

for our country.(3.) The persons who composed this aristocratic party were at first called Federalists.

sumed by their expense those earnings of industry they were meant to protect, and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to suffering. We believed that men, enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves, and follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed, than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression. The cherishment of the people then was our principle, the fear and distrust of them, that of the other party."

In the philanthropic and consoling faith of a true democrat, Mr. Jefferson lived and died. But ten days before his death, in reference to the Declaration of Independence and its fruits, he said, letter 193:

"May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. That form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man.—The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favorite few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God."

These extracts distinctly show that broad differences of opinion existed among the Fathers of the Republic. These differences exhibited themselves in the conventions to form the state constitutions, and more strikingly in the convention that formed the federal constitution. The democratic principle struggled to give the people as direct a control as possible over the general government, leaving to the states all powers not absolutely necessary to the general welfare, while the anti-democratic sought to supersede the state governments, and remove the executive and senatorial branches of the general government entirely, and the representative as far as practicable, from the popular control. With some concessions to the anti-democratic party in the election of the executive and senate, which the spirit of our people has rendered nugatory in practice, the constitution offered to the people of the states was essentially democratic, and was adopted with a few explanatory amendments.

(3.) As early as 1787, JOHN ADAMS, than whom no man entered with more energy and devotion into the cause of the revolution, wrote and published a series of letters on government, under the title of "A defence of the Constitutions of the United States of America;" in which the principles of the anti-democratic party were clearly developed. A few extracts will suffice. In his preface he says—"The rich, the well born, and the able, acquire an influence among the people, that will soon be too much for simple honesty and plain sense in a house of representatives. The most illustrious of these must, therefore, be separated from the mass and placed by themselves in a senate."

In his 20th letter he says: "I only contend that the English constitution is in theory, the most stupendous fabric of human invention, both for the adjustment of the balance and the prevention of its vibrations;