

POLITICAL.

Constitution of the United States.

Agreed upon in Congress, September 17th, 1787.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ART. I. Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

6. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

7. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the third year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year.

8. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

9. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless he be equally divided.

10. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

11. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

12. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

13. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

14. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

15. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

16. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

17. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

18. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

19. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

20. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

21. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

22. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

23. The Congress shall have power—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

24. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

25. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

26. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

27. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

28. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

29. To establish post offices and post roads.

30. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

31. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

32. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

33. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

34. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

35. To provide and maintain a navy.

36. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

37. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

38. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

39. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—and

40. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

41. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

42. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

43. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

44. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

45. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

46. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

47. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

48. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

49. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

50. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

51. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

52. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.—(Annulled. See amendments, Art. XII.)

53. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their

votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

54. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

55. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, as such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

56. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or of any of them.

57. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

58. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

59. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

60. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as he shall think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

61. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

62. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, on oath both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

63. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

64. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

65. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. (See amendments, Art. XI.)

66. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

67. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

68. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

69. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

70. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

71. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

72. A person charged in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

73. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

74. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

75. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

76. The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

77. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legisla-

tures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, or by the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

78. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

79. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

80. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

81. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

82. Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, and Deputy from Virginia.

JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN, NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.

WILLIAM SAM'L JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, JARED INGENSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, jr. JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.

JAMES M'HENRY, DANIEL OF ST. THO. JENIFER, DANIEL CARROL.

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, jr. WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, C. COTENSWH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

[Amendments shall appear next week.]

LITERARY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE:

Being the plan for a School, to be situated in Washington City, D. C., in which two hundred Students will defray the expense of their education, board, and clothing, by laboring in a printing-office.

Our connection with the public press was accidental—commencing in December, 1823. Up to that period we had but little to do with politics, and less with newspapers. Our daily observation, since then, has convinced us that there is a radical disease in the press, and he will be a public benefactor, who contributes to its cure. The youngest apprentice in a printing office is called the printer's devil, because he is the drudge, the errand boy, the menial of the establishment. In the infancy of the art, it was difficult to obtain educated and respectable apprentices; and to those who reflect on the influence of early associations, it is matter of surprise, that so many have risen above the caste; that so few, when they have attained men's estate, remain what they were—a mere printer's devil. It is because the avocations of a printer are intellectual, and that, under a proper course of instruction, the profession is calculated to impart wisdom, and to inculcate correct principles. Yet, printers are but men, and being men, they, like other men, yield to the pressure of circumstances; this is exemplified in the history of the party press, (and most of our presses are of that class.) How is the evil to be cured? Our plan begins at the root. It elevates the moral of the press, by educating and rendering independent those to whom it must necessarily be committed.

Of all the mechanic arts, printing is best suited to a manual labor school. We propose to establish a school capable of giving constant employment, and thorough classical and scientific education, to two hundred boys.

Our plan is as follows:—No student to be admitted under eleven or over fourteen years of age. Upon his introduction into the school, each is told that his continuance there depends upon himself; that his object in coming there is to obtain an education, at the same time he learns a useful trade; that he is expected to defray the expenses of his education, as well as to pay for his board and clothing—that eight hours per day will be allotted to labor, five hours to study, and eleven hours to refreshment, recreation, and sleep. That he will not be required to perform any menial duty; all of which is done by servants employed for that purpose—that all corporal punishment is forbidden, and solitary confinement substituted—that no one in the school, from the principal to the youngest student, shall at any time use abusive language—reproof shall be in the tone of admonition, and an appeal always had to the principal.

He is told that these regulations are made to protect his feelings, to promote a lofty spirit of independence; and by inculcating a proper sense of what is due to others, to teach what is due to his own honor and character; that those who are educated in most of our public institutions, are educated and clothed at the expense of their parents and friends; that he is about to educate, feed, and clothe himself; that he will do more; for, if he is in-

dustrious, after the first year he can regularly earn from one to three dollars per week, beyond the expense of his education, board, and clothing; and that all he earns, beyond such expense, will be set apart, and constitute a fund to be loaned to him, after he becomes of age, to enable him to commence business in life, so soon as an opportunity for a prudent investment occurs; which sum is to be repaid in small annual instalments. He is told that competent persons will give him instruction in the languages, arts and sciences, and that all he could learn at the best public institution, is within his reach. He is also told that the highest honors which his country can bestow, are open to his ambition, and that the purpose of the institution is to qualify him to fill them—and as evidence of what industry and intelligence can do, he is invited to peruse the life of Franklin. But above all, he is enjoined to take as his guide and counsellor, the Bible—a copy of which is presented to him.

Parents or guardians are required to receive and provide for the support of any student who may be dismissed from the school on account of insubordination, misconduct, or bad health; and also to pay any extraordinary expenses for medical attendance. Each is placed in a class, under the charge of a monitor, who is at all times responsible for his deportment. He is at first set to work on printed copy, and each is required to read and correct his own proof; if the first is foul, a review is taken, and another review, until the errors are corrected; the several slips are first examined by the monitor, the errors counted and noted, when it is passed to the proof reader, who, in a memorandum book, credits each student with the composition and charges him with the errors. These credits and debits are regularly carried into a ledger, so that at the end of his term, each student will know what he has done, and the errors he has made in doing it. This ledger forms a perfect merit roll, which always speaks for itself—giving a wholesome stimulus to industry, without the envy usually generated in schools.

It will be seen that the student is required to spell well, to read correctly, and to understand what he has read. By correcting the errors, whether of spelling or grammar, he learns the philosophy of the language, even if he were ignorant of the rules; and it is obvious that as he is aided by competent teachers, his labor as a compositor will greatly contribute to advance his regular studies. The moral of such a school is, that he, who, in his infancy, has fed, clothed, and educated himself, and especially if in his minority he has provided a capital wherewith to commence business for himself, will necessarily have too much character to become a dependent upon other men. He will have the spirit and feeling of a freeman, and will act as becomes an American citizen. The end of this school is not to inculcate peculiar political opinions. It is to educate men, that they may have intelligence to think for themselves, and independence to act up to the principles which their judgments may approve. What would be the condition of the public mind if the press of the United States was under the guidance of such men now?

Of the utility of such a school, there can be no difference of opinion. Can it be put into successful operation? It will be successful if we can secure for it the public confidence. Our object has been to enlist in its aid the great interests of society, and to conduct it with effect; by the production of a paper deserving their continuous support.

The United States Telegraph, which will give constant employment to about fifty boys. This paper is devoted to politics and news.

The Metropolitan, devoted to polite literature, the arts and sciences, and music, which will give employment to about twenty-five boys.

The Medical Register, devoted to Medical and Chirurgical science, edited by Dr. Granville Sharpe Pattison, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, which gives employment to about twenty-five boys.

And the Jurist, devoted to the learned profession of the law, and edited by Judge Cranch. This will give employment to twenty-five more.

There are three other great interests: Religion, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts. We submit proposals for these, and will commence the publication of the Sacred Classics immediately. We have already issued fifty-two numbers of the Farmer's Register and the Mechanic's Register; but in consequence of the great expense of getting up the other works, they have been suspended for a short time, when it is hoped that their publication will be revived under more favorable auspices. In addition to these means of employment, we have connected with the establishment a book-binders and stereotype foundry, in which other students will be employed.

The school will depend upon works which promise permanent employment to the scholars. We have chosen Politics, Literature, Physics, Law, and Religion, for a commencement; we hold Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in reserve. These are the permanent interests of society, and each expands with the increase of population and the increased prosperity of the country.

By combining them together, there is a saving of capital, of superintendence, of house-rent, of fire-wood, of clerk hire, and of general expense; but the great saving is in the employment of the students themselves; the wages of a journeyman are from nine to fifteen dollars per week, the expense of a student say four dollars per week—upon an average, the relative labor is as one dollar to sixty-six and two-third cents. The saving is equal to two dollars per week, which in a school of one hundred and fifty would be three hundred dollars per week, or fifteen thousand six hundred dollars per annum; thus constituting a fund for the compensation of teachers.

Our experience has demonstrated that the saving will be more than two dollars per week, after the first two years. At this rate, the result to the student will be, that, after paying all the expense of his board, clothing, and education, he will have to his credit, when he becomes of age, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars—a sum sufficient to set him up in business as an editor, a lawyer, a physician, or, if he prefers to plant himself as an independent freeman, to purchase and stock a farm in the rich lands of the west.

DUFF GREEN. Washington City, 28th August, 1834.

Opinion in England.—The Liverpool Journal thinks that there will not be a Tory Ministry, because, as the Editor says, though the King may wish it, the people do not. "AND THE KING CANNOT OPPOSE THE PEOPLE." Our King is rather more potent—"Go home; tell the people to mind their business; Andrew Jackson knows what is best for them."