

The National Intelligencer,

A N D
THE WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. L. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. No. CXX.
FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNO. FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1861. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR RENT,
The House I now occupy, on
Square No. 142, near the President's house, for
six months from the first of August next. Pro-
prietor will be given at this time.
NICHOLAS KING.
July 30, 1861. 493w

Comd & M' Munn
HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the
range of buildings formerly occupied by
My Law, about two hundred yards from the
Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from
the corner to the Eastern Branch. They are fitted
up and convenient, one of which is designed
for those professors and travellers, the other
the accommodation of boarders. There is also
large sufficient for 60 horses. They hope to
meet public patronage.
City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1860. 4f

VARDEN & CARPENTERS
TAYLORS,
Gratefully acknowledge the fa-
vours of the public, which carrying on business
as Mr. Miller's Tailors, and Tailors, they
have removed to the new building at No. 1
Tenth Street, where gentlemen and ladies
will be served in a style of elegance and
which it has ever been, and ever will be,
their duty to execute, and they presume, equal to the
most popular cities in the Union.
Respectful and Ladies Habits made in the
latest manner.
May 15, 1861. 4w1f

NEW BOOKS.
JUST received by the Shop Highland, cap-
ital, from Philadelphia, and now opening
at the Store of Rapine, Conrad, and Co., corner
of South B Street and New Jersey Avenue, a
very handsome assortment of books, among
which are,
"The Yalcutt," by Mrs. Bennett, author of Welch
Hearts, Bazar Girl, &c. &c.
"Mistral Vind," a volume, by Maria Regina Roche, Au-
thor of the Children of the Abbey, &c.
"The Girl of the Mountains," a volume, by Mrs. Pugh,
author of "A Woman set free," &c.
"Ruth Young," or the effects of Christianity, by
M. J. G. G.
"The Farmer's Key," a rural poem, by Robert
Bromfield.
"The Life of Catherine the Second," by Eberhard
Kuffler, 3 vols.
"Cotton's physiology, or the philosophy of agri-
culture and gardening."
Also a general assortment of law books,
and miscellaneous history, Geography, writing,
and wrapping paper, &c. &c. all which they
will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
* N. B. Bookbinding in all its branches, with
mechanics and disputation.
Washington, May 15,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell or lease for ten years, a valuable
Farm, in the county of Calverton, and five
miles, on Flat Knoll, containing 720 acres,
the land is extremely fertile, and yields abund-
antly in the production of corn, wheat, and
to barter; there are about 100 acres of meadow
land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 25
acres well-set in timothy, about 350 acres of the tract
are cleared and well inclosed. This land is dis-
posed of from Fredericktown, in the county of
Stafford, and Alexandria and the City of Washing-
ton. There are several valuable merchant mills
in the vicinity, near within the distance of nine
miles from the Fredericktown place, and a mill
for all kinds of grain.
I will also sell the Recreation of 450 acres of
land adjoining the above, on which are erected
number of valuable buildings, among them
large dwelling house of 60 feet by 40, with four
rooms on a floor, with fireplace, and every re-
quisite out-house. A valuable peach and apple
orchard.
A further description is deemed unnecessary; any
person desirous of purchasing or leasing,
will do well to view the premises. For
further particulars apply to Henry Thomas Moore,
living adjoining the premises, or to the adver-
tiser.

I will also Sell or Rent.
Two three bays brick houses in Alexandria
completely finished, on King and Columbia
streets, with family valuable property near the
same position, whereof may be had immediately.
The situation for the flour and grocery
business is equal to any in Alexandria.
For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore,
Alexandria, or to the advertiser.
NICHOLAS VOS.
City of Washington, July 15, 1861.

It is my wish to have by the month, or until
the 1st day of November, ten or twelve labo-
rers, for whom liberal wages will be given.
Apply at No. 10 First, or W. E. G. at
the 22nd Street. 493w

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. II.
The reader will observe that it is not the
intention of these remarks, and those which
it is proposed to add, to recommend any
radical alteration in the Federal Constitu-
tion. On the contrary, their direct ten-
dency is to demonstrate the necessity of a
more precise definition of the powers dis-
tributed among the departments of the gov-
ernment, and a return, by these means,
to its true and legitimate meaning. This
step, so far from justifying the alarm too
often excited by the dread of innovation,
is the only way by which a proper expres-
sion of that instrument, to make it fill more
the object of national confidence and respect.

I proceed to show that a greater evil can
ensue than that of a Government which
confers, upon the government created by
it, powers not properly circumscribed and
defined.
In countries, in which there are no writ-
ten constitutions, it is necessarily under-
stood that powers conferred by the people,
or relayed by the government, will be used
in such a way, and to such an extent, as
the circumstances of the times, and the
views of the rulers, may warrant or re-
commend. The subject known the power
by which he is controlled to be absolute
and unlimited, and he realizes that in such
cases absolute is necessarily. The direct
consequence of this is the fact, that the
power of the people emanates from the people,
and where the people have a right to expect
that all power conferred will be used exclu-
sively for their benefit.

In fact a tale of things, in which fem-
ales are imparted to governments, and
found denied, and where the powers given
are distributed, to ensure their salutary ap-
plication and to prevent their abuse, among
the various departments of the govern-
ment—the people as well as the govern-
ment policies co-terminous duties arising from
the pollution of certain established rights,
to the benefit of the government, to be paid
and to exercise laws directed by the con-
stitution, or required by the State of society.

The harmony of the whole system de-
pends upon the citizen, the government
generally, and the departments of the gov-
ernment, occupying that particular dis-
tinct sphere allotted to each by a well
contrived constitution. If it be not wisely
contrived, if it omit to draw the line be-
tween the rights of the citizen and the
powers of the government; or if it omit
to appropriate to each department of the
government its peculiar duties; the inevi-
table effect will be an inharmonious action
on the part of the government, and a con-
tinual invasion of rights, a collision of pow-
ers, hostility, and perhaps destruction.
The greatest injury, which can be pro-
duced by a vague system, is probably the
destruction of the government, and the
which the moral precepts of history tell us
will not long be neglected, to govern-
ments, they by the, to usurp powers never
intended to be conferred. However guard-
edly the first step may be taken, it soon becomes a
precedent for a second, and so on, until
the liberties of a people, once free, be
either lost in disposition, or require in their
affection the convulsion of a revolution.

The next grade of evils takes its source
in the conflicts between different depart-
ments of the same government. How-
ever superior the federal constitution may
be over all others in excellence, as to the
standard distribution of powers among the
several departments created by it, we have
notwithstanding seen the same powers con-
ferred for by the executive and the legis-
lative council; and the people, on such
points, is much divided as the govern-
ment itself.
Is any thing more calculated to shake
the respect for the government, or to non-
ally and excite into action discontent
and produce it, than this? It is
In such cases, can the wisdom of man

levise a remedy, short of a more precise
definition of power, than that which at
present exists?

It is sincerely believed that no other re-
medy can be found.
Fortunately, however, it is one which
may be resorted to in this country, with-
out any danger to our present institutions,
and without producing any unusual animosity
in the public mind. The force of
public opinion and rational energy, ad-
dressed to those who are at once the organs
of the government and the representatives
of the national will, if openly and persever-
ingly applied, may be expected, without
the least agitation, to accommodate the
provisions of the government to the wishes
of the people.
In the respect our system is undoubtedly
the best in the world. For while other
systems too invariably exhibit the people
and the government in hostile attitudes,
ours identifies their interests by rendering
one the instrument and the servant of the
other.

Under this system we may gainfully
hope that the will of the people needs only
an enlightened and persevering expression
to be regarded as observed by those who
govern—and that the United States will
fulfill in the annals of nations an instance
of happy exemption from those dreadful
convulsions which have generally proceed-
ed from accumulated abuses.

SOLON.
"ERRATUM in No. I. 11th line from end
read "inspiring" instead of "in operation."

ON SLAVERY.

AS no man hath any natural authority
over the public mind, it is evident that
doth not confer right, the basis of all law-
ful authority is laid in mutual convention.
If an individual, says Grotius, can alienate
his liberty, and become the slave of a
master, why may not a whole people col-
lectively alienate theirs, and become sub-
ject to a king? This proposition, however,
contains some equivocal terms, which require
further explanation; but I shall confine my-
self to that of a king. Whatever is in-
trusted must be disposed of, either by gift
or sale. Now a man who becomes the
slave of another, doth not give himself
away; he is sold, or at least he is sold
by himself. But why should a whole people
sell themselves? So far is a king from
furnishing his subjects business, that they
maintain him; and, as our friend
Rothschilds says, a king doth not live on a
title. Can subjects be supposed to give
away their liberty, on condition that the
receiver shall take their property along with
it? After this, I really cannot see
any thing they have left.

It may be said, a monarch maintains a-
mong his subjects the public tranquility.
Be it so; I would be glad to know of what
they are gainers, if the wars in which his
ambition is engaged, or the oppression of his
ministers, are more destructive than civil
dissensions? Of what are they gainers, if
even this tranquility be one cause of their
misery? A prudent monarch, who is
in danger; but will this be sufficient to
make him contented there? When the
Greeks were shut up in the cave of the
Cyclops, they lived three unmoored, in
expectation of their turn to be devoured.
To say that a man can give himself away
is to talk unphilosophically and absurdly; for
an act must necessarily be illegal and void,
were it for no other reason than that it
is against the law of nature. The man
by the same thing of a whole people there-
fore, is to suppose a whole nation can be
at once out of their senses; but were it so,
fish and madmen could not confer rights.
Were it possible also for a man to alienate
himself, he could not in the same man-
ner dispose of his children, who, as human
beings, are born free; their freedom is
their own, and nobody hath a right to dis-
pose of it but themselves. Before they
arrive at years of discretion, indeed, their
father may, for their security, and in their
name, regulate the conditions of their pre-
servation; but he cannot unconditionally
alienate them, or give up their personal
rights a gift being contrary to the intention
of nature, and exceeding the bounds of

paternal authority. It is requisite, there-
fore, in order to render an arbitrary gov-
ernment lawful, that every new genera-
tion should be a liberty to admit or reject
its authority, in what it would be up-
longer an arbitrary government.

To renounce one's natural liberty, is to
renounce one's very being as a man; it is
to renounce not only the rights, but even
the duties of humanity. And what polli-
cification can be made the more
who thus gives up his all? Such a renun-
ciation is incompatible with his very na-
ture; for to deprive us of the liberty of
the will, is to take away either rationality
from our actions. In a word, a convention,
which stipulates on the one part absolute
authority, and on the other implicit obedi-
ence, is in itself futile and contradictory.
It is not evident, that we are under no
reciprocal obligation whatever to a person
of whom we have a right to demand every
thing; and doth not this circumstance,
again which be has no equivalent, neces-
sarily infer that he is under no obliga-
tion? For what claim can my slave have
upon me, when he himself, and all that
belongs to him are mine? His claims are
counted my own; and I say to those can
be fit against me, to talk absurdities.
Agon, Grotius and others have deduced
the origin of this pretended right from the
superiority obtained in war. The con-
queror, say they, having a right to put the
vanquished to death, the latter may equi-
tably purchase his life at the expense of
his liberty; such an agreement being the
more lawful as it conduces to the mutual
advantage of both parties.

It is clear and certain, however, that
this pretended right of the victor over the
lives of the vanquished is not, in any
degree, the natural result of a state of war. This
is a false maxim, and the reason than
which the reciprocal relations of mankind,
while living together in their primitive in-
dependence, were not sufficiently durable
to constitute a state either of peace or war;
but that man cannot be naturally independ-
ent. It is the relation subsisting between them
and not between men, that gives rise to
war; which arising thus, not from per-
sonal, but real, relations, cannot subsist
between men, but only between nations.
In a state of nature, in which there is no
positive, or in a state of society, in which
every thing is secured by the laws.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED to this rendezvous the fol-
lowing jackets belonging to the 1st Regt
of Artillery, and Engineers; 1/4 A. C. DAVIS,
about sixteen years old, five feet seven
inches high, dark blue eyes, black hair, ruddy
complexion, a farmer, born in Ohio county and

JAMES NELSON, twenty two years of age,
five feet six inches high, grey eyes, dark hair,
fair complexion, by occupation a farmer; he is
a native of this State and quarter
JAMES HENNING, twenty three years old,
five feet nine and three quarters inches high,
blue eyes, light hair, follow complexion, by
occupation a farmer, born in Maryland, and
settled in this State. They all deserted in the
winter. Any person apprehending the above
or having any information respecting them, will
inform them, or send thirty dollars upon de-
mand to the Adjutant General, in the
service of the United States, or send dollars for
either of them.

RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
Captain 1st Regt, engineers and engineers,
commodore,
Danvers, Franklin County, Vt.
Virginia, May 19, 1861. } 6w

Nail Manufactory,

A LK. kinds of Cut Nails for Sale by Whole-
sale and Retail, at the Manufactory of
and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber,
where persons building and all others wishing to
purchase, may be supplied with any quantity at
the most reasonable rates.
Washington Feb. 4, 1861. JOHN JACK

TO BE RENTED,

THIS is a lady in the tenure of Doctor O'Neil
lately deceased, and his estate for behoof is
preferable to any other in the City, being
on the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Presi-
dent's House and the Capitol, and within
yards of the spot on which to be immediately
erected the market house.

JOSIAS W. KING,
As the Capital.
May 29, 1861. 493