

3/ we may judge from their conduct they
seem so far from wishing to avoid war,
that they have rather chosen to
start one and bring it on:

All this was imprudent and early
war measures were taken, during the
negotiations:
a part of these negotiations was published
during its progress:

The most violent abjuration was thrown out
in both houses of Congress for the first time
against the U. States and its government:
The French to arms in the city of N. breaks
down who did not appear at the most
indecent manner; they barely allow
them liberty of speech:

The T. on early in the September 97.

Rec'd war measures - ^{many of}
the sort of measures which to produce peace:
The next war measures were given before the
last session of the Congress:

The U. States thus recognize in
March, and app. Congress that the reason
-er of the country was abundant they
suffer for the purpose of war:

The approval in the war and invasion
of a despotism which the U. States to
be the best and most complete of mankind:

An answer could not be given to the
2. people and their government
such an answer never before offered by a
chief magistrate of our nation, except
another nation:

The declaration that he will never send
another man to the war, with
assurance on:

The chief of the U. States will never make any
more overtures to the U. for peace:

Our envoys at the court to act
jointly and surely, not to act unless
all 3 are negotiable with:

And the U. of N. signed with them and
chief of honor together
a resolution calling upon the U. to in-
struct every member app. by himself
to make peace if it does not upon the
terms presented by the U. once instructed
and

They call this a defense - as -
continually made - offering - as - a - demand
the whole occur for 12. vols. -
They say this measure will prevent
a war -

a war -
to be prepared for war, many sometimes
know it -
but actually commencing it, is a new
war to grow it. Some of them say

trans is not enough for them — it on our side has
 been a war of extermination ~~in~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} courts —
 is their their regard for their fellow citizens
 for that religion &c. they profess such a
 war on attack to —

2. as on attack & to —
if from the fancied of the L- by they have a right
to doom all of — now a com is and cholet
to dist? — about 10. — 1. 1860

to dest? —
is it right also to do it as the other fellows
cite on d.

ought the Mr. country to be willing to join
in a war to make an inefficient attempt to
protect the commerce of the European States:
the same party in Congress who were
not common to them: I am convinced

with Comm. to Sharn:
when left in that and a box of
Sharn's dog ears of that comm. call.
They told us they were to be on that acct.
now we have got our comm. —

They say give up — and
show your last shilling and last blood
to protect our commerce.

Before we agree to them again, let us consider
the cons. of it to us: our principal
loss of corn: each clip: in of all ears
and the means of getting more —

the means of getting more —
raise the price of every thing we buy — to
deprive us of all market for a but a few
to sell —

unproductive rolling on our hands -
with taxes increasing daily -

immigration stop —
improvement at a station —
land not common as shilling — and
what are now 2 or 3 shillings by the collectors
to pay our part of the cost of the work.

[illegible]

They will fall short one year of this sum
of 2,300,000 dl., 5300,000. dls.

The diff^y must be supported by new
obs. A later imp^t 2nd degree, or by
lower:

Men men have cannot be forced
to carrying on war by loans, and men
any country: ^{the am.}

it is a good thing for you & your family

but pay it finally with usury—

2. I will mortgage our all for ^{the} day on? —

are they the basis given in experience & collected
by ~~one~~^{the} how? It will bring on another

Read a chapter submitted to the governor.

and by the number of troops - plan now by

2. provide her with the fuel oil —

Engl. has by this exp^t finally proved all the

by carrying on a goodly loan for little

more than a century. It is

The Bank made a debit of \$50,000,000 to the
Capital and Surplus account.

and as ann. exp. of $\frac{1}{2}$ £33,000,000 81

her pop. is estimated at 15,000,000 of South-

So that for my son's tuition 780 ds
and pay was when I was 18 1/2 years old

and pay as when I take off 1/4 of 1/2 or any
amount for every man & woman & child

and \$2.25 for last 2 1/2 months by bus.

The same cause will always produce the

same effects:

Our debt is already on a faster track

of G. B. also in the same library, in box 4 to
2nd floor.

our number
Nov 2 1891

to labour more than half the time in

to labour more than half the complete
day tax.

2224 M 50 10

place my ^{self} - and standing arms

and as the E_{-} with lost own fiber hair

in the bargain -
~~at the same time~~ 2:00 P.M. to the doctor's office

of the common ear, to the district of
the land in the

It will ruin the cause in the world & bar!

The mercurials: 12 1/2 B. subser.

For a war brought on me by B. Sub pick.
for 12:00 / 12:00 / 12:00 / 12:00 - on

for my work &
the mission

From the 2nd day of the month of the B.

of the world as the fairest of them of all our

near the fair station of water

37 Air in the water such as air, in the
pauze - a short run on the clear of the

[illegible]

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

Such a love of conduct as will please
the owner is likely and difficult to obtain
a proper love of conduct will insure
success and disapprove them —
an improper conduct will prevent
success and gratify them.

Success and gratitude to Him.
 We may judge that we are not very far from
 the truth, and that the
 by the conduct of some of their party here.
 They are, however, very slow to perceive the
 truth, to some improper act
 and appear to be anxious to be a people who
 consider
 and to be made obedient by being treated
 but the moderation of our conduct will
 disapprove their views and
 all such contumacious in the only reward
 that can be inflicted on them.

An improper line of conduct on our part
now, will do more injury to our cause, of
clearly in our favor than Harper, Otis
Allen, Sitters, and Tracy, can
yet be able to effect.

And as you a moment reader might call
the year gone that has been made so far?
of liberty by G-a, L-a, and the other
patriotic spirit?

For short, let us of our part be also a part
in proper and right
in that we be free from blame elsewhere.
concern, let the work be, as it may.

06/7-

06/2 - do not let us follow such a line of conduct
as will prove by the words that we are a
people of people - such as necessary to cause a
line of sign it can be made up -

not only family but of those who have adopted the means of 2. 2 are cases but down of 5000.

but the measures in 3 are common, and 2 are
a com 1.4 two of 4. -

then with satisfaction every morning.
But although we differ in opinion as to the pro-
priety of the measures pursued
that when we shall become fully
acquainted with an our men in the office
of our country.
By the abolition of the prop of our being
belong in good now
when will it cease to be so.

money or an annuity for life, equal
to half the treasury, as has been honestly
lent to only 1/10th of it:

action, with the security that the other 9
will have on their dishonest partners.

As I again and a ready, such a supply, simply
of information both worth to give in real
confidence safely on our reports
how far we judge whether they do really
exist:

The heart of man is unsearchable to man,
and we can only judge of his honesty by his
his actions:

if we judge our reports by their rule
we must think that a majority of them
have either a local or a partial interest,
cliff from ours:
or that they are dishonestly to pursue our
interest.

3rd now we are to enquire—
what form of conduct we ought to observe
in our present state:

The free people are now placed in a more
dangerous or critical state
or had more dep. in their conduct:

For upon that conduct, not only our own
liberty depends,
but that of all A-a also.

Liberty seems at this time to be nearly
exp. in E. A-a

It has been brought to this unwomanly and
base—

by the imp. of the government—

of the officers of government—

of officers and lords, and the courts of both—

by the money with fall. on our spoils—

by the more & with directed by B. subjects—

by the old Tories—

by the lovers of monarchy and arist. —

and by any who can be enticed or seduced
by any of these classes of men:

There are things that have no effect—
as are what all A-a were a few y. ago

as still think and

may still act like free-men—

5th a free man—

Liberty will be valued in A-a—

the love of it will become a reproach—

there will not be any assembly or meeting
place in it—a act of oppression—

but if we make a stand—

it will encourage our friends to the
E. who still think much of us:

Unless then the people themselves become
corrupt, and can be made use of as
tools to enslave their country—

Then unconst. laws will become waste
and empty paper
and they will either repeal them
or by the assumption to enforce them
tacitly acknowledge that they are of no force.
They then unconst. act. may be defied
with impunity, and by the means of
law.

They therefore make it our duty to give
it as our opinion that these laws are
unconst. and therefore void.

But as all unconst. laws are void, and may
be opposed in a const. manner—
so all const. laws are valid, and ought
to be obeyed—

But obedi. is our bound to render as well
by every principle of duty as by our oath
as by every principle of policy.

In cases where a govt. has a right to act
the minority ought to submit—
for the bad policy of an act will never
justify an opposition to it—

Altho the unconstitutionality of it may.

When we claim that a right to be governed
by const. laws, on ly
to be consistent we must acknowledge it to
be our duty.

and prof. our intention
to obey all laws that are const.
no conduct can prove a real regard to
the const.

But we make the policy of const. laws
as law. a right to express our dissent
to remove them— and to demand their
repeal— if not domestic it will be too late
the saying such const. or unconst.
more likely it is to have effect—
and to prevent an improper opp. to
such laws.

As lovers of liberty—
we ought to conduct our selves strictly
by the rules of propriety
but if we go beyond them and shall
furnish the enemies of liberty with a
pretext, as on my part. I believe to the
destruction of liberty.

As national men, we ought not to
pursue

the flame of lib^y will still be kept alive
in A-a
and when' convict? Shall open the eyes of our
countrymen.

It will blaze out with redoubled vigor,
and we shall be convinced that the President is
of it.

and in the mean time our country will
be filled with people of African and
Republican
who will bring with them their virtues
and their wealth.

But to effect this glorious purpose,
our country must be seen, probed,
and convicted.

— we must

1. go as far as propriety & necessity will justify:

2. and we must go no further.

4. we ought to speak out and go as far as
propriety will justify.

for the members of those who have app^d
it will be supposed that we do it also, unless
we declare the contrary:

those who think with us, in other parts of
A-a, will be encouraged to persevere in their
sent^t by knowing that the state has
with them.

whether their law measures proceed from
wisdom or folly—

a proper bold language, with force from the
truth on the consistency of these measures:

as there is to be another session of C-s and
as their worst measures have been carried
by major^{ty} of only 4, 2, or 3.

our S. Union might encourage that majority
and discourage the minority who seek
made a noble stand in favor of peace
and liberty.

and perhaps even do nearly balance us
and our conduct may not be considered
quite there.

But there is a still stronger reason why
we should speak out as the former do—
their worst and most oppressive acts are
clearly unconstitutional.

as such they are void and of no effect:
and they may be declared to be so,
by legal and constitutional means:

then each contains part of those parat^tions and
to be inf^d by the people of courts:—
the persons accused of each of these acts
are to be tried in each by a jury of
that state where the offense is said to have
been committed.

forbids our trust? and in an article such
known or not be suff. to enable them to
assume ab. & power.

then such English more than likely to be obs.
in the case of Mr. T - at this time -
I have abt. 4 states that he has another Vol.
in dist. of monarchical and ab. of Rep. &
he has also advocated and ad. the same
ideas in some of his and 73 as I have add. &
the party openly or on the south that a king
is the best.

It is a fact not denied that South Am. for
many years in the course of the 18th & 19th
cent. many who have been and now are
in the land are of the same sort.

South Am. for papers support the idea
of a king for many years - who is now
supp. by South Am. party, and is now consid.
as one of the heads.

Received the prayer for a king -

Wrote the patriots of 76. New-England and
supp. the man -
if not, why is it done by the men now in
office, unless they app. the doctrine?

We claim in the S. d. to be the true and those
who publish such chart. doct.
they may attack with impunity the power
of the public press in itself
"we contempt with the people, and exalt
the rulers above them."

Take if you wish to the same effect as from
man, you are to be feared and imp. -

Then Boston who publishes consumers
the P. is concluded in error and to be tried.

For a who publishes the prayer, is at the
Corty, and consumers by the whole party.

Then editors are made sup. by a disturbed
imagination.

all men who have att. to what has been
said & even the estate of the present govern.

at. come d. of the truth of them.

Those who have been most on the spot have
seen and heard 1000 & of the same and have
not app. in front that we will have sa-
tisfied their minds.

What then does a better design exist to
destroy our republic? govern. w. d.

ask of our members to Eng. S. I tell
them to be honest men and if they are I
am confident they will tell you, there is a
true statement of the business.

How difficult an object adds -
the study of your faculty -
how can be free of it -

(5)
Then tell you upon the price. That no other
can be conf. in, in the time of danger, none
another the price of free - men -
can afford to Montgomery - Worcester; for
1000 \$ to the state as a whole for the price
of shields now in possession.

For can those apply to the men over a line
but they came here a little sooner.

How many whose fathers were so.

How many of us, whose the ancestors of us came
from foreign countries:

Are they all void of virtue in
it, only to be acted by brute force, as an
estate of infamy.

Great effort? better? deeper? than of all the
of the state.

and perhaps in them to be off. for the state
proper time of need. The money is for.

Other law will subject all citizens to the
power, who may use them for the worst of
purposes.

It is a very great - pledge them & to
to support the state by a direct complete
with every element of the state.

As a state like such a state to continue you
may rely upon the protection and support
of the country as far as depends on men.

There was a proper way to such a measure
and the state is so set.

It is a very better than 1000 \$ if any & how can
depend. State is under it by both parties.

It is not only in the state but also in the
but the state is also - a brother in.

Other both acts in case of emergency in Europe
but it is the power of the state to do so.

The losing party, as the state is so far
far to do to his views.

Gracian - people - from among -
The law proceeds from a local discretion.

holding in the state to be so for it
to prevent the growth of it, and the country

and keep the state power in their hands.

The const. power was to be
to raise an army when he may judge it
necessary - with him was to maintain the

to maintain the state for their support with
the state of the state in our eyes - why -

The const. of the state is in one -
this is the most important point in the

state -
not only const. to the const. - but also the

exp. of every country when it has been done
and to that point in republican government

which

— a song has been paid for with an
officer — and one lady among the officers as
and took & have been given for a dress.

The punch to the meat ^{the} of cover at sound
the praise of our B. enough as pro digger
back of virtue and wisdom —
They end by will not dispute the our thor. of
what they say at the liberty of the press —
see page 44.

at the very time they are making their obj.
our eye is an affair, what they object to
or. 2. They are more do — but not in fact
But we are exceedingly told that the best
permits the class

elaborate in quotation in his defence the truth
of the matter contained in the publication
ranges as a libel

There is adding machinery to oppress:

all political writings contain not only
facts — but reasons and deductions
drawn from those facts —

and the object of the article is evidently to
illustrate by the facts and the deductions
drawn from the facts and the deductions

but would care to give only of the truth
of the facts —

and but the test of care to cover of the truth of the
opinions stated as arising out of those
facts

but the libel consists in the reasoning and
deductions drawn from those facts:

The case of B. is a great deal different
but you must be found guilty of the
charge brought against you because you do not

prove the truth of what he said in case of
of being proved:

that you will be found guilty or acquit,
according to the political system of your
jury —

and the same charge a jury of respectable
as a good you — a jury of aristocrats

will condemn you:

A. will be acquit to day — B. condemn to
morrow for the same public:

can this be right — or a legal system or law:
Will it not put an end to all justice —

if the verdict condemn or acquit is to depend
not on the propriety of the facts of the case
but on the political system of the jury

and in the political system of a jury court is
a country with the political system of the
and the political system of the jury court is
of his own mind

H-true said 4

Let the world know on what I judge, that
they may afford the judges some.
If the press misrep & vilify our men -
the same means is open for their vessels -
blame or adyn. sh's add. plausible but true to
the char. & fully attached -
and destroy the character -
I don't feel secure with you to fear the freedom
of the press - but it is the only way to attack by want, and want
to the people, but then let them come on danger
remove the most com. the press, -
by which are safe -
but they tremble as long as it continues.
It is no honest public secret with fear the
liberty of the press -
you very attempt to abridge it is an un-
known of which, and the fears arise, &
from a conscious miss of it.
They say a majority of the people approve.
then means to
if they give their report proper information
they fear an investigation of their con-
duct. Other truths it will appear the bright-
ness for the very bright it is your through.
but if they have done the people then are
inveigled of their conduct, to be addressed
by them.
then law is an acknowledgment of their fault -
and is therefore also a confession of their wicked-
ness. It is not the way to preserve our cor-
of good among the people -
instead of repressing them let ruling act so
as to make the people love - then you
and then to the danger of their l. & any
steps by their prejudices -
who own to be of a sort who credited a
blunder as a veritable & good parent.
To blind confession - and not suspicion -
is the characteristic of the free people.
For one can never let the better of the office
but when there are great wrongs done for it.
So far from it being right to abridge the liberty
of the press, when it endures the most of
it is the only time when it is necessary to protect
it -
as long as you approve you will not only risk
in safety - but let them - and pains for it
if you please - then I am by you a little hand
but in favor -
if you oblige the office by such confessions that
you have melted his heart -

But our rep^s ^{are} not the only men - who
need what they do not practice them-
selves. ^{who} cry out by ear to ear, go on boys.
But I have the ^{men} ^{who} are in touch to
serve as a private:

Two men treat one self with kindness to them
all to common? they are likely to do it
at all:-

but most of them think they do them per-
fectly. they encourage you to do it
to do it.

of the men who takes up the matter in
earnest -
deserve credit for the effort, tho' he may
not apply it -

but he who advises and promotes war
with out intending to take the full share of
it, and that in prop^{ty} to his own self, is
for the cause, deserves to be despised.

the P's are? to the students of D-
C. who I am already stated in the
most ex^{tr} my thing that ever app^{er} -
has men might think so - facts might
publish such a death:

but here a man who is called both good
and good, I think rather than a death can
be said for only in one way:

in love? with applause, ambition, and
selfishness.
the thought the war shop \$1000. ready
to allow any thing in depth:

whereas counts the question arise as to the
an equitable treaty however procured
ought not to be satisfied with the present
in a forced war: a treaty which is
this the religion, or the doctrine of the
saviour who was sent to establish peace
on earth and stability? suffer the doubt:
was it carried by the force of arms? all that
must be the follow up on, and has
spoiled by common? then that is the
key?

does it proceed from a war? to see that
in our nation reaches here by the
which declares they have common? and
we are better to be so:
or war from a few that fear as!
clip the wings of the power, and
baffle the ambitious designs:

(3)
The P. in an answer to the Standard of
Truth in College says "It is a question
whether war is equally truly man
under such circumstances of violence, in
solace and tyranny, ought ever to
be satisfied by an indigent nation?"

Then could we pause and ask ourselves
if these reports has the same feeling, that
they can still the people have:

If they has exp^d to carry they must be
and they are such as to water:

If they has supp^d that their sons are to die
it and that they are to lose them by the sword:

If they has known that they must lose
and that the fields harvest fields themselves:

If they has exp^d that after seeing their
grain sold on their land for a small of a
pound:

that they are to be obliged to sell other people
to pay their taxes —

they would never have value for their
war:

But as they know that the war will
carry a debt sum to the T. Y —

that the number of officers are sold —
and will be increased by it:

that by this means they and their
friends are connected as all be
provided for at the public expense:

that they are not back to the T. Y
more than 1000 for 1. they pay taxes:

as they know that most of soldiers they
are to have great pay — as they are
who when the war starts calling out for 2 or
3 or 4 B. Y.:

as they know all this they value for war
but it adds to their pay — to the T. Y cost
say, then for their and then if they find

that the people are to be brought to
another help was how? by it.

It is a mistake to think that a greater number
of men are to be sent before, but in 6-8
2 or 3 more for their by it — for any other war
than 2 or 3 of men are to be sent before

Repairs & then sell the only tin which
can supply by being them to their cost
a common price —

when they adopt measures by which they
may have, and the people be the more
all security is gone.

But then are not they have passed,
it is unconstitutional when it destroys only
the freedom of the press -
as it has been, if it has done?
both:
for there is no such in the const? forms,
but there is not for the officer,
they may deprive us of both as
constly, as they can of one: and
of our religious liberty as constly
as of either -
express then your dissent? of the laws -
or prepare your self to see the time and
age shortly too,
when religious liberty - the freedom
of speech - and of the press -
shall be no more.

Alas! will not say much more than on
respect alien press only not alien enemies.
1. unconstitutional - 2. unjust - 3. impolitic -

1. but it is the exercise of a power not given
to Cong. but vested to the States:

but it gives a power to do down and be
mild, not on conviction of an offender, but on
suspicion only:

but it gives the power to the P. and not to
a court:

but the person convicted to be brought in to
have not ~~and~~ trial of any sort:

2. non just:

but it is a violation of the law of nations by selling
him: state may have legal officer to
remove him totally with trial on susp?
only - state law -

3. impolitic:

but it is contrary to our great political
object - emigration - in habeas corpus -

our wealth of no value if it can be taken
from us by force - 2. by force - 3. by force
the harm of information of her subjects
policy as bad to keep out those who are so
full of independence. Patriotic of 16. how they
don't split.
how much more - the law is not the law

Express on the cause of emigration from a country
1000 objects to be shown before a man can go
to another country:

they will never be encouraged to induce them to go to the States
to go to a country where they are to be sold
cheap on the art of making of one man.

or even the
 suppose that I was to publish 2 or 3
 do with truth and propriety —
 that the P. has by his writings shield
 the app. and willow of on on shield
 you is now into — and
 the disapprobation of, and doubtless to
 republican govern. —
 and as to argue for things, that he was
 unworthy the confidence of a people living
 was or was attached to a republican
 government.

If I am tried for this publication, I shall
 prove by my writings that I was, that
 what I said as to the war was true —
 but how shall I prove that the inference that
 I draw from those writings,
 that he was unworthy the public con-
 fidence — was true also:

It seems to be a self-evident prop. to some
 and also by church by others:

and yet there is an opinion as to a free citi-
 zen I have a right to entertain
 and to express by my fellow citizens to
 judge them as putting an improper
 confidence in him: I shall be within app. to
 stand for this opinion I shall be within app. to
 be condemned by a jury, according to their
 private political beliefs. —

This example shows
 that the freedom of the press must be left
 as the constitution has placed it with the
 power in C. S. to abridge it. or
 that it will be totally destroyed —
 my vote this day will prove as to the
 two you think ought to be the case.

This act has as it is
 is not more than half as bad as one
 passed by the Senate — and it is
 the passed in the Senate by a majority of
 3 to 1, and

republished app. in the 2. of 2. by a majority
 of 10. and
 the last again app. to the President for only
 by a majority of 4.

When persons are not in accordance with
 the change —
 they thought it best to do the business
 by direct vote. — the other might
 let them go down now — the next session
 by a delay after a delay of the next session
 to see how the government by the vote
 of any one of these men — or of the
 whole of them.

I have been thinking of writing a paper on this subject for some time but have been too busy to do so. I have been thinking of writing a paper on this subject for some time but have been too busy to do so.

Reason common sense to support this idea
A man B. has all his goods here & he wants
to sell his land in Woodford and Scott,
but the law ^{now} says he shall not sell his land
in Fayette —

If B. don't sell land in 2-2 is it not void —

Then the case with the const? — read it.

Then their duty may may be out by const? —

& they shall be to observe that law —

but their duty is of the 3rd flagrant that they
do not have proceeded in error in judgment,
but must have been within the law —

Section 11th — read it —

it tries to prevent the people from assembling
to demand a redress of grievances —

then it destroys liberty of the press —

Mr. T. Const? says — read it.

Here the power to legislate on this subject
is taken from them altogether.

it don't say they shall not buy or sell
a point — they shall not touch it at all

then not the question whether some royal law
or not be proper — no power to

make any —

they claim the only duty as law for

the power to legislate

if they have right, and many orders a year

but they claim prob. not to exp. but an order
then the duty is both cases in the prob. not to

the law:

No man can doubt that the law does abridge

the freedom of the press —

it makes an alteration — it does not
enlarge it — it must therefore abridge it:

A section 11th in the const? —

but when the object is to subject the ma
ny to the few — then the const? —

which is made an officer and power to say
the law —

then exposing to public the improper con
duct and vices of the P. and C. —

the making it an officer and say it shall
be punished — the spirit of the people —

asked to be punished for funding families
the people — they must be

modest & gentle. now, now they seek to
be legislated for by the P. and C. —

for the P. and C. on the P. and C. —

though and vices put in the P. and C. —

but will cause a public unveiling
of their conduct —

Let me doubt her - but cannot at all
many, no man can longer doubt
that the so called abolition is
equitable treaty of peace, ought to be
ratified, more could have been done,
but such a treaty should be made.

My friends to these measures say,
the war is necessary to secure our liberty
and independence -
Some may multiply the alien & sedition bills -
but then they say of our liberty -
acc'd to their doctrine must up the corner
of a war into for the sake of liberty even
the war very liberty -
and after that to look at expense blood and
treasure also for procuring it -
state in cond'n.

The war has brought into a large army
which they have been doing for the
the common of the people many
always suffered before, they now successfully
we now have on the estate 14,300 men
the power to raise 10,000 more
and it is with number to be supplied
the war and reflect on what a low
but it must be paid by such a means -
ruin - loss of liberty.

Small and offensive and defensive. F. B.
- which they now say to complete the system -
his is the only plan -

The war is a war, we understand the subject
so far as to be perfect to be by her
which is to be in the war and supply by 4200 -
with profits of what she will do
from conduct before the war -
during that war - and
since the peace - not

the country partly - not a drop of blood
is still here but she the cause of it -
many of us after peace even to very much
company - said and then B. supply
money and provisions. A. A.

3. Their violations of the constitution.
Their powers are sp'd and they contain
exp't exceptions as to part 2 things -
if they have not been elected at all, they have no
power -
when elected under that const'n one could be
elected by the const'n -
and not legally ex't any who was forbidden by
the const'n -

War - If these ought are truly unshd so —
 It follows that the rept & 2 are achd
imp in comm to the war — and
 it is impr & either the cont proceeds for
rich & or folly.
 for the risult the sum in either car to the
people — war — ruin — ruin —
 A statem of facts will enable us to def
either the war comm the war imp
and war —

72. 2-2 2 av. in consequence of real or forced
in arising from the 13. 9. and other acts
of our Govt.
Spurred, in consequence of our trade with
the diff. pretenses: on goods to 14.

Our gov. sent 2 y^{rs} - 2 - neg. to see them
with view to satisfy:
the other sent 3 envoys - jointly & severally
emp^d to treat with them as public enemies - but opened
an incl^t commⁿ with them -
and insisted that previous to their entering
a treaty - that the Commⁿ sh^d agree
to loan them, or pay them a sum of money
as a satisf^y for the inj^{ry} & they did
they had neg. from us: *Amos*

On the 3^d of April the P. laid before C-
the letter of our envoy & giving the
statement a fullness son-date of 3rd Jan'y.

Between the 8th of Jan^y and the 9th March
diff. cons. is pass. betwth the 2. M^{rs}
and our envoy is
in a still higher or money
but upon being asked, if a loan, over the
Nationalism, of the government repaid
no reply.

Her information was laid before Cong. 15 June.

On the 18th March the T-2 m³ added a letter to our Benvoy's in a² after 2 or 3 days the carrier of 'compt a³ the m³ had left Aca

"I have said that
 no declaration that the churches were in union
 would be a bad business carried by those parties
 and that he was ready to discuss in that
 most friendly manner the abuses which
 stood for the price of a dog by the
 government consisting of the same party.
 The declaration that the open one and closed
 of our enemies were too wide to soon to hope
 from them any position so generally conceded."
 "But that the party were chosen to break
 with that one of the three a non-union
 movement to be more in the proper
 course of the work and more of the
 conflict, with the understanding."

2. We men always ^{have} a right to vote at
and judge of whether or not we
do not exercise our right but on great and
imp. occasions.

imp. for a man imp. crisis to exist —

1. dangerous & destructive war;

2. Violent attacks on liberty.

Then crisis makes the right, a duty.

3. Shall consider the conduct of our rulers
on 3 points of view:

1. The imp. of their conduct in commo.
war agt the nation:

2. The prob. consequences of this war: and

3. Their violations of the constn:

War — one of the greatest curses
is never ended but for folly, ambition,
or a clash of at least one party —
often of both:

equally destructive to both —

it wastes their blood and treasure —
destroys their prosp. & happiness:

as it is carried on by the common laborer,
not by indiv. —

as the danger the loss, & the exposure to be
borne by all:

~~for~~ a people then ought never to engage
in war with the consent of all,
or left comp. by abso. necessity and on
dist. of the country.

Always observe in abso. govts —

the happiness of the people — desp. govts of people
in govts exist by the people, never enter
into any, but in defense war —
we fight to defend all others agt their
infr.

5. A represent. govnt.

If the masses are honest & faithful —

If they really feel with, and for the people —

they will make determ. on or actually

commence a war —

but when the people themselves do not

the best poss. test then to a govnt. cond.

in comm. to a war, equally put is

large as their country is attacked, so as to compel

them to do it. No. — no direct no danger

If not near it to the int. of the people to engage

in it. No.

Was it the wish of the people? No.

dis. (the rep.) also every thing in their power to
avoid it. No