

Government for a long time.

11

The revision of it should be provided for by the constitution itself or the correction long established errors. The laws it always open them more work or Montany danger of those corrections which have usually attended the correction of abuses when they have acquired. It is succeeded by time and prevent a government from continuing the same a model an entire story of public manners and opinions and provide that opposition shall always exist and always take place from them as the action effected by the error. Strength to be provided for from a just distrust of our judgment. It is a certain truth that we are more likely to err than most in the wrong, and such errors often stem a light blow when small in the short time.

One of the best proofs of wisdom is a sense of our want of it, and in this sense most people for most of their sense. Therefore, an should not endeavour to fix the result of our fullible judgment on our constituents so that they can not change the system without a revolution.

It is a course by which, then or not the case, when any opposition such as a proposal or any correction as attempting sedition so gross as to make overboard of liberty and cause a clamour immediately arises of insurrection, and a party speaks but the attempt to repair should destroy.

The attempt to repair representation in H. C. offers to pay the debts of burroughs.

Mr. Pitt goes west, from S. Georgia, S. Carolina, N. Hampshire, Canada, England; experimental man can be made here or now. but such diff.

The revision must either be made by order of the legislature, by a body called to decide on it. In this case - be left to a resolution - or common at a fixed time -

When there is a body ignorant in a crime.

40. an act to be law for our own species and other generations and to follow us, as far as neither the power nor the right to go over them or to say for they shall govern them or vice.

32 in the spirit of human variety, and there is a common inf. of men before the year to be dictating to the world to come. It is sufficient that a. the world right on our own day, we leave them with the advantage of good example. The 2nd of the government or by far a less than him should be fully made of ball and gun than if it was said that should never happen. The opportunity of regaining a occurring, and the collection of it always having about serve, a remedy to the political fabric, breaking off the smother and flame of national fire:

That the constitution should be consideration. The law from is an absolute that would have no effect. The next day acts work for itself by the same sort of right. Not 2. 2 m. down and back action of any person who has done his best upon the system of their day. Can for ever end when their form is begun.

The form of every government should be adapted to the health and happiness of the people: men in an old settle, government by the people, then generally consider the same. The man by the nation. Now, if the son. Then they every year in some degree.

and we may see why they will be in seven years. for seven years a generally 1-are man in a state of perfect ill health of diff. in many out of the country. If however, it would not be well that effect to carry they would that it they may. the health number of men to give to such their manners. of often in favor of a? reason - a majority of an unusual? in degree:

diff. of effect between four was simply for a long enough. Now, when such it has effect many - now also, good changes are to be done a man from one boy, small of youth to his form for example to it. One is but the door to any belief the other been open. on other way to run but in a 2nd now the other will be as off as in glory on the last in which he an. Since 1833 years hence.

but nothing or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the people have any? nor provide its
effort or advantage during election.
They must suffer it to come. other body of men to choose and
cannot do it collectively;
the body & electorate collects from all the other body who
make a secret & common law? of no other way or means
to choose them & then
a & committee in each county;
the next step. elect. of each member & then an assembly
in each town, with an exec com
and so on to the last tier - diff^t set of its own trusteeship between
towns & each town & every town & then
Commissioner dangerous Paley 483. See Tolme 216. 223.
~~X~~ common sense. People are of the people and their superior talents
when they are put to it, the body of the people & the government
other sense of government & so also does that the one & the other
have some in - council on the effect can fully operate as a
new born child practice -
any new form can have a small new measure of their effect
forms of government & of their in - cannot tell what a effect a new measure will have
on the last, the eye, or the ear, until the experimental & then
and experience that experience alone can easily & soon
out a bad effect the man on value or worth will bring forth
more of the strength & efficiency of any government to pre-
curing and securing & approach the people disposition of opinion
on the general orders of the government of that government, as well
as of the audience in entirety of the government.
Therefore an attempt to have a power a government & effect here
to all the good opinion of the people must either be in vain,
or in the name of the particular & approach
by the last of the people on the liberty and state what
men can & why they should be bound for ever
an exp^t of a loss & damage \$250. from them - but that it will be
after they are unable to judge of the real merit or demerit
of their opinion - then true security to liberty - otherwise
otherwise.

Opposition to stronger will be made by prudence, by reason and by
self interest.
~~X~~ any who oppose from reason, that is consequence or constructed by
their own hearing & and conclusion, and deliberation, by
the cons^t of the people of some government or other,
in certain numbers of evil consequences
and the always better & then coming better, & at all of
them over like those the publick government
political organization commonly produce many effects besides
than war & loss of the dominions, yet even it often the last
important. General & somewhat on the thought of evils and
or advantages frequently exceed the good that is done, & so
the consideration that is present. Therefore experience
& both on & by seen that by a people can judge of the real
conclusion of a government
that general argument that such and such things are nice &
no argument to the security of the constitution is a liaison
in & of the constitution - will however, for if it is not the
can & ought to be each way for a better
so political as all other subjects, the argument or rather
the conclusion on each side of a question, are often so equally
foreign that the same & judgment may be had in suspense
and his caprice alone can decide.
~~X~~ the attachment of men to their country and country
connection, the attachment of seeking & a full action and
of living among strangers, with strong & solid objection
can & may be the government of the country to & that they
has thought of removing, out of all the audience in only
that a foreign country can offer; at least with them who
can obtain at home a provision for that mode of subsis-
tence which the state of society is to which they belong has
been accustomed to enjoy
the full health & life between birth & death a part
of some can be given & you grant or to their country give up
the full & a complete life, that they must make full use
of every year out who & birth would probably to effect the
same purpose
the result is that addition. But it is in consequence of
the progress & information of the right ob^t & now that
it goes to the 3 others & the last of the crown to a charter
the forest.

all poor slaves have sought to procure for them & their kind
a variety of a periodical reformation -
~~X~~ Englishmen now generally consider themselves of the age of a new
morality -
how it will depend on the side of the people alone.
no slave to be apprehended by liberty from them never come for
as long as the principles of liberty are & as far as the government?
any alteration & change to you & a additional security
all the slaves here have been made in England have had
that liberty.
In forming a government we require that it has to the number
of people & that the people may hope to draw from other
countries by the way & gain all the more so from of government
so that he ought not to form the judgment on a half acre
ally with, but on a full to forever may care? & after
not on the common & which are in the power of the people in the
be lost by of their that will not be able to be lost in
the cause to demand by making the regulation less
so it can be forever a full & a nation want to take & place and
make by a man to suit them they want not suit the people
by the which the changes has happen,
by the & a long time to suit in
with an off^t of all things with the stronger & weaker things
adapt to the manners, custom, & moral of the
people.
So it is a full & a nation to contract & taking people
ought to have a particular form of government not at all
as may be the best in the U.S. but the best adapt to that state
for he will be in calculation.
~~X~~ manners, custom, and publick opinion on the object on which
the real labor in employes in secret which he appears
solely to concur him self to the particular regulations
which composed only the preparatory course of the vault
of a full & a nation's moral & spiritual progress, for on the
in the common altho' work.
the government must conformable to nature, & that when ever
he under direction by reason with the human and divine
or of the people in a form government established.
that may allow the diff^t ways either by the amon & work or by the
corruption of the constitution. & it has proved with people
and the constitution has changed to the best among men
it upon of original the constitution from upon an last, this
became it to be been corrupted.
Boston being arch^t of the law in the year both the Athenians were
the last, & republic. & it was given from the bush, they are able to
be given
~~X~~ shown the propriety of making & conforming a nation
Annihilation formed by liberty, & common conformance of
liberty.
Doubtless in the last of truth, as a human response are we
unusual may ought to be concluded and seen
~~X~~ Constitution of civil government as well to be framed upon
a calculation of saving & concern. but upon a calculation
of their, with the probable concern of other according to the na-
tural and true course of human affairs. and they ought
to contain a capacity to provide for future contingencies
in the war & sudden and present right of the people have but
+ in all this government on to them shall be most likely
to effect their safety and happiness.
in my full attention will be suggested by experience that
necessary to provide a mode for introducing others
1. consider what about be the best mode in general
2. what upon the particular circumstances of the co. in
the case of America left me do - on then I can
not fit of on and the last now done it - on then I can
other at present of self preservation in transendent law of
natural law of nature & other that the safety and happiness
of society, an object at a high & political order
+ of society, an object at a high & political order
human, are to be in all out in the human
= fine.
The only happen^t of the people on that to be sacrificed to the
cause of political institution of a different form. The public
good the p. & al & all of the body of the people in the supreme
obj^t to be preserved, and no form of government whatever can
of any value, because it may be fitted to the attainment of
this object.
the the government is older now from the people is for their benefit
they ought to be 2 or. as right of the law, except it to say another
+ other factors, or a better they would have it say.
the cannot kill property or safety be put on to any other than
one.

X, whenever appears to be proper for a writer, the word before
prose, do not go on forcing it by means of superfluous of power
within their own branch.

The appeal should be made by them to their own rulers. In 2. Oct. 113.

Deals with the government and their complaints; their rulers may be
but need to consult no change or increase in the "labor"
place;

but of the government's operation on strength. Such an ambiguous
would impinge on exercise of power.
The rulers will be always anxious and the fact to namely
attack which

in the case of drift to the legal. They are supposed to act the
rule of the people - any but a periodical attack the people will have
to balance a state or society & their more or less a color report
lican, or Govt. laws, in a sort of social drift. Only, that no
human government, human comprehension, is able to fit the
more drift of reason and reflection to effectual. The study
most of many men, such as the Govt. experience most
great than labor; Government to try to fit reflection
and the policy of unison. even must correct the multitude
a not they constantly fall into, in their first trials and
experience.

This should not be enough to bear. open a door to make
alteration; but
that from alteration or fit to be directed only by that
brave experience.

X The cont'd. together from the charge of either of long changes in
government, that good or common when. They cannot
be affected first by a revolution, but do not apply when
the people have. The attack power in their hands are - can effect
a conversion with much ease as well as little division
even in ordinary legislation.

Left at the time;
in a short party act a separation and of con. of each
former a government at all;
you by the same year as another suspicion and
balance; among & then taken up as to the benefit of a conversion.
fears enough as to money - by a loan, or what sufficient
in quality of tax - been between & subscriber
charge of such to oppose the poor - Non being able to
effect it - charge of making to use the poor from equal
time. before,

X here an operation of government in its direction. all this, things
which I have to have a common or t. in a good government,
exp. with other object in this, can also you in re
modifying them.

The other part and most far as to be liberty, though further
weaken upon the people be immediately for them
spent on the poor from force, or
to stand by it for over years and then break upon them
non can be but fit of estimation to say a 2. the state
remain on be altered.

Our State and 2. chart constitutions..

11

Government ought to be for a limited time
1. because of the difficulty of making uncertainty there in
of making a good one at the first experiment; and
2. because from the peculiar situation of this country
if the government now made should be adopted it will bring
such situation that is the greater & probability there
not to be so in seven years so as to make such seven years
hence.

One of the best proofs of wisdom is a sense of our want of it;
and they who know most popular most of their time,
and it is a clear truth that man most tenacious when
a man makes up his mind upon a question puts his most
in light where a man most in the dark.
Therefore 2. on the next to each other to fix the period of our
fallible judgments on our constitutions so that they will not
have then power to change what we do or what a resolution
or an ought from a just tribunal of our own like kind be
from time to time made by a such our errors may be cor-
rected.

The essence of government is so at strain that the most
complicated now cannot be the effect of full de-
rivation which a man for a while produce:
political regulation commonly produce many effects besides
those that are intended.
The chief cause of error - often the least important -
is indeed of remissness & unthought of evils and a man's anger
frequently exceed the good that is designed or the consequences
that are foreseen:
Therefore experience can be the only test to by a such a people
can judge of the real qualities of a government.

No form of government has any value except from
its being fitted to the attainment of the publick good and
the happiness of the body of the people:
Therefore the sole happiness of the people ought not to be sacra-
ficed to the preservation of a government of a different kind.
But all forms ought to be made to live in a way which shall
properly produce.

most of the strength and efficacy of any government
in procuring and securing happiness for the people, depen-
d on the general opinion of the body of that government:
Therefore an attempt to keep in force a government after it has
lost the good opinion of the people must either be in vain
or be the cause of the people unhappiness:
It is the transendent and precious right of the people to also
live or alter their government as they shall seem most
likely to effect their safety and happiness.

as we cannot govern succeeding generations neither have
we any right to say how they shall govern themselves:
This is the secret of human variety and there a continual race of
power beyond the grave to be dictating to the world to come:
It is sufficient that a wise nation should in their own day
and hour furnish them with the advantages of good example:
They will have the same right to judge for themselves that a
wise people for our sister.

The making a government for a limited time would pro-
bably make it last longer than if it should stay the waste
continuer forever:
Markers will generally submit to a limit for any consideration
thereon consider the different circumstances of remedying it:
The opportunity that this would give of renewing the government
principally the collection of the which would always exist
would be a means of keeping clear and preventing any bad
bad consequences a high price would arise from the circumstances
which would naturally arise in a government unchanged
able to the bulk of the people: and
thus giving the government limitation would be to give it
duration.

The form of every government ought to be adapted to the manners and customs of the people & how it can be concurred in; the government most conformable to nature, is that which has been in dispersion ever agreed with the known & established ways of the people for whom it is intended to be fitted.

Every people ought to have a particular form of government, not always the best in itself, but the best adapted to that state for which their circumstances. Therefore the real legislator will always make manners & custom, and public opinion the great object of his attention. This settlement is dangerous to attempt in any country before a government which may continue the same after the manners, customs and opinions of the people here. After the manners, customs and opinions of the people here, but in another settled country fully people who the manners of the son are generally the same with those of the father, & may with much greater propriety be born there in a country where the people and their manners vary in some measure every year. And no man can predict so say what they will be seven years hence.

In forming a government a nation ought to be used to the number of people about the legislator may hope to draw from other countries by the means of a general allowance of his scheme of government to form his judgment upon what he should be ought to do to form his judgment upon what he finally wants, but on such a former may exert themselves on the customs, habits and numbers of the present inhabitants, but of whom that will be hereafter.

This cannot be done but by making the regulations temporary; & now form a settlement of people in a manner of so doing as to take place and make the government to suit the country after their changes have happened. It should not suit the country until those changes have taken place, by making a temporary government to suit our present situation, an opportunity of allowing such changes that may take place, it will always be adapted to the manners custom and number of the people.

Forming only a temporary government, now will be a great means of encouraging immigration to the country. Nothing but despotism will force a man not compelled by other motives to leave his native country, his friends and connection, & the attachment of mankind to their several objects, the work soon & of such a habitation as of course amongst strangers, with any capital of nation can be made with the government of a country by a man they have a thought of removing, out of whose all the inducement a such a foreign country can offer:

The opinion then of the mind of men are so equally divided in political questions, that what will appear beautiful and right to one holds, will be deform'd or wrong in the eye of the other, let your government then be such as may satisfy probably as many as it will satisfy, as if it is fair, will prevent numbers from coming to the country; but make it temporary especially now when habits more or less different from the present established of the country; but make it temporary only and shall stop none from coming, now also when it will expect it to be continued, from who do not think it will be altered;

Now who differ a little in manners custom and opinion on such come out with a just expectation that in considering the government a just & good will be paid to them, so as to adapt the government as far as possible to the manners & customs of the whole community.

Putting you in your place or by this mean the door will be left open to the ambition which a perpetual government will start, or most offend by the may have great effect on emigration and such emigrating with man. It must in their power to stop. The rich also put on the power of the community to which the but character is then added in the country at the end of seven years most of them having their offices filled only with the but that we now have here.

Then who are in agreement with the falsehood which are propagates to the go. to prevent emigration to the country will be fully convinced, of the propriety of framing our government in such a manner as will give them as little room as possible to calumniate.

An all government is derived from an establishment for the benefit of the people at large, they should by the government itself have a power given them to change it, if it does not promote their happiness. When the happiness of the people is their liberty is at stake a nation can't afford that they should be bound forever, by an entire legislation has the power would they not be thought more to pass a perpetual law on a subject of any importance?

3. This is not fixed by the constitution, then will be called the probability of changing the government however opposed, it may prove - but by violence; when this is not the case any proposition for an alteration always comes as a alarm and an attempt to repair it represents as a design to destroy. By this is to have a sufficient to prevent the rotten constitution by men who from prejudice mistake it deform by beauty, and by those who will be operated on by their fears by the consideration of the necessity of some government or other instead of civil commotions, and the danger of rendering their country better off all, if they once lost loose the federal government; and their opposition will either produce convulsions in the state or a submission to the greater abuse.

In a free country when all power is derived from the people there is no danger either to the public tranquillity or the public tranquillity to apprehensions from periodical revision of the government. The idea of danger to changes in government has sprung from a few bad happenings which have been brought about by a king, a tyrant or an aristocracy; therefore does not apply here:

The experience of government like ours in our favor Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and N. Hampshire have ch. with the being known in the other states. In federal government too which was so much despised as a nuisance in as soon as adopted. B. B. whenever it depends on the people at large, and all have the summit from what is most for the public and the only direct arises from what is most for the public interest will always agree in the determination of the majority. A. A. 13-2

Penns. can never be called on to consider the subject
with more danger to peace than the present:
Each party after a separation are of course at a new government.
One party has cause great enmity, suspicion and per-
secution - want of government - monopoly of law -
right of suffrage - inequality of law - exorbitant salaries -
danger of neck & opp. poor & -
yet no communication or union can be:

1. of this division of the government in the U. S. - it must be
1. by the legislative people before adoption:
The people have an inalienable right to decide for themselves, how
such should be their own interest be done at such a time as
may enable them to do it well for property:
if left to them they might either refuse to make a convention
or better inform us them this - sett. exper. of effects & end
to communicate.

The difference the country of districts will be much
influence over all our opinion;
as - with one of many difficult of construction, & much less
any agreement, in a genl. plan:
communicate only among the people
of getting clear of the people at large, and
superior to those by them,
but suitable to them - may be done in a small c. consulted
or called on by a county at large.

2. by the legislature:

Very carefully to trust:
of the government so far as to check ambition which the
improper exercise of power -
and the ruler's will. the p. can prevent some of it:
if on the contrary it contains no sufficient check the ruler's
actions of and the people that it:
then in one case the rulers will make a change when the
people are opposed to it
in the other prevail when the people are disengaged.
A movement to check government.

3. by a body chosen for that purpose -

Penns. - censor & - party - faction.

4. by a convention which must meet at a certain time:
A very settled that Penn is to be a commonwealth that time in
most all disputes about the propriety of it:
that com. & each chosen by the people we have a selection
of men who think of the old government, the differences as
well as not their depend on the few but the many,
of a great number taken place in our customs, numbers and
manners to
this will in another comes their proper weight in the new
of left to any body of men whether Penn shall be const.
as they are to fix on until a & it is hard to say what the
convention equal participation of public.
There is also an experience both sides

that it will be most far or able to liberty, and
conduct most like the public good
for us to form the best government that we can obtain.
that the people at large after having it's defects and several
years experience by experience
should be called on to destroy or modify, to change, or
to amend it.