boding has never yet been presented. It case the majority does not govern. Supis a day of clouds and thick darkness. pose, for instance, in a State, constituted Chains are now rivetting for the people, like Maryland, there were twenty counties, claimed in high places, and already do we bitants each, equal to 110,000. Now supits character bas been wholly mistaken by number. the people. It has been mistaken by Jet ferson and Madison, and other eminent a possible one. Let us however try Pennnow time that the nation should know, if one counties, and a population of about they never have known before, whether 1,200,000, who send 100 representatives to they be in reality the free citizens of sove the General Assembly, each representing reign, and independent republics, or the 12,000 inhabitants. Now suppose forty slaves of a despotism. Between the two one members should be elected unanimous- ing. I arrived in time at a neat little inn. there is no middle ground, and this solemn ly in their respective districts, in reference and important truth cannot be too trequent- to some particular question, such per exam ly, nor too urgently pressed upon the con- le as that of making the tax which she sideration of the nation.

vernment is, that a majority shall rule. The particular interests, whilst fifty one should maxim is founded in the principle, either be elected by bare majorities, having differ that the interests of the majority are para- ent views of the matter, how would the mount to those of the minority, or that in a case stand? Why, that the fifty one repregiven number of people, a plurality are better able to judge of the interests of the outvote the other forty nine, and thus con whole, than a minority, or that a majority possesses the physical force, and will govern and make the taxation fall just where they because it possesses the power. The practical illustration of this maxim, however, would be no constitutional remedy. Nothmust necessarily be limited to small bodies ing but an alteration of the Constitution Johnson and Boswell, travelling like Lion of people. We cannot at present call to mind any example of associations wherein a majority does truly govern, except those affirded by what are called public meet ings, and where the assembly has no constitutional organization. A town meeting, or a county meeting, is a pure democracy, because all have an equal voice in the proceedings, and because a majority of all who are present, can decide as it may think | 000 people, the representative number fix

adopted, a limit is placed upon the power of the majority; and in fact constitution. are expressly institut d for the purpose of protecting minorities against violations of their rights. Even in the various private associations of individuals, formed for the purpose of promoting religious, civil, charitable, literary and scientific pursuits, constitutions are considered essential to their well being. And why is this so? Because, at the time of organizing the association. i is not known who will compose the minority upon any of the future questions which may be agitated, and each one consequent. ly wishes to protect himself against the arbitrary construction of a majority, as to the object of the institution, and against the follies and injustice which might arise, if a body, associated for one special purpose. should, by the construction of a majority. be considered as associated for other and different purposes. A constitutional organ izotion, therefore, may be looked upon as one degree removed from a pure democracv. which can only exist in small commu nities. The representative principle, as soon as adopted, occasions a further remo val; for, by the appointment of representatives, the constituents transfer to one indivi ual the power of judging for, and of binding them, by his vote, and during the term for which he is elected, there can be no mural certainty that the representative majority will vote as the popular majority would vote if assembled.

Younships and counties, the majority of the entire population elects its officers, and representatives, and as a majority of these out the State, is made in reference to the population of the districts; but as a positive and exactly adjusted proportion cannot be 51 of her 100 representatives should be chosen by a minority of the whole people.

In the choice of members of Congress, similar departure from the principle, the the majority governs, takes place. By the apportionment, there is to be a member to each definite number of inhabitants; bu parts of two States cannot be thrown inte one district, and consequently, owing fractions, one district may have more than its due weight and another less, and one State may also have more representative that its fair proportion and another less. In such case it may happen that a piuralit of the members of Congress, may be chosen by a minority of the people.

If there was ever a period since the ter- rangements which more effectually destroy population of the thirteen smallest States is mination of the glorious struggle which the principle, that a majority shall govern. mination of the grandence of these Uniestablished the independence of these United States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shall speak the sented States, abon to step forth in defence of in a State Legislature, shal was cally of the people, that period is the timents and advocate the interests of a small people, equal to a little more than one half theent. A moment of more fearful fore- portion of the whole people, and in this of the last mentioned number. Nay, ad- and stomach heaving, he with some diffiwhich, if once submitted to, will never be nine of them containing twenty thousand a majority may be elected by a little more consolidated government has been pro- ven of them containing ten thousand inhaspreading its baneful influence. It is now should be so divided as that the 180,000 or of the smallest States, by even a less numboldly asserted by a party, that the govern- the nine large counties should be unani- ber. ment of the United States is not a govern mous in favor of the measure, whilst the ment of confederated, Sovereign, and Inde- eleven small counties should be opposed to majority of the present Congress, which pendent Republics, but a single consoli it, by a small majority in each; what would advocates a broad construction of the Condated government, and that the citizens of be the result? Why, that forty-four repre- stitution, represents a minority of the peoany one or more States, who may find them- sentatives, a majority of the whole body, ple, but we think it more than probable selves legislated out of all their property, chosen by 56,000 people, a majority of the that such is the fact, and we trust that some have no more redress than any minority of eleven small counties, could, by out-voting of those who have leisure to investigate the people of any single State would have, the thirty six representatives chosen by the this subject, will give their views in relation who should be injured by the operation of nine large counties, control the destinies of to it. a State law. If this be the nature of the the other 234,000. In other words, that a existing government of the United States, small minority could tax four times their

This however is an extreme case, altho' will be obliged to impose in order to pay The fundamental maxim of popular go the expenses of her canal system, fall upon sentatives, chosen by 307,000 people, could trol the destinies of the remaining 893,000, merly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relapleased For this hardship, however, there could prevent it, and it may be looked upon as one of the evils inseparable from a consolidated government, embracing a variety

> Let us now see how the case presents i self in regard to the great interests place under the care of the General Government There are 213 members of the House of Representatives, representing near 9,000, by the census of 1820, distributed and rep resented as (allows,—the ratio being 40,000

Maine	208,335	7
Massachusetts		13
New Hampsh	ire 244.161	6
Vermont	235,764	5
Rhode Island	83,038	2.
Connecticut	275,208	6
New York	1,368,775	34
New Jersey	274 551	6
Pennsylvania	1,040,449	26
Delaware	70,943	1
Maryland	364,389	9
Kentucky	513,623	12
Ohio	581 434	14
Indiana	147.102	3
Illinois	54.843	1
Missouri	62.496	1
Louisiana	125,779	3
Virginia	895 303	22
North Carolin		13
South Carolin	The state of the s	.9
Georgia	281,126	7
Tennessee	390,569	9
Alabama	111,147	3
Mississippi	→ 62,230	1
	8,989,814	213
	the state of the s	

From the foregoing statement it will be perceived that there is some inequality of representation,-the unrepresented fractions in some States being larger than in others; but leaving that aside, let us state a possible case, for whatever is possible may happen. A majority of the whole number of Representatives is 107, and can In the governments of cities, boroughs pass a bill through the lower House, or prevent one from passing. Now suppose Mas sachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. consequently a majority governs, as nearly York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, as it can be done under the representative should elect by bare majorities 107 Represystem. But this is not so much the case sentatives to Congress, (the number they in State governments. In Maryland, per are entitled to,) for the express purpose of example, each county, without regard to advancing the interests of those majorities population, elects to the Legislature four by the imposition of taxes which would fall allogether upon the rest of the community representatives may be chosen by the small- could not this, under our present system be est counties, it may happen that the tepre- accomplished? And what would be the sentatives of a minority of the people may result? Why, that seven States should govern the State. In Pennsylvania, the control the destinies of the other seventeen, long wished for pudding. The Doctor and supposing that these latter should be unanimous in opposition to the views of the thers, the monstrous anomaly would be presented of a nation of 9,000,000 people attained, there are at times such inequali- being governed by the Representatives of ties, that it might very well happen that 2,200,000, as any one will discover, who will make the calculation, as we have done.

Nor will a recurrence to the organization the Senate, mend the matter. A minority of the people, through that body, has a pale as a parsnip, and sick of himself power vastly greater than the minority has in the other branch, in enacting or preventing the passage of a law. Each State there. large or small, stands upon an equality as representation, and consequently the Selators who represent the smallest States, laughed. have equal weight with those who represent ne largest ones. Now, if any question ere to occur, upon which the thirteen mallest States should have an interest op- in this morning? posed to the rest, it might happen, that about a ninth part of the people could con-

But besides these, there are other ar | trol the destinies of all the others. The mitting the majorities of the State Legisla | culty recovered his breath, and looling at tures to be elected as we have above supposed in reference to Pennsylvania, where out, with the lungs of a Stentor-

We are not prepared to say, that the

DR JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

Last summer I made an excursion to Stotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same men who assisted in its formation, and it is sylvania. She has within her limits fifty ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the hobit of taking very long walks on these occisions; and perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small buildand was received by a respectable looking man and his wife who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some execellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full o anecdotes, of which the following may serve

> tion of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were, years age, filled by the great tourists, Dr and Jackal. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the looks of the house, bllowed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and ave particular orders for a nice pudding. Now,' says he, 'make the best of all pud dings.' Elated with his good luck, he immestiately went out in search of his friend, and aw the giant of learning slowly advancing

"Sir, said the landlord, this inn was for-

breath with joy, good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting rea dy, and I flatter myself that we shall make an execellent meal.'-- Johnson looked pleased .- 'And I hope,' said he, 'you have bespoke a pudding.' Sir you will have your avorite pudding,' replied the other.

"Johnson got off the pony, and the poo animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. - Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to pre pare for his delicious treat. Johnson feet ing his coat rather damp, from the mist o the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appear ance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, "My dear Doctor. here comes the mutton-what a picture! one to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown! The Doctor tittered. After a short grace Boswell said-

" I suppose I am to carve, as usual: what part shall I help you to? The Doc-

"' My dear Bozy, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day.

"O dear! this is a great disappointment," said Bozy. " Say no more; I shall make myself

ample amends with the pudding.' Boswell commenced the attack and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gra- up before the Court Martial and excused vy runs; what fine flavored fat, so nice and from duty, because one of his legs was brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this piece of mutton.'

looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding! The table was cleared, and Boswell said:

" Doctor, while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray, tell me what tickled your fancy ?"

"The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned and the company, darted out of the room Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before de odeer-now my two legs are not half an Johnson. The poor boy cried-the Doctor inch but full two inches shorter by his."

" You little filthy, snivelling, hound," said Boswell, when you basted the meat, several equestrians, slack wire performers why did you not put on the cap I saw you

"'I could'nt, Sir,' said the boy.'

to boil the pudding in!"

his wig, stared or squinted-indeed, look-

mouth of your humble servant."

Angelo's Reministences.

JOHN LEE-THE SAILOR

John Lee, one of the race of menalmos: sui generis, was well known to the lecturer several years ago, and his reputation stood among his fellows as the bravest of the brave. He was born in Marblehead, a place renowned in the annals of our country, for the benefit of Fulton's beirs. for producing a succession of Mariners of and above all, the most humane that any had the honor of building the first ship of any considerable size, that was constructed tory, when the business was hardly known count of Fulton's children. except in the vicinity of that place. Lee connexions, soon came to the command of mencement of the war, for his connexion, cruise he took a heavy armed merchant- inscription: man, which he saw just before night, but 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 beyond the bowsprit and from the stern of his vessel, which gave her the appearance of great length. The English captain thinking it were idle to contend with such force as he thought her from this stratagem, struck his colors, and as his men came on beard of Lee's small vessel by boat loads, they were secured; but when the English captain came on board, & saw how he had been deceived, he attempted to kill himself but wes prevented by Lee, who by gentle treatment soothed his wounded feelings. Lee had in his composition, the pure elements of a enilor, a fine constitution, great activity, and a fearlessness that was the admiration of all. He was as generous as brave, and shared his honors with all who acted with him, and his wealth with every one who ought him. At one time, Lee was a prisoner in a murky dungeon, for what was called insolence after being captured; at another time, flushed with victory, over loes of twice his power, he was active in showing his kindness to the captured. One day he was found rolling in riches, and on another with clothes hardly sufficient to keep off the blast; thus he passed through the revolutionary conflict; but there was inver a moment when his genius cowered, or his spirits were broken. If ever he changed at ail, it was that his pride increased as his fortunes were unpropitious; and he grew more forbearing when in the flow of prosperity. For many years he poised himself on his honesty and good intentions, and swore away all religious thoughts; bu n the latter part of his days he became at enthusiast in religion; and his zeal in prai sing God equalled his fury and his fight but time, religion, and reflection, gave a new form to his cast of character; and the nce boisterous captain, whose oaths were ouder than the northern blast, became so meek, so mild, so patient, so exemplary hat it was a study and a delight to see and hear him. When the most cruel fit of the gout was upon him, and nature was sinking with her agonies, he had the sweet serenity of the saint; and the eyes which once flash ed the fire of indignant and indomitable pride, were now beaming with the radiance of heaven inspired hope; such changes there are in the lives and in the character of men.—Knapp's Lectures.

Military Anecdote.—Not long since, in a neighboring state, a person was brough about half an inch shorter than the other. Very well -- so far so well. A roung Dutch man not full six feet high, seeing how far "half an inch" went in the way of military exercise was prepared to avail himself o the precedent in due time. On being call ed to give an account of himself and state his reasons why he should not serve, he turned up very familiarly to the court "Please your honor, I'm not 'ligible." "Or what account?" he was asked .- " Vat account, vy dere's a goot preshedent, as you call it, dere's a man has been excused, be cause his von leg is half an inch shorter der

Circus. - Some two or three weeks since. ground tumblers, stilt walkers, &c. visited the goodly town of Nantucket. After hav ing erected a Circus, and made the neces-" No! why could'nt you?' said Boswell, sary preparations for entertaining the town,

" Because my mamma took it from me they issued handbills stating that their concerts must be paid for, but their other per-"The Doctor gathered up his hercalean formance would be gratis. This was probably made to avade a certain law made and provided for such itinerant gentry; but our selecmen were not unmindful of their with mouth wide open (none of the smillest) | duty, and of course the actors in this scene were "had up." They were required to find bail or be imprisoned, but wisely al-Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared lowed sufficient time for procuring security, to afford them a fair chance to give-not " Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laighing, leg-bail, for that cannot be given at Nanshaken off. The monstrous doctrine of a inhabitants each, that is, 180,000, and ele- than a fourth of the whole population, these and under pain of my eternal displeasure. tucket, of course they gave boat-bail; in twenty-six Senators might be chosen by the never utter a single syllable of thisabomin- which, as we are informed, they took their Representatives of a little more than half a able adventure to any soul living while you departure at midnight; leaving the lumber see in the private walks of life, the poison pose upon some great question, parties million of people, and if Maryland were one breathe.' 'And so sir,' said mite host, merchant, printer, &c. to get their pay as you have the positive fact from the simple they can. If they should see fit to come back again, we intend to puff them. Nantucket Inquirer.

> A writer in the Virginia Literary Museum, considering the narrow circumstances of the family of Robert Fulton to be a reproach to the nation, suggests

> 1st. That the proprietors of each steam boat, provide a box ro receive contributions

2d. That every passenger be invited, the boldest, hardiest, and most muscular, without importunity, to contribute one cent. 3d. That one cent of the passage money country or age could boast. That place of every passenger be set apart to supply the deficiency.

4th. That the proceeds thus contributed in our country, the one mentioned in the be remitted on the first day of every month, first part of this lecture, and of encouraging or as soon after as practicable, to the Bank the cod fishery in the early days of our his of the United States, at New York, on ac-

We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, was bred a salior, and from his talents and that the foregoing proposition attracted the attention of some gentlemen of Virginia, a vessel. He was engaged, at the com- and they resolved to present a box to the new steamboat Rapphannock, of Baltimore, the Traceys, merchants of great distinction in order that the experiment might be first at that time, as captain of one of their pri- made in her. The box was presented and vate armed vessels. He first sailed in a the proprietors of the boat expressed their vessel carrying six iron guns, with several gratification in being the first to set so wooden ones for a show; and during this praiseworthy an example. It bears this

ONE CENT BOX.

LET INDIVIDUAL GRATITUDE COMPENSATE FULTON'S HEIRS, FOR NATIONAL REGLECT.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, May 15. COTTON .- The demand since our last has improved, and during the week there was more spirit in the market than for two weeks preceding; prices have been fully maintained. The sales from 8th to 14th inclusive, reach 4000 bales, namely: 2600 bales of Uplands, at 9 to 11; 800 bales of Alabamas, at 9 to 112, and one lot of choice reached 12 3-8; 500 bales New Orleans, at 101 to 121, and 100 bales of Pensacoia, at 101 to 11 cents

NAVAL STORES. - The market has been very tranquil throughout the week; the arrivals from Carolina have been trifling, but the high rate of freights to Europe prevent shipments at present prices. Tar is taken by retail at 10s. 6d. to 11s., whilst a cargo would scarcely command 10s. Spirits of Turpentine sell at 30 cents.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT-May 15.

COTTON .- Alabama, per lb. 10 to 113 Maranham, 15 to 16; New Orleans, 12 to 14; Sea Island, 20 to 23; Surinam, 15 to 16; Upland, 9 to 11.

NAVAL STORES .- Tar, per brl. 1 40 to 150; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 25 North County, Turpentine, 2 to 2 121; Turpentine, hard, 1 50; Pitch, 1 621; Ro sin, 1 50; Varnish, sales, 19 cts.

?	NEWBERN PRICES	CURR	ENT.
	ARTICLES.	I D. C.	D. C.
-	BEESWAX, 1b.	18	20
;]	BUTTER, do. CANDLES, do.	12	25 14
3	COFFEE, do.	12	14
e	CORDAGÉ, cwt.	15 00 8 00	18 00
•	COTTON BAGGING-Hemp pervd.	20	25
)	Flax, do.	18 12 1.2	20 15
,	FLOUR, bbl.	5 00 40	6 50
i	GRAIN-Wheat, bushel,	87 1-2	1 00
9	IRON-Bar, American, 1b.	1 50	1 75
3	Russia and Sweedes, do.	. 6	61
	LARD, do. LEATHER, Sole. do.	82	2.5
	Dressed hydes, do.		,
9	LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1-4 inob, M. Inch boards, do.	7 00 6 00	8 00
e	Scantling, do.	8 00	9 00 133
8	Square Timber, do bhingles, Cypress, do	16 00	1 80
r	Staves, W. O. hbd. do.	16 00	18 00
V	Do. R. O. do. Do. W. O. barral, do.	7 00 8 00	8 001
	Heading, bhd. do-	18 00	20 00
1	Bo. barrel, do. MOLASSES, gallon,	8 00 27	10 00
1	NAILS-Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	7	
Ĉ i	4d. & 3d. 1b Wrought,	15	20
1	NAVAL STORES-Tar. bbl.	75	1 85
8	Turpentine, de. Pitch, do.	1 30	1 80
	Rosin, do. Spirits Turpentine, gallon,	1 00	00
	Varnish, do.	30 25	00
•	OILS-Sperm. do. Whale 4 Porpoise, do.	90 35	1 00
Г	Linseed. do.	75	
y	PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15 00	16 00
	PROVISIONS Bacon Ib	6 1-2	
f	Beef, do. Pork, mess, bbl.	12 00	13 00
•	Do. prime, do.	9 00	10 00
e	SALT—Turks Island, bushel,	9, 96. 59.	10 00
	Beaufort, do.	40	45
e	Liverpool, fine, do. SHOT—cwt.	1 19	1 1 00
•	SPIRITS-Brandy, French, ga"	7 00	1 75
n	Apple, do. de.	40	45
•	Rr. Jamaica, do.	1 20	1 25
	Do. Windard Island, do.	80	95
-4	Do. New England, do.	35	45
-	GIN, Holland, do. do. do. Country, do.	1 25	1 50
n	Whiskey, do.	. 80	95
n	do. English blistered do	16	18
	SUGARS-Loaf, 4 lb.	22	25
	Brown, do	13	20 10
,	TEAS-Imperial, do.	1 60	1 80
:	Hyson, do.	1 60	1 80
۱	TALLOW, do,	2-1 (18	10)
1	WINES-Madeira, gallon.	3 00	
. 1	Teneriffe, do.	1 60	

osite

bou

not

pirit (

rill (