- mitinct.

II there was ever p periou since the ter mination of the idotendence of these Unired States, aton to to step frorth in defence on
was callhy of the people, that period is the was calty or the people, that period in the boding has never vet been presinted. It
is a day of clouds and thick darkness. Chains are now rivelting for the people
which, if once submitted to, will never be shaken off. The monstrous doctrine of
consolidated
government
has been prit cluimed in high places, and already do wo see in the private wailks of life, the poison
spreading ins baneful influeuce. 1 i is now boldyly assered by by party, that the govero
ment or the Unitei Sates is not a govern ment of confederated, Sovereign, and Inde-
pendent Republics, but a single consoli any one or more Stiates, who may find th: $m$ have no more redress than any minority
the people of any sinde Ssate would have who shotd be injured by the operation axitite law. In this be the nature of
existing govenment of the United States,
tis cha its chapacter bas been wholy mistaken
the peoppe. It has been mistaken by Jet
tersen men who assisted in in formation, and it it
now time that the nation should know, it They niver have known before, whethe
they be in realicy the free ciiizens of sove reipn, end independent republics, or
slaves of a despotism. Beiween the there is no midd die groand, and this solemw.
and important truth cannos et to 1 requen:
to Iy, por too urgenty pres
sideration of the nation.
The fundamental maxim of popular go
vernment is, that a m m jojrity shall ruve. The maxim is founded in the principle, eithe
that the interests of the majority are paras mount ta those of the minorfty, or that in
given number of people, a pluarality are bet ter able to judge of the inierestis of thit
whole, than a minority, or that a majorit) possesses the physical force, and will govern
because it possesses the pouer. The praa tical illustration of this maxitn, how ever,
mumst necessarily be limitited to small booides
of of people. We eanot ar prestent call
mind any exappe of asseciations wherein
a majority does truly govetn, except those affirded by what are culled public meet
infy, and where the assemby las mo con.
stituional organization. A Aown meetiage stitutional orgaination. A town meeting
or a cuonnty meting, is a pure democray, because all have an equal voice in the pro-
ceedings, and becuase e majoriy of all Ho
Who are prese
proper.
adopted, a inimit is placed npon the thivit
of the majorily; and in fact constitution are expresesty instiut d ffor the purpose o
protecting minorities against violations
 parpose of promoting relieious, civil, chari-
tabie, literary
and
scientific purssis, comwell being. And why is this so? Because
 ty upon any of the future questio "ts which
may be agitated, and each one consequen. may be agitated, and each one consequem.-
Iy wistyes t. protect himself against the at.
bitrary construction of a majority, as to the obrarec of the institution, ajand nagainst the
follies aad injustice which might atise, if follies and injustice which might atise, if :
bony, associated for one special purpose,
shuuld, by the construction of a majorily. dif ent purf, ases. A conssitutional orga cy, which can only exist in small commu
nities. The representative ptinciple, al ; for by the oppointots a further rem iv. ual the power of judging oor, and binding them, by his sole, and during the
ferm for which he is elected, there can be no mural cestainty that the representativ, wuld vote if assembled
In the governments of cities, boroughs
pownships and counties, the majority of the entire population elects its "fficers, ani"
consequently a majority
governs, as neari as it cap be done under the representativs
system. But this is not so much the case
in State governments In Maryland pe, example, each county, without regard population, elects to the Legislatare foo
sepresentatives, and as a majority representatives may be chosen bv the sme est counties, it may bappen thai the representatives of a minority of the people niay
govern the State. In Pennsylvania,
apportionment of representatives out the State, is made in reference to th popd exacily adjusted proportion a cannot ties, that is might very well hanponith
51 of her 100 representatives ssould chosen by a minority of the whole people similar departure from the principle, th the majority governs, takes place. By t,
apportionment, there is to be a member each definite number of inhabitants; parrs of two States cannot be thrown io
one district, and consequently, owis one district, and consequently, owing
fractions, one district may have more ih its due weight and another less, and oir State may also have more representativ the its fair proporion and another les. In wuch case it may happen that a piuralit of by me miaority of the people.

But beeidies hese, here are orier ir rangements which more effectually destroy
the principle, that a majority shall govern.
The county elections may sometimes so esul, that a majority or the representative timents and advocate, the interests of a smal
portion of the whole people, and in this ase the majority does not govern. Sup pose, for instance, in a State, constitute
ike Maryland, there were twenty countie ine of them containing twenty thousan inlabitants each, that is, 180,000 , and ele ven of them containing ten thousand inha
bitants each, equal to 110,000 . Now sup. pose upon some great question, partie
should be so divided as that the 180,000 o
the nine large counties should be unani The nine large counties should be unani
mous in favor of the measure, whilst th teven small counties should be opposed be the result? Why, that forty-four repre sentatives, a majority of the whole bod
chosen by 56.000 people, a majojity of he
leven small counties, could, by out-votin he thirly six representatives chosen by th ine large counties, control the destinies
he other 234,000 . In other words, that smail mi
number.
This
This however is an extreme case, altho
possible one. Let us however try Penn one counties, and a population of aboy
$1,200,000$; who send 100 representatives t he General Assembly, each representin
2,000 inhabitants. Now suppose fort the nembers should be elected unanimous In their respective puestion, such per exam
o some particular quat of naking the tax which sh
le will be obliged to impose sytem, fall upo articular interests, whilst fifty one shou
0 elected by bare majorities, having diffe be elected by bare majorities, having diffei
ent views of the matler, how would the
case stand? Why, that the fifty one repre sentatives, chosen by 307,000 people, couit
outvote the other forty nime, and thus con
trol the destinies of the remaining 893,000 and make the taxation fall just where the
aleased For this hardship, huwever, ther would be no constitutional remedy. Noth
ing but anralteration of the Constitation sone of the evils inseparable from a coat
s one of interests.
Let us now see how the case presents i elf in regard to the great interests plate There are 213 members of the 1 house
Renresentatives, representing near 9,000
ooo people, the representative number fix $y$ he census of 1820 , distributed and re

Massachusetts
New Hampshire Vermont
Rhode Istand
Councticut
Rhode Istand
Connerticut
Vew York

## New York New Josey Pennsylvania

Delaware
Maryland
Kentucky
Kentuc
Ohio
Indian
Indiana
Illinois

## Lsuistana Virginia North Ca

Carolina $\begin{array}{r}523,287 \\ 244.161 \\ 235,764 \\ 83,038 \\ 275,208 \\ 1,363,775 \\ 274551 \\ 1,040,449 \\ 70,943 \\ 364,389 \\ 513,623 \\ 581434 \\ 147,102 \\ 54.843 \\ 62.496 \\ 123,779 \\ 895303 \\ 556,821 \\ 399351 \\ 281,126 \\ 390,569 \\ 11,147 \\ \hline 62,230 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Mississipp
8,989,814 $\overline{213}$ Erceived that there is some inequality ons in some States being larger thon
thers; but leaving that aside, let us sta hers; but leaving that aside, let us
possible case, for whatever is possibl nay happen. A majority of the who
ymber of Representatives is 107 , and $\mathbf{c}$ pass a bill through the lower House, or pre
ent one from passing. Now suppose Mas unt one from passing. Now suppose Mas
achusetts, Riode Island, Connecticut, N York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky,
hould elect by bare majorities 107 Repre entatives to Congress, (the number the
re entitled to, for the express purpose advancing the interests of of hosse majorities
the imposition of taxes $w$ hich would fall liogether upon the rest of the community uld not this, under our present systeni
accomplished? And what would be the
cesult? Why, that geven States shoul control the destinies of the otiker seventeen
and supposing that these latter should b therss, the mopsstrous andmaly would
resented of a nation of $9,000 \% 00$ pe 200,000 , inged by the Representatives $2,200,000$, as any one will discover, wh
will make the calculation, as we have done Nor will a recurrence to the or
if the Senate, mend the matter rity of the people, through that body , has
vower vastly greater than the minority ha in the passage of a law. Enacting or preven arge or small, stands upon an equality a representation, and consequently the Se
attors who represent the smallest States he largest ones. Now, if any question
ere ere to uccur, upon which any the thistioen
hnallest Sta es should have an interest op posed to the rest, it might happen, tha
aboat a ninth part of the people could con-

 be elected by bare majnities of State Le.
gisiatures, rities) elected by bare majorities of the people, equal to a litlle more than one
of the last mentioned number. Nay, mitting the majorities of the State Legisla posed in reference to Pennsylvania, wher a majority may be elected by a little more
than a fourth of the whole population, these than a fourth of the whole population, these
twenty
Resix Senators might be chosen by the million of people, and if Maryland were on

We are not prepared to say, that the
majority of the present Congress, whic majority of the present Congress, whic
advocates a broad construction of the Con-
stitution, represents a minority of the peo

## that sut is the think it more than probabot ane tust that some of those who have léisure to investigate this subject, will give their views in retaliion

## Dr JOHNSONS PUDDING.

Last summer I made an excursion to
Stotiand, wrih the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same
ground described by the learned tnurists,
Or. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the hoUr. Jonnson and boswell. I am in the ho-
citsions; and pery heviving aalks on thene oco threaten,
I made the best of my way to a small buildMade the best of my way to a small build
ing. I arived in time at a neat little inn,
and was received by a respectable looking :o make me comfoutable. After eaving
some execellent frited mutton chops, and
drinking a quart of ole, I asked the landlord on sit down and par'ake of a bowl ot whisene punch. I found him, as the Scoil nectioes, of which the following may serve
a) a specinen :
"Sir,
merly kept the landlord, this inn was for on of mine; and these hard-bottomed
thairs (ia which we are now silting) were, rars age, filled by the great tourists, Dr.
ohnson and Boswell, travelling like Linn
od J.ckal. Boswell penerally preceded Id Jockal. Boswell generally preceded
h. Dotot in search of food, and bbinn
uch pleased wihh the looks of the house Mach pleased with the looks of whouse,
Hlowed his nose into the larder, where he
caw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to a roasted with the ulmost expedition, an - Now,' says he, 'make the best of all pud
dings.' Elated with his good luck, he imme.
tiately went out in search of his friend, and Iw the giant of learning slowly advancing
 despore, At a comortabit is now getting rea-
dely, and I flatter myself that we shall make
 avorite pudding,' replied the other.
"Johnson got off the pony, and the poor
animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his anal, re the stable.-Boswelf ushered the
way into
Doctor into the house, and left him to pr
par for his deliciuus treat. Johnson fee Doctor into the house, and left him to pre
pare for his deliciusus treat. Johnson fee:
ing his coat rather damp, from the mist or
the mountains, went into the kitchen, anu the mountains, went into the kitchen, tn
threw his upper garment on a chair betore
the fire ; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat
Johnson occasionally peeped from behin his coat, while the boy kept basting the
multon. Johnson did not like the appear
ance of his head; when he shifted the
basting ladel from one hand,the other hand
was never idle, anit the Doclor thought at was never idle, and the Doctor thousht
the same time he saw something fall on the
meat, upon which he determingd to mutton on that day. The dinner announ-
ced, Boswell exclaimed, "My dear Doctor here comes the mutton-what a picture
one to a turn, and looks so beautifuly
brown! The Doctor tittered. short grace Boswell said-

## "I suppose $\mathbf{I}$ am to carve, as usual

 "or replied dear Bozy, I did not like to telyou before, bu: I am determined to abstai
roon meat to day.
": 0 dear! this is a great disappoint "'S 'Say no more; I shall make myself
ample amends with the pudding.' Boswell commenced the attiack and made
the first cut at the mutton. How the gra vy runs; what fine flavored fat, so no nice and
brown too. Oh, sir, you would have re lished this piece of mution.'
long wished for pudding. The Doctor lonked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few
minutes nearly fuished the pudding! Th 'able was cleared, and Boswell said:
"، Doctor, while I was eatiog you seemed fred frequently inclined to mutton
pray, tell me what tickled pray, tell me what tickled your fancy?"
"The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, abo
the boy and the basting. Boswell the boy an
as pale as
and the co Somewhat relieved, on returning, he ins
red on seein red on seeing the dirty litite rascally boy,
whom he severely reprimanded before
Johnson. laughed. The poor boy cried-the Doc
"'You litte filthy, snivelling, hound why did you, not put on the cep 1 saw you
a this morning? in this morning ?',
"' 1 could'nt, Sir, said the boy,
"'No! why could'nt you ${ }^{\text {' }}$ ' said Boswel


JOHN LEE-THE SAILO John Lee, oue of the race of menalmos
ui generis, was well known to the lecture several years ago, and his reputatiot stoo
among his fellows as the bravest of the
brave. He was born in Marblehead,

## place renow.ed a he assion of Mariners

 fir producing a succession of Marinersthe boldest, hardiest, and most muscular
and above all, the most humane that an and above all, the most humane that any
country or age could boast. That place
had had the honor of building the first ship of
any considerable size, that was constructed first part of this lecture, and of encouragin
the codd fishery in the early days of our his tory, when the business sas hardly know
except in the vicinity of that place except in the vicinity of that place. Lee
was bred a salior, and from his talents and convexions, soon came. to the command o
a vessel. He was engaged, at the com-
mencement of the war, fo: his connexion, mencement of the war, for his connexion
the Traceys, merchauts of great distinction
at that time, as captain of one of their pri
val vate arned vessels. He first sailed in vessel carrying six iron guns, with several
wooden ones for a show; and during this
cruise he took a heavy armed merchant cruise he took a heavy armed merchant
man, which he saw just before night, bu
his vessel was so low in the water that she was not discovered by the merchantman
Lee came near his enemy when it was dark, with indistinct light extending beyund the
bowsprit and from the stern of his vessel which gave her the appearance of great
length. The English captain thinking were idie to contend with such force as he
thought her from this stratagem, struck his colors, and as his men came on board
Lee's mall vessel by boat loads, they wer secured; but when the English captain
cane on board, $\&$ saw how he had been d crived, he attempted or kill himself but wcs
crevented by Lee, who by gentle trentme prevented by Lee, who by gentle treatmen
soothed his wounded feelings. Lee ha
in his composition, the pure elements of eailo, no fon constitution, great activity
and a fearlessness that was the admiration
of all He was as generous as brave, of alh hie was as generous as brave, an
shared his honors wwith all who acted with him, and his wealh wilh every one wh
ought him. At one time, Lee wasa p p
sjoner in a murky dungeon, for what wa
called insolence after being captured; another time, flushed with viclory, over
ioes of twice his power, he was active in
showing his kindness to the captured day he was found rolling in riches, and on
another with clothes hardly sufficient to keep off the blast; ; thus he passed througi,
the revolutionary conflicl ; but there was

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the revolutionary conflici ; but there was } \\
& \text { iver a moment when his genius cowered, } \\
& \text { or his spirits were b boken. If ever he } \\
& \text { changed at ail, it was that his pride increa. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { changed at ail, it was that his pride increa- } \text { sed as his fortunes were unpropitious; and } \\
& \text { he grew more forbearing when in the foo }
\end{aligned}
$$

they lissued handbills stating that their con-
certs must be paid for, but their other per-
for formance would be gratis. This wer proandy made to avade a certain law made
and provided for such itinerant gentry; but and provided for soch itinerant gentry; but duty, and of course the actors in this scente
were "had up." They were required to find bail or be imprisoned, but wisely al owed sufficient time for procuring security, o afford them a fair chance to give - no og-bail, for that cannot be given at Nan-
giket, of course they gave boat. bail; in cket, of course they gave boat. bani ; ; departure at midnight; leaving the lumber merchant, printer, \&c. to get their pay as
they can. If they should see fit to come they can. If they should see fit to come
back again, we intend to puff them.

A writer in the Virginia Literary Muse, considering he narrow circumstance proach to the nation, suggests 1st. That the proprietors of each steam
boat, provide a-box ro receive contributions or the benefit of Fulton's heirs. witho 2ithoul importunity, to contribute one cent.
3d. That one cent of the passage money 4!h. They. 4. .itted on the first day of every month or as soon after as practicable, to the Bank
of the United States, at New York, ount of Fulton's children. We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, antion of some gentlemen of Virginia, d they resolved to present a box to tho
ew steamboat Rapphannock, of Baltimore order that the experiment might be first
ade in her. The box was presented and he proprietors of the boat expressed thei ratification in being the first to stt so
raiseworthy an example. It beara this ONE CENT BOX.
COMPENSATE FULTON'S HEIRS,

COMMERCIAL RECORD. EW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, May 10
COTTON. The der as improved, and during the week there eeks preceding; prices hive been fully clasive, reach 4000 bales, namely: 2600 Alabamas, at 9 to 112 ta and one lot of choic $0 \frac{1}{2}$ to 121, and 100 bales of Pensans, NAVALS FORES. The market has e arrivals from Carolina have been triing, but the high rate of freights to Europe
revent shipments at present priées. Tar i aken by retail at $10 s .6 \mathrm{~s}$. to 11 s., whilst a

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT-May 15. COTTON.-A Aabama, per lb. 10 to $11 \frac{1}{2}$ 4; Sea Island, 20 to 23; Surinam 15 to NAVAL S'TORES. - Tar, er brl. 140
N 150 ; Turpentine, Wilmington, sofi, 225 North County, Turpentine, $210212 \frac{1}{2}$;
「urpentine, hard, $150 ;$ Pitch, $162 \frac{1}{2} ;$ Ro $^{\text {a }}$.
in, 150 ; Varnish, sales, 10 ets
NEWBERNPRICES CURREN


COM YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, May 16 ${ }^{\circ}$ h
of prosperity. For many years he poised
nthe latter part of his days he became a
nothusiast in religion ; and his zeal io praiing God equalled his fury and his fight
but time, religion, and reflection, gave
ew form to his cast ofnce boisterous captain, whose oath wer
louder than the northern blast, became so
neek, so mild, so patient, so exemplaryneek, so mild, so patient, so exemplary,
hat it was a stody and a delight to see an
tear him. When the most cruel fit of thegout was upon him, and nature was sinking
with her agonies, he had the sweet serenicy
of the saint; and the eyes which once flash

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ed the fire of indignant and indomitable } \\
& \text { pride, were now beaming with the radiance }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { pride, were now beaming with the radiance } \\
& \text { of heaven inspired hope; such changes } \\
& \text { there are in the lives and in the character } \\
& \text { of men.-Knapp's Lectures. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Military Anecdote.-Not long since, it

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a neighboring state, a person was brough } \\
& \text { up before the Court Martial and excused } \\
& \text { from dot }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { from duty, because one of pis legs was } \\
& \text { about half an inch shorter than the other }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Very well-sofar so well. A doung Dutch } \\
& \text { man not full six feet high, seeing how fa }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mot full six feet high, seeing how fal } \\
& \text { "half an inch" went in the way of military } \\
& \text { exercise was orenared to avail himel }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { exercise was prepared to avail himself } \\
& \text { the precerdent in due time. On being call }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ed to give an account of himself and sta } \\
& \text { his reasons why he should not serve, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { irned up very familiarly to the cour } \\
& \text { ".Pease your honor, l'm not 'ligible." "O }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Please your honor, l'm not 'ligible." "O } \\
& \text { what account ?" he was asktd. " Vat ac }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { count, vy dere's a goot preshedent, } \\
& \text { call it, dere's a man has been excevsed, be } \\
& \text { cause his von leg is half an inch shorter de } \\
& \text { dod }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cause his von leg is half an inch shorterde } \\
& \text { de odeer now my two lega are not half } \\
& \text { inch but full two inches shortor het hat }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { inch but full two inches shorter by his." } \\
& \text { Circus. - Socue two or three seote }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Circus.-Socue two or three weeks since } \\
& \text { several equestrians, slack- wire performers } \\
& \text { ground tumblers, stilt walkers, \&co. visite }
\end{aligned}
$$

ground tumblers, stilt walkers, \&c. visited
he goodly town of Nantucket. Afier hay 1. sary preperatations for entertaining the necesp

