friends, the Union men of the State, the policy, the duty, the necessity of keeping your ranks standing shoulder to shoulder, as when After this, there can be no dis- you taced the enemy on the field. Strenuous efforts are made to sow dissention among you. They would divide you to His language is neither ambiguous nor ruin you. Uniting with one faction to overpower the other, they would then urn upon their adies and rend them .-Let no Union man, high or low, court the tavor of traitors. We will never win it. from the first, they have held him as their enemy; and to the list they will be his. Every Union man who puts his rust in them wal sooner or later find it out. Be wise, I beseech you, in time -Eschew political quarrels, petty rivalries ained shall entitle any person by this talling, one by one, and unpitted sacrifice

Accept, gentlemen, assurances of con leration. I am, very respectfully, Your obediene servant,

ORACE MAYNARD Messrs. William Heiskell and others

BEAVERS .- An English writer demol shes the old idea that the tail of the seavers building their dam and houses to the Zoological Gardens at Londo :

The commencement of the first lodge, r but building operation, was inaugara ted by Mr. Bartlett, the superintenden of the garden, who placed in the paddock an old box, mouth downward, with one end knecked out. The beavers at once sorrow and the clood of her martyrs .- took to this she ter, and comme ced piling up u it and around it the puddled clay lute their souls by swearing allegiance to corner of the euclosure. Of course the a power they condemned. Go to the reader expects to be told about the won ing pathway to glory. There see what ries about the animal using his tail as a lost a large measure of whatever terrors trowel are pure myths, caused, doubtless,

colored population of the District of Columbia.

That action I heartily endorse. Our posed their infamous course, and who are high offices because they are supposed to now unwilfing that they should again be have the wisdom adequate to decide this and other important questions. It is to Representatives have been chosen to their arguments against the admission to their with the situation and its duties than those who are distant from the scene o nction; and when they have taken the position in question, with the responsi bility it involves, they should not be left n are constantly instilled by it into the to bear the assault of partisan opposition alone. I am willing to concede they have cted wisely and well; and, if support is needed for that action, it shall not be wanting, so far as I am concerned. This ction is only one circumstance in a long eries - but one event in a long contin ued struggle. We have had four years of bloodshed but the battle autedates those four years, and outlives the clash It began before many of us can remember; and it continues until to day. It is that of which has been said

"Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, at last is wen.

It is the battle of freedom against sla very, of right against wrong, of human ty against savagery, of Christianit and in accordance with the principles of this providence, it is destined to succeed I feel thankful that by my sympathies and convictions, I stand upon the side that has wen thus far, and is destined to vin until the final victory is gained.

As we look out now apon the field where this long battle has been waged with varying fortunes, we suddenly sea skirmish line thrown out. It is tollow ed by a line of battle. A dash is made A new position is won. We hear the hurrali that goes up. It is from our men. We see the flag that is planted upon the height. It is the glorious stripes and stars. Our representatives are that but tle line, and the advanced position gained is the impartial suffrage in the Distric of Columbia. Now where are the reerves? Let them be ordered up. They shall not be wanting, nor shall the hard lought field be surrendered, nor our lines be forced to retire with loss, so far as ac tion of mind can avail to the contrary.

Two days' discussion in this Senate Chamber of this question of colored sut frage has developed that the opposing harry rely upon the same argument against the recognition of the right of suffrage to the black race as those they have here tofore urged against their emancipation from slavery. It is substantially an ar ument to the ignorance and prejudice of the lowest classes of the people. It is a wild appeal to the passions or negro fear and negro hate. It has not availed n the past. It has been the chief weapon of a party that have been so re peatedly and signally defeated in the use

beaver is his trowel. He observed the ed they would have abandoned it long But the debate here has shown that ago. it is the main dependence still of the party that stands opposed to progress, and s to be used in the discussion of the ent of color and race whatever phases the discussion may assume. Happily the public mind has become, in some measure, so accustomed to these frantic efforts to excite our alarm by holding up before our eyes the phantom of negro socia equality, and their object is so well un terstood to be to secure power for the they are very remarkable facts. party that opponed emancipation and hwarted the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion, that the thing has

it once han. Among the terrible consequence

REMARKS OF the country choose to select a colored HON. R. A. BROWNE. gentleman to represent them, I should like to know how it contravenes any Re-On the preamble and resolutions approving the action of our Representatives in Congress on the enfranchisement of the colored people of the District of Columbia.

Ma. Browne. Mr. Speaker, it is not from any personal inclination that I rise to speak on this question; but because the themselves? To determine what form the colored people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, it is not from any personal inclination that I rise the tright of the people to rule the people of the Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, it is not from the people of the people of the people of any disciples of political economy are goalnet. I feel that I cannot avoid the responsibility.

The proposition before the Senate is to sustain the action of our representatives in Congress extending suffrage to the side of such a man, elected by loyal constituents and in a constitutional manner that sit with men who have striven to overthrow the Government, and who are be presumed they are better acquainted whom Democrats elected Vice President whom they nominated afterwards as President professedly to save the country, and whom Democrats in Kentucky now pro pose to elect to the Senate of the United States, to help to govern the country which he failed by his treason and blood-shed to destroy. I am bold to avow that I would a thousand times rather sit beside a constitutionally elected represen-tative of loyal constituents, colored though

he be, than sit beside a man stained with

the hue of such infamous crimes.

But there is another alarming cons quence to follow the enfranchisement of the colored men of the District, which the gentlemen here have urge t, namely that if this measure is enacted they fear their female relatives will marry black men ! Even the respected Senator from Berks, [Mr. Clymer] asked us in the name of our mothers, sisters, and daugh ters to vote down this measure. What hat this measure will be found to be frought with such consequences? Is there really any danger, if enacted, that our widowed mothers, our virgin sisters rourgushing daughters will marry black men? There is no danger to any of my elatives. If the centleman on the othe ide think they have reason to fear, I am sorry for them. Yet, I am not willing o interpose by legislative enactments to prevent such a catastrophe in the gentlemen's family connections, at the expense f the just rights, the entranchisement, and development of the colored race .-There is a latent fear that this race wil get ahead of the members of the Demoratic party in the elements of true man hood unless they sia be repressed by tisabling legislation. Such legislation I better men, then in God's name let then have a chance to show their superiority If they have more manhood let it be de veloped. If they are swifter in the race of progress, then I hope God may preven me from placing one ounce of additiona weight upon their limbs. Let them fee the inspiration of the genius of our com-

on country. "Here the free spirit of mankind at length Throws its lest fetters off! And who shall place A limit on the glant's unchained strength, or curb his swiftness in the forward race!"

In the course of this debate, the a ertion that the alarming consequences neptioned, and others, will follow negro suffrage, has been corroborated and argu ed statistically. I am foud of that sort if thing, and if I had known the gentleman had intended to enter the statistica arena, and time had permitted, I would have had some statistics to present on the been free; and further, that the number where the blacks are granted suffrage .-And he read, in proof of this declara tion, from the compilation of the census of 1859, made by the De Bow, who was who went with them into rebellion .-Now, taking these declarations to be facts

Mr. Wallace. Here is the census re

himself. Mr. Browne. I have it at home, and er; and what it wants but the opportuni by the apparent applicability of that apty o do again. Yes, by all means, let pendage to such a purpose It is a rud charged upon the proposed measure of I cannot now occupy the time of the in the ballot-box, and thus maintain, by be just and wish the triple consequences unable now to recall them; but of course he should be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a vote question immediately before us. It would be permitted to deposit a fundamental axiom that the exercise of and is perfectly useless at plasterer's work political power should be confined to loyal men until the sounding words shall be stream close at hard sea available. political power should be confined to loyal men until the sounding words shall be stream close at hand, was carried by his stream close at hand, was carried by the endorsement of the President of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and debted on the roof he was stream close at hand, was carried by his tore paws, and dabled on the roof he was stream close at hand, was carried by the endorsement of the President of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions, make the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions.

The chy mosteries the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's positions.

The chy mosteries the issue and deuty that suffrage is a army of the gentleman's

id, but the right to be free Of a similar character is the argument

very. Hence it is argued that the prin-ciples of political economy are against the conferring of suffrage upon the ne-gro. But the argument goes further than that. If it proves anything it is not simply that the black man should not be a voter, but that he should be a slave These arguments are the old arguments we have heard for years. They were formerly used to sustain the cause of sla very, and are now reproduced to prove the negro should not have the ballot .-The arguments from statistics have been repeatedly shown to be falacious The mount of exports of a country cannot be accepted as the sole standard of excellence of its institutions. In the Brit-ish West India Islands the number of agricultural producers has been diminshed by the withdrawal of the women from that class of field hands, besides which the emancipation population are not merely producers under the system of free labor, but consumers. Formerely, when they were mere chattles of masters a limit was placed upon home consump tion. Now they choose, like other free men, to live upon and enjoy the fruits of their labors. Hence the exports have fallen off.

The argument based upon the statis tical reference to the large preponderance of mulattoes to the whole colored popula tion in the State of Michigan, and of the most northern States of the Union, as compared with the late slave states, is equally fullacious. What are the facts The peninsula of Michigan is closely bordered by Canada. Large numbers of fugitives from bondage in the Southern States have, as we know, fled to Canada and settled upon the border. On account of its proximity to Canada, and their friends there, many have taken up their found that whatever may be the prepon derance of the mixed race in those localities, it is attributable to slavery and not to freedom-much less to colored suffrage. it is the product of Southern soil and in But dismissing the objections urged

against the suffrage bill for the District consisting chiefly of appeals that are made to our fears, I take up the question: Is suffrage a natural right? The Senator from Berks [Mr. Clymer] takes the negative, and calls it a "political" right. Be follow it is not a natural one. The Seu-ator from Clearfield [Mr. Wallace] also takes the negative and terms it a "con-ventional" right. On the contrary, it is only the recognition or the denial of it hat is conventional Now, this question: Is the suffrage a natural right? I am willing, very fully, to discuss here and isewhere with the gentlemen. I know that the Senators from Bradford [Mr Landon] and Indiana [Mr. White,] who spoke first on this side of the question, did not assert, at least my ears wid not carch or my memory retain any assertion ent in 1866? That position gentlemen on their part, that suffrage is a natural right. They probably did not touch some to be Democatts. Sir, and all the upon that phase of the subject, but confallacies of these later times the shifting tented themselves to plead for enfranchise of events, the wanderings of parties, the [Mr. Wallace] told us last night that the measure of justice to the race that had toon of these grand truths, looms up like preponderance of mulattoes in the entire fought our battles, and a measure of wis- a tall pillar to guide us to peace and secucolored population was greatest in the dom on the part of the Government as rity, because it points in the way of jus-Northern States where the blacks have providing for its own security, and the tice and right. public peace, against those who had sought quest on of the rights of man independ- was decidedly the greatest in those States their destruction by treason and rebellion. I do not know how far either of these can trust its interests to the suffrage of Senators would go as to the recognition of all its loving sons, I do not see the pe suffrage as an abstract right. But so far ils that are said to menace us if we shall as this debate has gone, the argument on introduce the colored man of the District in the interests of the secessionists, and this phase of the question has been on of columbia to the right of suffrage. the negative and from the other side of By their taxes, they help the chamber Now, I am willing to as municipal governments of the District sert and maintain that the negro should and the schools. The children are exbe enfranchised with the ballot, because cluded from the latter, and they have no port. The Senator can examine it for like Othello, "he has done the State some voice in either. I would arm than with service and they know it," and that, "de- the ballot, that their vote may compel serving well of the Republic" for his con- justice in these perticulars. have examined these facts before, though stant loyalty, his services and sacrifices any fears in the contemplation of the unable now to recall them; but of course he should be permitted to deposit a vote | question immediately before us. It would

former, and then filling up the interstices principle is right in itself, and constitutional, and the people of any portion of be set uside, if the facts be as asserted, the right of the people to govern them. of any man, statesman or or

and the argument based on them be val- selves-in the healthful condition of ciety, an inalienable right belonging to every individual by the same just princi-ples as those by which it belongs to any, On no other ground can the theory of a popular government, as against govern popular government, as against govern-ments by prescription or force, be main-tained. On no other ground can any man consistently stand who wears the name of "Democrat." There are other theories of government, but they are not Ameri-can or Democratic. There is a theory that the fountain of authority is in one man and all privileges of citizenship are franchises conferred by him—which is the theory of absolute monarchy, whose fundamental dogma is that "the king rules by divine right." There is the theory that this divine right of governing is lodged in a favored few—the nobles, va-riously designated an oligarchy or aristoc-racy. Besides which, there is the dogma that "right makes might," or that power belongs to those who can achieve it, bold-ly and consistently maintained by those who entertain it, and developed in a military despotism. The theory that the will of the majority is the source of justice and right, is essentially the same. A ma. jority have no right to deprive men of that which is inalienable any more than kings, or armies. Within their just limits, majorities may and should rule; but there are rights that are sacred against even the will of majorities, and this right is one of them. The poet Wadsworth describes the opposite :

"The good old rule Sufficeth them-the plan,

That he should take who has the power,

And he should keep who can. Any departure from the principle that the power of government inheres in the people, and, if in one, then all, is simply an approximation to military despotism, or oligarchical or kingly rule, the doctrine of vis armorum or of the divine right of nobles or kings, which is abhorrent to the fundamental American principle. Acording to that principle, suffrage resides in every individual of the people, who has not forfeited it by crimes, including the crime of seeking to overthrow the abode in Michigan. I think it will be Government by treason or rebellion. It cannot but be so. If otherwise, let it be shown where this power resides. This is the American Democratic prin-

When our forefathers ruptured iple. the tie that bound them to the government of Great Britain, they planted themselves on this great fundamental doctrine as the true foundation of their incipient institutious. They assumed this principle to be inconvertible. In the immortal Declaration of Independence they de-clare this and its kindred truths to be axioms-truths which no logic is needed it so that it is a political right, it does not to establish and which cannot be disap-evident, that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their reator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." "From the consent of the governed." Is not the negro of them in this land? If that was sound and patriotic doctrine in 1776, is it less er differcannot controvert, especially if they as immortal declaration begging the incomi

Now, sir. I argue that this governmen above all the governments in the world,