













## LESSON 3: THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE INFILTRATION OF AMERICA



When	The Who, What, Where, and How
1773 A.D.	Pope Clement XIV suppressed and shut down the Jesuits using a papal bull.
✝ 1774 A.D.	Pope Clement XIV is assassinated by Jesuit Poisoning. Pope Clement stated before he died, "Alas, I knew they [i.e., the Jesuits] would poison me; but I did not expect to die in so slow and cruel a manner."
1776 A.D.	Adam Weishaupt, an openly known Jesuit frontman, becomes the founder of the Bavarian Illuminati. The Illuminati was founded on May 1, 1776, which is why we have the phrase "May Day," like when people say, "May Day, May Day." The term and Satanic holiday "May Day" mean there is some sort of trouble, which is also paying homage to the fact the Illuminati Jesuit criminals are still ruling the world.
1776 A.D.	The Declaration of Independence is adopted, and on July 4th, America is Born.
September 17, 1787	On September 17, The New Constitution was adopted.
April 30, 1789	George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States
1789	The Society of the Friends of the Constitution, Jacobin Club, or Jacobins are formed. The Jacobins were a political group of the French Revolution, identified with extreme radicalism and violence. They were called the Jacobin Club because they met in a former convent of the Dominicans (known in Paris as Jacobins).
1791-1794	The Whiskey Rebellion (also known as the Whiskey Insurrection) was a violent tax protest inspired by the Jacobins in the United States during the presidency of George Washington. The so-called "whiskey tax" was the first tax imposed on a domestic product by the newly formed federal government. Beer was difficult to transport and spoiled more easily than rum and whiskey. Rum distillation in the United States had been disrupted during the American Revolutionary War, and whiskey distribution and consumption increased afterward (aggregate production had not surpassed rum by 1791). The "whiskey tax" became law in 1791 and was intended to generate revenue for the war debt incurred during the Revolutionary War. Washington acted swiftly to put down the Jacobin-inspired Rebellion which was controlled by the Bavarian Illuminati.
June 24, 1791	George Washington chooses the precise geographic location for D.C.
December 15, 1791	12 Amendments are ratified, including the Bill of Rights.




	September 19, 1796	<p>George Washington's Farewell address where he warns <i>"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government."</i></p> <p><i>"'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent Alliances, with any portion of the foreign world—So far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it—for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements."</i></p> <p><a href="https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/05-20-02-0440-0002">https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/05-20-02-0440-0002</a></p>
	1798	Alien and Sedition Acts, four internal security laws passed by the U.S. Congress, restricting aliens and curtailing the excesses of an unrestrained press, in anticipation of an expected war with Jacobins and the Jesuit-controlled French.
	December 12, 1799	George Washington was out on horseback supervising farming activities from late morning until three in the afternoon. The weather shifted from light snow to hail and then to rain. His death was blamed on his wet clothes however, George Washington knew how to protect himself. He fought the revolutionary war in the snow during a pandemic. He was poisoned with Anthrax by one of his attending physicians on behalf of the Jesuits due to his interference in the whiskey rebellion, his view on the Alien and Sedition Acts, and his stance on interference from foreign nations expressed in his farewell address.
	May 3, 1802	An Act was passed to incorporate the City of Washington.
	April 30, 1803	Louisiana Purchase. The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana by the United States from the French First Republic doubled the size of the United States.
	1803-1815	The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) were a series of conflicts fought between the First French Empire under Napoleon (1804–1815), and a fluctuating array of European coalitions. Napoleon was under the control of the Jesuits, putting down anyone who would come against the plans of the Black Nobility.
	February 12, 1809	Abraham Lincoln is born in a one-room cabin in the woods near Hodgenville, Kentucky, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. He is one of three children, but his brother dies as an infant.
	May 1, 1810	The Original 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment is ratified. The 13th Amendment (the title of nobility amendment) forbids U.S. officials from using royal titles like a king, or prince. For some strange reason though, the 13th Amendment which was ratified in 1810 no longer appears in current copies of the U.S. Constitution. The War of Independence against the British bankrupted America and turned its citizens into debt slaves of the king. In 1812, the British torched and burned the white house and all U.S. government buildings to the ground, destroying many ratification records of the U.S. Constitution.
	June 18, 1812– February 17, 1815	The War of 1812. The conflict was fought between the United States and Great Britain over British violations of U.S. maritime rights. It ended with the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent. During the War of 1812, many buildings were set on fire to destroy documents, especially the hated Constitution and 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment. But archives have been found in the archives of the British Museum, the National Archives, and in the archives of the several states and territories.
	1814	The Jesuit Order was restored by Pope Pius VII.
	1814 - 1815	The Congress of Vienna of 1814–1815 was a series of international diplomatic meetings to discuss and agree upon a possible new layout of the European political and constitutional order after the downfall of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.
	March 20, 1815	The Hundred Days is also known as the War of the Seventh Coalition. When the European Nobility began fighting among themselves, the Jesuits returned Napoleon from eleven months of exile on the island of Elba to Paris on 20 March 1815 for the last time. Napoleon attacked from the wrong position in the Battle of Waterloo, intentionally throwing the war to reduce the number of French Patriots who would resist the reinstatement of King Louis XVIII. The battle marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars.
	May 6, 1816	<p>FROM JOHN ADAMS TO THOMAS JEFFERSON</p> <p><i>"I do not like the late resurrection of the Jesuits. They have a general now in Russia, in correspondence with the Jesuits in the United States, who are more numerous than everybody knows. Shall we not have swarms of them here, in as many shapes and disguises as ever a king of the gypsies, Bampfyld Moore Carew himself, assumed? In the shape of printers, editors, writers, schoolmasters, etc..? I have lately read Pascal's letters over again, and four volumes of the History of the Jesuits. If ever any congregation of men</i></p>

		could merit eternal perdition on earth and in hell, according to these historians, though, like Pascal, true Catholics, it is this company of Loyola (Loyola was the leader of the Jesuits)."
	August 1, 1816	THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JOHN ADAMS "I dislike, with you, their restoration, because it marks a retrograde step from light towards darkness."
	August 9, 1816	FROM JOHN ADAMS TO THOMAS JEFFERSON "My History of the Jesuits is not elegantly written, but is supported by unquestionable authorities, is very particular, and very horrible. Their restoration is indeed "a step towards darkness," cruelty, perfidy, despotism, death and—! I wish we [226] were out of danger of bigotry and Jesuitism. May we be "a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism." What a colossus shall we be! But will it not be of brass, iron, and clay? Your taste is judicious in liking better the dreams of the future than the history of the past. Upon this principle, I prophesy that you and I shall soon meet better friends than ever."
	May 5, 1821	Napoleon Bonaparte dies on the island of Saint Helena where he was exiled. Poisoning by the Jesuit order is suspected. Napoleon stated, "The Jesuits are a MILITARY organization, not a religious order. Their chief is a general of an army, not the mere father abbot of a monastery. And the aim of this organization is power – power in its most despotic exercise – absolute power, universal power, power to control the world by the volition of a single man [i.e., the Black Pope, the Superior General of the Jesuits]. Jesuitism is the most absolute of despotisms [sic] – and at the same time the greatest and most enormous of abuses..."
	November 22, 1822	The Secret Treaty of Verona was signed and later entered into the Congressional Record on April 25, 1916. It was a Black Conspiracy of the popular government who called themselves the "Holy Alliance" to put an end to representative governments, especially the United States, which they viewed as a threat to monarchies. Article 1 of the treaty states, "The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchial principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the high divine right, engage mutually in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known."
	1823	Lord George Canning English statesman who attended those meetings of Verona, warned the United States by writing a letter to Congressman, John Quincy Adams warning that "the Monarchs of Europe, the Pope, and the Jesuits are planning to destroy America." John Quincy Adams took the information to President James Monroe. Monroe wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson.
	October 24, 1823	FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JAMES MONROE "...it's object is to introduce and to establish the American system, of ousting from our land all foreign nations, of never permitting the powers of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. and if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion, that it will prevent war, instead of provoking it. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all of Europe combined would not dare to risk war. nor is the occasion to be slighted, which this proposition offers, of declaring our Protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations by the interference of anyone in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte and now continued by the equally lawless alliance, calling itself Holy."
	December 2, 1823	The Monroe Doctrine which was the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy enunciated by Pres. James Monroe in his annual message to Congress. Declaring that the Old World and New World had different systems and must remain distinct spheres, Monroe made four basic points: (1) the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or the wars between European powers; (2) the United States recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere; (3) the Western Hemisphere was closed to future colonization; and (4) any attempt by a European power to oppress or control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States.
	1825	The Jesuits convened a meeting in Italy to discuss tactics for dealing with the Protestant nations. Unknown to the 13 Jesuits in attendance, a young novice was in the adjoining library, he noted what they said, and an English translation appeared in 1848. What he heard was no less than the Jesuit plan for world domination and the destruction of heretics. As for their plans for world government, "You well know that what we aim at is the destruction of the world." As for their plan for working in secret, "Let us prefer a secret war, which though less brilliant, is more sure to bring us the advantage. Let us shun too much light." As for the Pope, the Vicar of Christ, "We may say that God designs for extermination, like the Canaanites, all the nations that obstinately refuse to enter into the unity of the church; and that the Vicar of Jesus

		Christ is appointed to execute these judgments in due time." As for Protestants and all Roman Catholics who do not join Rome, "We have, however, one source of rejoicing – we cherish at the bottom of our hearts this principle, that whatever does not unite with us, must be annihilated." "That Protestantism must therefore be utterly abolished." "Then the Bible that serpent which, with head erect and eyes flashing fire, threatens us with its venom whilst it trails along the ground shall be changed again into a rod as soon as we are able to seize it: and what wounds will we not inflict with it upon these hardened Pharaohs and their cunning magicians!"
✝	July 4, 1826	John Adams & Thomas Jefferson died within hours of each other on the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Poisoning by the Jesuit order is suspected.
✝	July 4, 1831	James Monroe died. His passing came exactly five years after the deaths of fellow presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. He supposedly died of tuberculosis however, tuberculosis has the same symptoms as arsenic poisoning. Poisoning by the Jesuit order is suspected.
	1832-34	Lincoln runs for his first political office, in the Illinois state legislature, and loses. He wins the election in his second attempt, in 1834, and then wins reelection three times thereafter.
	1836	Lincoln becomes a lawyer, taking on cases involving everything from small disputes to murder. During a murder trial a witness says that he could see Lincoln's client commit the crime in the bright moonlight. Lincoln wins the case by proving that the Moon had set on that date and time, and therefore it was too dark for the witness to see anything.
✝	March 4, 1841	William Henry Harrison becomes President. In his inauguration speech, Harrison stated, "We admit of no government by divine right, believing that so far as power is concerned the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men; that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed." He died one month later. The narrative is that he died of pneumonia brought on by prolonged exposure to the elements on his Inauguration Day however, he was fine after the address, and because he thumbed his nose to the Holy Alliance that believes in the Divine right of kings to assert power as sanctioned by the Pope, and went against the Jesuit plan for Texas which would help divide the Northern States against the Southern States, they poisoned him at the end of March and he died on April 4, 1841. <a href="https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/harrison.asp">https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/harrison.asp</a>
	1841-1845	John Tyler succeeded Harrison as president and gave the Jesuits what they wanted with the annexation of Texas in 1845.
✝	1848	Zachary Taylor was elected president and was in office from 1849-1850. Though Taylor was a slaveholder, he didn't want slavery expanded to any more areas of the country. In 1850 he was fine after attending a groundbreaking ceremony for the Washington Monument. He became ill after eating some fruit and a violent fever came upon him. "Old Rough and Ready" as he was nicknamed, managed to fight the poison for five days and avoided the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July curse. He died on July 9, 1850.
	1850-1853	Taylor was replaced with a more malleable president, Millard Fillmore. Fillmore signed the slavery compromise two months into office.
	1854	The Kansas-Nebraska Act, which proposes allowing settlers in Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether they will allow slavery in their territories, brings Lincoln back into politics.
	1855	A court case united two men who joined forces against the Jesuits, Catholic Priest Charles Chiniquy and Lawyer Abraham Lincoln. Chiniquy did not approve of many of the priests he knew calling them drunks, sexually immoral, and thieves. They would steal property and donations collected from parishioners in order to go out drinking and hiring hookers. The Bishop wanted Chiniquy to ignore the acts, and when he wouldn't, they had him accused of rape. Chiniquy in need of a good attorney, contacted Lincoln after his name was suggested. The newspapers broadcasted that Chiniquy was going to lose. A witness came forward for the defense, who was in the house of the conspirators at the time plot was concocted. Once the conspirators found out about the witness, they fled the city and Chiniquy was exonerated. Once outside the courthouse, Chiniquy cried. Lincoln told him he was free and Chiniquy responded by saying I am not crying for me but for you, because the courtroom was filled with many a Jesuit with vengeance on their face and I fear for you.
	November 6, 1860	Lincoln wins the presidency five years after Chiniquy's trial, defeating three other candidates. The schism between North and South was so great that Lincoln's election and the fear that he would abolish slavery



		was so great that panic spread through the Southern states. They decide to secede from, or leave, the Union. South Carolina becomes the first state to secede from the Union on December 20. Lincoln was used as a tool for the Jesuits to get rid of the Southern Protestants and do damage to the Constitution by ignoring the 10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and state rights. Lincoln refused to accept the rights of any state to leave the union. Since the Southern States had a right to secede, the North had no right to stop them. It became a war of Northern aggression over the Southern state's rights to secede. Lincoln had ordered the invasion of the South by Northern troops.
	1861-64	The American Civil War rages, claiming as many as 850,000 lives from battle and disease. Although the Union has more people and more soldiers, the Confederates won military victories early in the war. Eventually, the Union prevailed. Lincoln earned the nickname "The Great Emancipator" for his role in bringing about the emancipation of the slaves. He also wins reelection in 1864.
	March 3, 1865	Freedmen's Bureau Acts of 1865 and 1866 "An Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees"
	April 9, 1865	Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.
	April 11, 1865	Abraham Lincoln delivers his last address discussing post-war America. In order to heal the nation, Lincoln spoke in a conciliatory manner toward the Southern states. <i>"Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union; and each forever after, innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without, into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."</i>
	April 12, 1865	Rome and the Holy Alliance wanted no amnesty for the South, and they hated states' rights and the Constitution speaking of freedoms stemming from the bible. So, since Lincoln had served his purpose, it was time for his removal and that of his cabinet and they planned on taking them out as a spectacle. This would ensure total chaos. The plan was launched to take out Lincoln, vice president Andrew Johnson, the head of the Northern Army Ulysses S. Grant, and the Secretary of State William Seward all in one night.
+	April 14, 1865	Catholic, John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln during a theater performance. Lincoln dies the next morning. Lincoln was one of five people targets for assassination by the Jesuits that day.  Lincoln said of the Jesuits, "The war [i.e., the American Civil War of 1861-1865] would never have been possible without the sinister influence of the Jesuits." "...The Jesuits have not yet killed me. But they would have surely done it when I passed through their most devoted city, Baltimore, had I not defeated their plans, by passing incognito a few hours before they expected me... The Pope and the Jesuits, with their infernal inquisition, are the only organized powers in the world which have recourse to the dagger of the assassin to murder those whom they cannot convince with their arguments or conquer with the sword... New projects of assassination are detected almost every day, accompanied with such savage circumstances, that they bring to my memory the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Gunpowder Plot. Our investigation indicates that they come from the same masters in the act of murder, the Jesuits... So many plots have already been made against my life, that it is a real miracle that they have all failed, when we consider that the great majority of them were in the hands of skillful Roman Catholic murderers, evidently trained by Jesuits. ....The Jesuits are so expert in those deeds of blood that Henry IV said that it was impossible to escape them, and he became their victim, though he did all that could be done to protect himself. My escape from their hands, since the letter of the pope [Pope Pius IX] to Jeff Davis has sharpened a million of daggers to pierce my breast, would be more than a miracle."
	1865	Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, Julia, were both due to sit with Lincoln at Ford's Theatre. However, last-minute changes saw the Grants change their plans and visit New York instead. The suspicious timing led to a conspiracy that Grant was involved in the assassination plot. Under scrutiny as to the plans changed at the last minute, it turned out that Grant was likely saved by his wife falling out with the First Lady, Mary Todd Lincoln.  Julia witnessed Mary Todd lose her temper whilst visiting the Lincolns with General Edward Ord. After seeing the general's wife, Sally Ord, ride alongside Abraham, Mary, in a jealous rage, chastised Sally. When Julia spoke up in defense of Sally, Mary then turned her anger at Julia. So, unimpressed by the First Lady, Ulysses and Julia opted to miss the theatre and visit their children instead.
	1865	Southern state legislatures began enacting Black Codes to restrict freedmen's rights and maintain the plantation system

	December 6, 1865	<p>Ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment</p> <p>Section 1 Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.</p> <p>Section 2 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</p>
	July 9, 1868	<p>Ratification of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</p> <p>Section 1 All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.</p> <p>Section 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.</p> <p>Section 3 No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.</p> <p>Section 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.</p> <p>Section 5 The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.</p>
	February 3, 1870	<p>Ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment</p> <p>Section 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—</p> <p>Section 2 The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.</p>
	February 21, 1871	The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871 is passed. The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871 is an Act of Congress that repealed the individual charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and established a new territorial government for the whole District of Columbia.
	1872-1894	The 'Jesuit Menace' of 1872. One of the first acts of the new German Reichstag after national unification was to commit to legislation a bill that would expel foreign Jesuits from Germany.
	June 25, 1876	The Battle of Little Bighorn is fought between the United States Army and the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes, resulting in a major Native American victory.
	July 2, 1881	President James Garfield was Assassinated. Newly inaugurated President James A. Garfield was mortally wounded by a deranged gunman as he prepared to board a train in Washington, D.C. He died 79 days later on September 19, 1881. James Garfield had a firm grasp on the problem and had stated two weeks earlier, "Whosoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and

commerce.... And when you realize that the entire system is very easily controlled, one way or another, by a few powerful men at the top, you will not have to be told how periods of inflation and depression originate."



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*“Alas i Knew they would poison me  
but i did not expect to die in so slow  
and cruel a manner”*

POPE CLEMENT POISONED BY THE JESUITS IN  
1774 FOR ABOLOSHING THE ORDER WITH A  
PAPAL BULL IN 1773

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE JESUITS PAGE 228

## The Missing 13th Amendment

### "TITLES OF NOBILITY" AND "HONOR"

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#### *Amendment XIII*

*If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.*

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In the winter of 1983, archival research expert David Dodge, and former Baltimore police investigator Tom Dunn, were searching for evidence of government corruption in public records stored in the Belfast Library on the coast of Maine. By chance, they discovered the library's oldest authentic copy of the Constitution of the United States (printed in 1825). Both men were stunned to see this document included a 13th Amendment that no longer appears on current copies of the Constitution. Moreover, after studying the Amendment's language and historical context, they realized the principle intent of this "missing" 13th Amendment was to prohibit lawyers from serving in government.

So began a seven-year, nationwide search for the truth surrounding the most bizarre Constitutional puzzle in American history -- the unlawful removal of a ratified Amendment from the Constitution of the United States. Since 1983, Dodge and Dunn have uncovered additional copies of the Constitution with the "missing" 13th Amendment printed in at least eighteen separate publications by ten different states and territories over four decades from 1822 to 1860.

In June of this year, Dodge uncovered the evidence that this missing 13th Amendment had indeed been lawfully ratified by the state of Virginia and was therefore an authentic Amendment to the American Constitution. If the evidence is correct and no logical errors have been made, a 13th Amendment restricting lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and removed from our Constitution during the tumult of the Civil War.

Since the Amendment was never lawfully repealed, it is still the Law today. The implications are enormous.



## From John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, 6 May 1816

Quincy May 6, 1816

Dear Sir

Neither Eyes Fingers or Paper held out, to dispatch all the Trifles I wished to write in my last Letter.

In your favour of April 8th, You “wonder for what good End the Sensations of Grief could be intended”? You wish the Pathologists would tell Us, what the Use of Grief, in our Economy, and of what good it is the Cause proximate or remote.” When I approach Such questions as this, I consider myself, like one of those little Eels in Vinaigre, or one of those Animalcules in black or red Peper or in the Horse radish Root, that bite our Tongues So cruelly, reasoning upon the to

πav. Of what Use is this Sting upon the Tongue? Why might We not have the Benefit of these Stimulants, without the Sting? Why might We not have the fragrance and Beauty of the Rose without the Thorn?

In the first place, however, We know not the Connections between pleasure and Pain. They Seem to be mechanical and inseperable. How can We conceive a Strong Passion, a Sanguine Hope Suddenly disappointed without producing Pain? or Grief? Swift at 70, recollected the Fish he had angled out of Water when a Boy, which broke loose from his hook, and said I feel the disappointment at this Moment. A Merchant places all his fortune and all his Credit, in a single India or China Ship. She arrives at the Viniard with a Cargo worth a Million, in order. Sailing round the Cape for Boston a Sudden Storm wrecks her, Ship Cargo and Crew all lost. Is it possible that the Merchant ruined, bankrupt Sent to Prison by his Creditors, his Wife and Children Starving, Should not grieve? Suppose a young Couple, with every advantage of Persons, fortunes and connection on the Point of an indissoluble Union. A flash of Lightening, or any one of those Millions of Accidents which are allotted to Humanity proves fatal to one of the Lovers. Is it possible that the other, and all the Friends of both Should not grieve? It Should Seem that Grief, as a mere Passion must necessarily be in Proportion to Sensibility.

Did you cover see a Portrait or a Statue of a great Man, without perceiving Strong Traits of Paine & Anxiety? These Furrows were all ploughed in the Countenance, by Grief. Our juvenile Oracle, Sir Edward Coke, thought that none were fit for Legislators and Magistrates, but “SAD MEN”. And Who were these Sad Men? They were aged Men, who had been tossed and buffeted in the Vicissitudes of Life, forced upon profound Reflection by Grief and disappointments and taught to command their Passions & Prejudices

But, all this, You will Say, is nothing to the purpose. It is only repeating and exemplifying a Fact, which my question supposed to be well known, viz the Existence of Grief; and is no Answer to my question, “What Are the Uses of Grief.” This is very true, and you are very right; but may not the Uses of Grief be inferred, or at least Suggested by Such Exemplifications of known facts? Grief compels the India Merchant to think; to reflect upon the plan of his Voyage.” Have I not been rash, to trust my Fortune, my Family, my Liberty, to the Caprices of Winds and Waves in a Single Ship? I will never again give a loose to my Imagination and Avarice.” It had been wiser and more honest to have traded on a Smaller Scale upon my own Capital.” The dessolated Lover and disappointed Connections, are compelled by their Grief to reflect on the vanity of human Wishes and Expectations; to learn the essential Lesson of Resignation; to

review their own Conduct towards the deceased; to correct any Errors or faults in their future conduct towards their remaining friends and towards all Men; to recollect the Virtues of the lost Friend and resolve to imitate them; his Follies and Vices if he had and resolve to avoid them. Grief drives Men into habits of Serious Reflection Sharpens the Understanding and softens the heart; it compells them to arouse their Reason, to assert its Empire over their Passions Propensities and Prejudices; to elevate them to a Superiority over all human Events; to give them the Felicis Annimi immota tranquillitatem; in short to make them Stoicks and Christians.

After all, as Grief is a Pain, it Stands in the Predicament of all other and the great question occurs what is the origin and what the final cause of Evil. This perhaps is known only to Omniscience. We poor Mortals have nothing to with it, but to fabricate all the good We can out of all inevitable Evils, and avoid all that are avoidable, and many such there are, among which are our own unnecessary apprehensions and imaginary Fears. Though Stoical Apathy is impossible, yet Patience and Resignation and tranquility may be acquired by consideration in a great degree, very much for the hapiness of Life.

I have read Grim, in fifteen Volumes of more than five hundred pages each. I will not say, like Uncle Tobey "you shall not die till you have read him." But you ought to read him, if possible It is the most entertaining Work I ever read. He appears exactly you represent him. What is most of all remarkable in his Impartiality He Spares no Characters, but Necker and Diderot, Voltaire, Buffon, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Rousseau, Marmontel, Condorcet, La Harpe, Beaumarchais and all others are lashed without Ceremony. Their Portraits as faithfully drawn as possible. It is a compleat Review of French Litterature and fine Arts from 1753 to 1790. No Politicks. Criticisms very just. Anecdotes without number, and very merry. One ineffably ridiculous I wish I could Send you, but it is immeasurably long. D'Argens, a little out of health and Shivering with the cold in Berlin asked leave of he King to take a ride to Gascony his Native Province. He was absent so long that Frederick concluded the air of the south of France was like to detain his Friend and as he wanted his society and services he contrived a Trick to bring him back. He fabricated a Mandement in the Name of the Archbishop of Aix, commanding all Faithful to seize The Marquis D'Argens, author of Ocellus, Timæus and Julian, Works Atheistical, Deistical, Heretical and impious in the highest degree. This Mandement composed in a Style of Ecclesiastical Eloquence that never was exceeded by Pope, Jesuite, Inquisitor, or sorbonite he sent in Print by a courier to D'Argens, who frightened out of his Witts fled by cross roads out of France and back to Berlin, to the greater Joy of the Philosophical Court the laugh of Europe which they had raised at the Expece of the learned Marquis

I do not like the late Resurrection of the Jesuits. They have a General, now in Russia, in correspondence with the Jesuits in the U.S. who are more numerous than every body knows. Shall We not have Swarms of them here? as many Shapes and disguises as ever a King of the Gypsies, Bamfied More Carew himself, assumed? In the shape of Printers, Editors, Writers School masters &c. I have lately read Pascalls Letters over again, and four Volumes of the History of the Jesuits. If ever any Congregation of Men could merit, eternal Perdition on Earth and in Hell; according to these Historians though like Pascall true Catholicks, it is this Company of Loiola. Our System however of Religious Liberty must afford them an Assylum. But if they do not put Purity of our Elections to a Severe Tryal, it will be a Wonder.

J. Adams

## To John Adams from Thomas Jefferson, 1 August 1816

Monticello Aug. 1. 16

Dear Sir

Your two philosophical letters of May 4. and 6. have been too long in my Carton of “Letters to be answered.” to the question indeed on the utility of Grief, no answer remains to be given. you have exhausted the subject. I see that, with the other evils of life, it is destined to temper the cup we are to drink.

Two urns by Jove’s high throne have ever stood,  
The source of evil one, and one of good;  
From thence the cup of mortal man he fills,  
Blessings to these, to those distributes ill;  
To most he mingles both.

Putting to myself your question, Would I agree to live my 73. years over again for ever? I hesitate to say. with Chew’s limitations from 25. to 60. I would say Yes; and might go further back, but not come lower down. for, at the latter period, with most of us, the powers of life are sensibly on the wane, sight becomes dim, hearing dull, memory constantly enlarging it’s frightful blank and parting with all we have ever seen or known, spirits evaporate, bodily debility creeps on palsyng every limb, and so faculty after faculty quits us, and where then is life? if, in it’s full vigor, of good as well as evil, your friend Vassall could doubt it’s value, it must be purely a negative quantity when it’s evils alone remain. yet I do not go into his opinion entirely. I do not agree that an age of pleasure is no compensation for a moment of pain. I think, with you, that life is a fair matter of account, and the balance often, nay generally in it’s favor. it is not indeed easy, by calculation of intensity and time, to apply a common measure, or to fix the par between pleasure and pain: yet it exists, and is measurable. on the question, for example, whether to be cut for the stone? the young, with a longer prospect of years, think these overbalance the pain of the operation. Dr. Franklin, at the age of 80, thought his residuum of life, not worth that price. I should have thought with him, even taking the stone out of the scale. there is a ripeness of time for death, regarding others as well as ourselves, when it is reasonable we should drop off, and make room for another growth. when we have lived our generation out, we should not wish to encroach on another. I enjoy good health; I am happy in what is around me. yet I assure you I am ripe for leaving all, this year, this day, this hour. if it could be doubted whether we would go back to 25. how can it be, whether we would go forward from 73? bodily decay is gloomy in prospect; but of all human contemplations the most abhorrent is body without mind. perhaps however I might accept of time to read Grimm before I go. 15. volumes of anecdotes and incidents, within the compass of my own time and cognisance, written by <, Start deletion,, End,> a man of genius, of taste, of point, an acquaintance the measure and traverses of whose mind I knew, could not fail to turn the scale in favor of life during their perusal. I must write to Ticknor to add it to my catalogue, and hold on till it comes.—there is a mr Vanderkemp of N.Y. a correspondent I believe of yours, with whom I have exchanged some letters, without knowing who he is. will you tell me?—I know nothing of the history of the Jesuits you mention in 4. vols. is it a good one? I dislike, with you, their restoration; because it marks a <, Start deletion,, End,> retrograde step from light towards darkness. we shall have our follies without doubt. some one or

more of them will always be afloat. but ours will be the follies of enthusiasm, not of bigotry, not of Jesuitism. bigotry is the disease of ignorance, of morbid minds; enthusiasm of the free and buoyant. education & free discussion are the antidotes of both. we are destined to be a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism. old Europe will have to lean on our shoulders, and to hobble along by our side, under the monkish trammels of priests & kings, as she can. what a Colossus shall we be when the Southern continent comes up to our mark! what a stand will it secure as a ralliance for the reason & freedom of the globe! I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past. so good night! I will dream on, always fancying that mrs Adams and yourself are by my side marking the progress and the obliquities of ages and countries.

Th: Jefferson



# John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, 9 August 1816

From John Adams

Quincy August 9. 1816

Dear Sir

The Biography of Mr Vander Kemp would require a Volume which I could not write if a Million<sup>1</sup> were offered me as a Reward for the Work. After a learned and Scientific Education he entered the Army in Holland and Served as a Captain, with Reputation: but loving Books more than Arms he resigned his Commission and became a Preacher. My Acquaintance with him commenced at Leyden in 1780. He was then M[in]ister of the [Menonist](#) Congregation the richest in Europe; in that City where he was celebrated as the most elegant Writer in the Dutch Language.<sup>2</sup> He was the intimate Friend of Luzac and De Gyselaar. In 1788 when the King of Prussia threatened Holland with Invasion, his Party insisted on his taking a Command in the Army of defence and he was appointed to the Command of the most exposed and most important Post in the Seven Provinces. He was Soon Surrounded by the Prussian Forces. But he defended his Fortress with a Prudence Fortitude Patience and Perseverance, which were admired by all Europe, Till, abandoned by his Nation, destitute of Provisions and Ammunition,<sup>3</sup> Still refusing to Surrender, he was offered the most honourable Capitulation. He accepted it. Was offered very Advantageous Proposals, but despairing of the Liberties of his Country, he retired<sup>4</sup> to Antwerp determined to emigrate to New York; wrote to me in London requesting Letters of Introduction. I Sent him Letters to Governor [Clinton](#) and Several others of our little great Men. His History in this Country is equally curious and affecting. He left Property in Holland, which the Revolutions there, have annihilated and I fear is now pinched with Poverty. His head is deeply learned and his heart is pure. I Scarcely know a more amiable Character. A Gentleman here asked my opinion of him. My Answer was, he is a [Mountain of Salt](#) of the Earth.

He has written to me, occasionally and I have answered his Letters in great haste. You may well Suppose that Such a Man has not always been able to Understand our American Politicks. Nor have I. Had he been as great a Master of our Language<sup>5</sup> as he was of his own he would have been at this day one of the most conspicuous Characters in the U.S.

So much for Vanderkemp: now for [your Letter](#) of Aug. 1.

Your Poet, the [Ionian](#) I Suppose, ought to have told Us, whether Jove in the distribution of good and Evil from his two Urns, observes any Rule of Equity or not. Whether he thunders out flames of eternal Fire on the Many, and Power Glory and Felicity on the Few, without any consideration of Justice.?

Let Us State a few Questions, Sub rosâ.

1. Would you accept a Life, if offered You, of equal pleasure and Pain?<sup>6</sup> E.G. one million of moments of Pleasure and one Million of Moments of Pain?

1,000,000 Pleasure = 1,000,000 Pain. Suppose the Pleasure as exquisite as any in Life and the Pain as exquisite as any. E.G. Stone, Gravel, Gout, Head Ache, Ear Ache, Tooth Ache, Cholick. &c. I would not. I would rather be blotted out.

2. Would you accept a Life of one Year of incessant Gout, Head Ache &c for Seventy two Years of Such Life as you have enjoyed? I would not.

1 Year of Cholic = 72. of [Boule de Savon](#). pretty but unsubstantial. I had rather be extinguished. You may vary these Algebraical Equations at pleasure and without End. All this Ratiocination Calculation, call it what you will, is founded on the Supposition of no future State.

Promise me eternal Life free from Pain, tho' in all other respects no better than our present terrestrial Existence, I know not how many thousand Years of [Smithfield](#) fires I would not endure to obtain it.

In fine, without the Supposition of a future State, Mankind and this Globe appear to me the most Sublime and beautiful Bubble and Bauble that Imagination can conceive.

Let us then wish for Immortality at all hazards and trust the Ruler with his Skies. I do: and earnestly wish for his Commands which to the Utmost of my Power Shall be implicitly and piously obeyed.

It is worth while to live to read Grimm, whom I have read. And La Harpe and Mademoiselle D'Espinasse the fair Friend of D'Alembert<sup>7</sup> both of whom Grimm Characterises very distinctly are I am told in Print. I have not Seen them but hope Soon to have them.

My History of the Jesuits is not elegantly written but is Supported by unquestionable Authorities, is very particular and very horrible. Their Restoration is indeed "a Step towards Darkness" Cruelty Perfidy Despotism Death and —! I wish We were out of "danger of Bigotry and Jesuitism."! May We be "a Barrier against the Returns of Ignorance and Barbarism"! "What a Colossus Shall We be"! But will it not be of [Brass Iron and Clay](#)? Your Taste is judicious in likeing better the dreams of the Future, than the History of the Past. Upon this Principle I prophecy that you and I Shall Soon meet and be better Friends than ever. So wishes

John Adams

Source: National Archives <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/03-10-02-0191>

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE.**  
**64th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION**  
**VOLUME 53, PART 7**  
**Page 6781**

**25 April 1916**

I wish to put in the RECORD the secret treaty of Verona of November 22, 1822, showing what this ancient conflict is between the rule of the few and the rule of the many. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to this treaty because it is the threat of this treaty which was the basis of the Monroe doctrine. It throws a powerful white light upon the conflict between monarchical government and government by the people. The Holy Alliance under the influence of Metternich, the Premier of Austria, in 1822, issued this remarkable secret document :

[American Diplomatic Code, 1778 - 1884, vol. 2 ; Elliott, p. 179.]

**SECRET TREATY OF VERONA**

The undersigned, specially authorized to make some additions to the treaty of the Holy Alliance, after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows :

**ARTICLE 1.** The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchical principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the high divine right, engage mutually in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

**ART. 2.** As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own states but also in the rest of Europe.

**ART. 3.** Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to sustain in their respective States those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of the princes ; and the contracting powers join in offering their thanks to the Pope for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant cooperation in their views of submitting the nations.

**ART. 4.** The situation of Spain and Portugal unite unhappily all the circumstances to which this treaty has particular reference. The high contracting parties, in confiding to France the care of putting an end to them, engaged to assist her in the manner which may the least compromit them with their own people and the people of France by means of a

subsidy on the part of the two empires of 20,000,000 of francs every year from the date of the signature of this treaty to the end of the war.'

**ART. 5.** In order to establish in the Peninsula the order of things which existed before the revolution of Cadiz, and to insure the entire execution of the articles of the present treaty, the high contracting parties give to each other the reciprocal assurance that as long as their views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas of utility or other measure to be taken, they will address themselves with the shortest possible delay to all the authorities existing in their States and to all their agents in foreign countries, with the view to establish connections tending toward the accomplishment of the objects proposed by this treaty.

**ART. 6.** This treaty shall be renewed with such changes as new circumstances may give occasion for, either at a new congress or at the court of one of the contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall be terminated.

**ART. 7.** The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within the space of six months.

**Made at Verona the 22d November, 1822.**

For Austria :-----METTERNICH.

For France :-----CHATEAUBRIAND.

For Prussia :-----BERNSTET.

For Russia :-----NESSELRODE.

**I ask to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD** this secret treaty, because I think it ought to be called now to the attention of the people of the United States and of the world. This evidence of the conflict between the rule of the few versus popular government should be emphasized on the minds of the people of the United States, that the conflict now waging throughout the world may be more clearly understood, for after all said the great pending war springs from the weakness and frailty of government by the few, where human error is far more probable than the error of the many where aggressive war is only permitted upon the authorizing vote of those whose lives are jeopardized in the trenches of modern war.

**Mr. SHAFROTH.** Mr. President, I should like to have the senator state whether in that treaty there was not a coalition formed between the powerful countries of Europe to reestablish the sovereignty of Spain in the Republics of South and Central America?



**Mr. OWEN.** I was just going to comment upon that, and I am going to take but a few moments to do so because I realize the pressure of other matters. This Holy Alliance, having put a Bourbon prince upon the throne of France by force, then used France to suppress the constitution of Spain immediately afterwards, and by this very treaty gave her a subsidy of 20,000,000 francs annually to enable her to wage war upon the people of Spain and to prevent their exercise of any measure of the right of self-government. The Holy Alliance immediately did the same thing in Italy, by sending Austrian troops to Italy, where the people there attempted to exercise a like measure of liberal constitutional self-government ; and it was not until the printing press, which the Holy Alliance so stoutly opposed, taught the people of Europe the value of liberty that finally one country after another seized a greater and greater right of self government, until now it may be fairly said that nearly all the nations of Europe have a very large measure of self government. However, I wish to call the attention of the Senate and the country to this important history in the growth of constitutional popular self-government. The Holy Alliance made its powers felt by the wholesale drastic suppression of the press in Europe, by universal censorship, by killing free speech and all ideas of popular rights, and by the complete suppression of popular government. The Holy Alliance having destroyed popular government in Spain and in Italy, had well-laid plans also to destroy popular government in the American colonies which had revolted from Spain and Portugal in Central and South America under the influence of the successful example of the United States. It was because of this conspiracy against the American Republics by the European monarchies that the great English statesman, Canning, called the attention of our government to it, and our statesmen then, including Thomas Jefferson, took an active part to bring about the declaration by President Monroe in his next annual message to the Congress of the United States that the United States should regard it as an act of hostility to the government of the United States and an unfriendly act if this coalition or if any power of Europe ever undertook to establish upon the American Continent any control of any American Republic or to acquire any territorial rights. This is the so-called Monroe doctrine. The threat under the secret treaty of Verona to suppress popular governments in the American Republics is the basis of the Monroe doctrine. This secret treaty sets forth clearly the conflict between monarchial government and popular government and the government of the few as against the government of the many. It is a part, in reality, of developing popular sovereignty when we demand for women equal rights to life, to liberty, to the possession of property, to an equal voice in the making of the laws and the administration of the laws. This demand on the part of the women is made by men, and it ought to be made by men as well as by thinking, progressive women, as it will promote human liberty and human happiness. I sympathize with it, and I hope that all parties will in the national conventions give their approval to this larger measure of liberty to the better half of the human race.

The experience we have had, has made us acquainted with the many advantages that have been taken by the Society of its intervention in the marriages of the House of Austria, and of those which have been effected in other kingdoms, France, Poland, and in various duchies. Forasmuch assembling, proposing with prudence, selecting choice persons who may be friends and families of the relatives, and of the friends of the Society.

It will be easy to gain the princesses, making use of their valets; by that coming to feed and nourish with relations of friendship, by being located at the entrance in all parts, and thus become acquainted with the most intimate secrets of the familiars. Secret Instructions of The Company of Jesus: Chapter II.

## From Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe, 24 October 1823

Monticello Oct. 24. 23.

Dear Sir

The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independance that made us a nation; this sets our compass, and points the course which we are to steer thro' the ocean of time opening on our view. and never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our 2<sup>d</sup> never to suffer Europe to intermeddle in Cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North & South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. she should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. while the last is laboring to become the domicil of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. one nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit, she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it. by acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the band of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate at one stroke a whole continent, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. with her then we should the most sedulously nourish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause. not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. but the war in which the present proposition might engage us. should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. it's object is to introduce and to establish the American system, of ousting from our land all foreign nations, of never permitting the powers of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. it is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. and if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side it's most powerful member, surely we should do it. but I am clearly of mr Canning's opinion, that it will prevent war, instead of provoking it. with Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not dare to risk war. nor is the occasion to be slighted, which this proposition offers, of declaring our Protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte and now continued by the equally lawless alliance, calling itself Holy.

But we have first to ask ourselves a question. do we wish to acquire to our own Confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of states. the controul which, with Florida point this island would give us over the Gulph of Mexico, and the countries and the Isthmus bordering on it, as well as all those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war; and as her independance, which is our second interest, and especially her independance of England, can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting it's independance with peace, and the friendship of England, rather than it's association, at the expence of war, and her enmity. I could honestly therefore join in the declaration proposed that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country: but that we will oppose, with all our means, the forcible interposition of

any other power, either as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any power, by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way.

I should think it therefore advisable that the Executive should encourage the British government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in these letters, by an assurance of his concurrence with them, as far as his authority goes, and that as it may lead to war, the Declaration of which is vested in Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible that I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention. but the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting, and effects so decisive of our future destinies, as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on these occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions, which will prove my wish only to contribute still my mite in what may be useful to our country, and praying you to accept them at only what they are worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

DLC: Papers of James Monroe.

Source: National Archives <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/98-01-02-3827>

## Monroe Doctrine (1823)

*Note: The Monroe Doctrine was expressed during President Monroe's seventh annual message to Congress, on December 2, 1823:*

...At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiation the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by His Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The Government of the United States has been desirous by this friendly proceeding of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his Government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . .

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the results have been so far very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.



The late events in Spain and Portugal shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none of them more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in hope that other powers will pursue the same course....

District of Columbia  
Organic Act of 1871

For expenses under the neutrality act, twenty thousand dollars. Neutrality.  
1818, ch. 88.  
Vol. iii. p. 447.

For expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State, of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange, five thousand dollars. Persons  
charged with  
crime.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred thousand dollars. American sea-  
men.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in reseuing American citizens from shipwreck, five thousand dollars. Rescuing sea-  
men.

For payment of the seventh annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and for such further sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Belgium. Scheldt dues.  
Vol. xiii. p. 649.

To pay to the government of Great Britain and Ireland, the second and last instalment of the amount awarded by the commissioners under the treaty of July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin: *Provided*, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award, before the same was made, and still unpaid, shall be extinguished by said Puget Sound Agricultural Company; or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated. Award to Hud-  
son's Bay and  
Puget Sound Ag-  
ricultural Com-  
panies.  
Vol. xiii. p. 651.

*Provided*, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award, before the same was made, and still unpaid, shall be extinguished by said Puget Sound Agricultural Company; or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated. Certain taxes  
to be settled be-  
fore payment of  
award;  
or amount  
withheld.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXII.— *An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, created into a government by the name of the District of Columbia, by which name it is hereby constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a seal, and exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act. Vol. xvii. p. 16.  
District of Co-  
lumbia consti-  
tuted a body cor-  
porate for muni-  
cipal purposes.  
Powers, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be vested in a governor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of and shall have resided within said District twelve months before his appointment, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Governor, ap-  
pointment, and  
term of office;  
qualifications;  
powers and  
duties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of delegates shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the District of Columbia; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at Veto power.

Veto power of governor.	large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.
Bills not returned within ten days, &c.	
Secretary of the District. Residence, term of office, duties.	SEC. 4. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a secretary of said District, who shall reside therein and possess the qualification of an elector, and shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semiannually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and four copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, disability, or absence, of the governor from the District, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy. And in case the offices of governor and secretary shall both become vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon the presiding officer of the council, and in case that office shall also be vacant, upon the presiding officer of the house of delegates, until the office shall be filled by a new appointment.
When to act as governor.	
Provision if offices of governor and secretary are vacant, &c.	
Legislative assembly. Council; number, residence, appointment, term of office, &c.	SEC. 5. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> That legislative power and authority in said District shall be vested in a legislative assembly as hereinafter provided. The assembly shall consist of a council and house of delegates. The council shall consist of eleven members, of whom two shall be residents of the city of Georgetown, and two residents of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have the qualification of voters as hereinafter prescribed, five of whom shall be first appointed for the term of one year, and six for the period of two years, provided that all subsequent appointments shall be for the term of two years. The house of delegates shall consist of twenty-two members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, into eleven districts for the appointment of the council, and into twenty-two districts for the election of delegates, giving to each section of the District representation in the ratio of its population as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of delegates shall reside in and be inhabitants of the districts from which they are appointed or elected, respectively. For the purposes of the first election to be held under this act, the governor and judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall designate the districts for members of the house of delegates, appoint a board of registration and persons to superintend
House of delegates; number, term of office, &c. Districts.	
Residence.	
First election.	



the election and the returns thereof, prescribe the time, places, and manner of conducting such election, and make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act not otherwise herein provided for: *Provided*, That the first election shall be held within sixty days from the passage of this act. In the first and all subsequent elections the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of delegates, respectively, shall be declared by the governor duly elected members of said house. In case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, or if a vacancy shall occur in the house of delegates, the governor shall order a new election. And the persons thus appointed and elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such time and at such place within the District as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the formation of the districts for members of the council and house of delegates, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of sixty days, except the first session, which may continue one hundred days.

Elections of delegates;

when to be held.  
Plurality to elect.

New election, if vote is equal, or in case of vacancy.

Time and place of meeting.

Sessions not to exceed sixty days, except the first.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall have power to divide that portion of the District not included in the corporate limits of Washington or Georgetown into townships, not exceeding three, and create township officers, and prescribe the duties thereof; but all township officers shall be elected by the people of the townships respectively.

Part of district may be divided into townships.

Township officers.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for three months prior to the passage of this act, except such as are non compos mentis and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall be entitled to vote at said election, in the election district or precinct in which he shall then reside, and shall have so resided for thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said District, and for all subsequent elections twelve months' prior residence shall be required to constitute a voter; but the legislative assembly shall have no right to abridge or limit the right of suffrage.

Voters, their qualifications, &c.

Right of suffrage not to be abridged.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys who shall not have accounted for and paid over, upon final judgment duly recovered according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the legislative assembly or to any office of profit or trust in said District.

Certain persons disqualified from membership in the assembly or holding office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That members of the legislative assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any vote or influence that I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act." Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in said District, and shall be

Oath of members of the legislative assembly.

Refusal to take oath to forfeit office.

False oath, &c. to disqualify and to be perjury.

deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.

Quorum of legislative assembly.  
Members.  
Rules.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That a majority of the legislative assembly appointed or elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. The house of delegates shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and shall choose its own officers. The governor shall call the council to order at the opening of each new assembly; and the secretary of the District shall call the house of delegates to order at the opening of each new legislative assembly, and shall preside over it until a temporary presiding officer shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house except by a vote of two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to that house. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which such house shall be sitting. At the request of any member the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question and entered upon the journal.

Organization of each new assembly.

Expulsion of members.

Punishment for contempt.

Adjournment.

Yeas and nays.

Bills, where to originate.  
Vote on final passage.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

Reading of bills.  
Acts to embrace but one subject;

when to take effect.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed in the title; and no act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until thirty days after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act,) the legislative assembly shall by a vote of two thirds of all the members appointed or elected to each house otherwise direct.

Money not to be drawn from treasury, except, &c.

Appropriation bills.

Appropriations, how to be provided for;

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the District, except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and no bill making appropriations for the pay or salaries of the officers of the District government shall contain any provisions on any other subject.

when to end.

No debt by which, &c. to be contracted unless, &c.

See § 20.  
Post, p. 424.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That each legislative assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government of the District until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two thirds of the members elected or appointed to each house as herein provided, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time, and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the District treasury, from funds belonging to the District, shall end with such fiscal quarter; and no debt, by which the aggregate debt of the District shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed property of the District, shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the legislative assembly at such election. The legislative assembly shall provide for the publication of said law in at least two newspapers in the District for three months, at least, before the vote of



the people shall be taken on the same, and provision shall be made in the act for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *Provided*, That the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

People to vote thereon, and on tax levy.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the District under any contract or agreement made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

No extra allowances, &c. to any public officer.

Certain payments not to be made.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the District shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association, or individual.

Credit of the District not to be loaned, &c.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly shall not pass special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction or duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, or constables; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases, or swearing and impaneling jurors; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; changing the law of descent; increasing or decreasing the fees of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatsoever. The legislative assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to the District or to any municipal corporation therein, nor shall the legislative assembly have power to establish any bank of circulation, nor to authorize any company or individual to issue notes for circulation as money or currency.

Special laws not to be passed in certain specified cases.

Assembly to have no power to do certain acts.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the District shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within said District, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to all the restrictions and limitations imposed upon States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States; but all acts of the legislative assembly shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification by the Congress of the United States, and nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over said District in as ample manner as if this law had not been enacted.

Legislative power of the District to extend to what.

All acts subject to repeal, &c. by Congress.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office, which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was appointed or elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States shall be a member of the legislative assembly.

Members of assembly not to hold, &c. certain offices.

Certain persons not to be members of assembly.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall not have power to pass any ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, nor to tax the property of the United States, nor to tax the lands or other property of non-residents higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall lands or other property in said district be liable to a higher tax, in any one year, for all general objects, territorial and municipal, than two dollars on

Limit to power of assembly.

- every hundred dollars of the cash value thereof; but special taxes may be levied in particular sections, wards, or districts for their particular local improvements; nor shall said territorial government have power to borrow money or issue stock or bonds for any object whatever, unless specially authorized by an act of the legislative assembly, passed by a vote of two thirds of the entire number of the members of each branch thereof, but said debt in no case to exceed five per centum of the assessed value of the property of said District, unless authorized by a vote of the people, as *hereinafter* [hereinbefore] provided.
- Special taxes.** See § 14. *Ante*, p. 422.
- Borrowing money or issuing bonds.** SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the property of that portion of the District not included in the corporations of Washington or Georgetown shall not be taxed for the purposes either of improving the streets, alleys, public squares, or other public property of the said cities, or either of them, nor for any other expenditure of a local nature, for the exclusive benefit of said cities, or either of them, nor for the payment of any debt heretofore contracted, or that may hereafter be contracted by either of said cities while remaining under a municipal government not coextensive with the District.
- Property in Georgetown and Washington not to be taxed for certain purposes.** SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the property within the corporate limits of Georgetown shall not be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Washington, nor shall the property within the corporate limits of Washington be taxed for the payment of any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted by the corporation of Georgetown; and so long as said cities shall remain under distinct municipal governments, the property within the corporate limits of either of said cities shall not be taxed for the local benefit of the other; nor shall said cities, or either of them, be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the county outside of the limits thereof: *Provided*, That the legislative assembly may make appropriations for the repair of roads, or for the construction or repair of bridges outside the limits of said cities.
- Roads and bridges.** SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said legislative assembly to maintain a system of free schools for the education of the youth of said District, and all moneys raised by general taxation or arising from donations by Congress, or from other sources, except by bequest or devise, for school purposes, shall be appropriated for the equal benefit of all the youths of said District between certain ages, to be defined by law.
- Schools and school moneys.** SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the said legislative assembly shall have power to provide for the appointment of as many justices of the peace and notaries public for said District as may be deemed necessary, to define their jurisdiction and prescribe their duties; but justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any controversy in which the title of land may be in dispute, or in which the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars: *Provided, however*, That all justices of the peace and notaries public now in commission shall continue in office till their present commissions expire, unless sooner removed pursuant to existing laws.
- Justices of the peace and notaries public.** SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of said District shall remain as now organized until abolished or changed by act of Congress; but such legislative assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof, and conferring such additional jurisdiction as may be necessary to the due execution and enforcement of the laws of said District.
- Jurisdiction and duties.** SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a board of health for said District, to consist of five persons, whose duty it shall be to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and
- Those now in office to continue.**
- Judicial courts to remain, &c.**
- Practice thereof and jurisdiction.**
- Board of health. Appointment, powers and duties.**



enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly.

Board of health.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the offices and duties of register of wills, recorder of deeds, United States attorney, and United States marshal for said District shall remain as under existing laws till modified by act of Congress; but said legislative assembly shall have power to impose such additional duties upon said officers, respectively, as may be necessary to the due enforcement of the laws of said District.

Register of wills, recorder of deeds.  
Attorney and marshal.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the said legislative assembly shall have power to create by general law, modify, repeal, or amend, within said District, corporations aggregate for religious, charitable, educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and liabilities: *Provided,* That the powers of corporations so created shall be limited to the District of Columbia.

Corporations;

limited to the District.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly shall define by law who shall be entitled to relief as paupers in said District, and shall provide by law for the support and maintenance of such paupers, and for that purpose shall raise the money necessary by taxation.

Paupers.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly shall have power to provide by law for the election or appointment of such ministerial officers as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the laws of said District, to prescribe their duties, their terms of office, and the rate and manner of their compensation.

Ministerial officers.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, and other officers to be appointed pursuant to this act, shall, before they act as such, respectively, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said District, duly authorized to administer oaths or affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and all civil officers in said District, before they act as such, shall take and subscribe a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the District, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person administering the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterward the like oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law.

Governor, secretary, &c. to take oath or affirmation.

Oaths to be certified, &c.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and that the said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their actual attendance at the session thereof, and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, and a sergeant-at-arms may be chosen for each house;

Salaries of governor and secretary.

Pay of members of assembly.

Clerks and sergeant-at-arms.

Sessions of legislative assembly.

Disbursements of appropriations by Congress.

First session of legislative assembly.

Delegate to the House of Representatives.

Plurality to elect.

Constitution and laws to be in force in the District.

Disbursing of officers to give security approved by Secretary of Treasury.

Valuation of property of the United States in the District except, &c. to be made every five years, and return thereof made.

Valuation to be made by whom.

Board of public works.

and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. And the governor and secretary of the District shall, in the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress and intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semiannually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by the said legislative assembly of funds appropriated by Congress, for objects not especially authorized by acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia shall hold its first session at such time and place in said District as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years; who shall be a citizen of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and shall have the qualifications of a voter, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the House of Representatives, and shall also be a member of the committee for the District of Columbia; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at the time and places and be conducted in such manner as the elections for members of the House of Representatives are conducted; and at all subsequent elections the time and places and the manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly; and the Constitution and all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said District of Columbia as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the District of Columbia, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted to them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a valuation taken in the District of Columbia of all real estate belonging to the United States in said District, except the public buildings, and the grounds which have been dedicated to the public use as parks and squares, at least once in five years, and return thereof shall be made by the governor to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first day of the session of Congress held after such valuation shall be taken, and the aggregate of the valuation of private property in said District, whenever made by the authority of the legislative assembly, shall be reported to Congress by the governor: *Provided*, That all valuations of property belonging to the United States shall be made by such persons as the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, and under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the District of Columbia a board of public works, to consist of the governor, who



shall be president of said board; four persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and the others citizens and residents of the District, having the qualifications of an elector therein; one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of Georgetown, and one of said board shall be a citizen and resident of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They shall hold office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The board of public works shall have entire control of and make all regulations which they shall deem necessary for keeping in repair the streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers of the city, and all other works which may be intrusted to their charge by the legislative assembly or Congress. They shall disburse upon their warrant all moneys appropriated by the United States, or the District of Columbia, or collected from property-holders, in pursuance of law, for the improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers, and roads and bridges, and shall assess in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, upon the property adjoining and to be specially benefited by the improvements authorized by law and made by them, a reasonable proportion of the cost of the improvement, not exceeding one third of such cost, which sum shall be collected as all other taxes are collected. **They shall make all necessary regulations respecting the construction of private buildings in the District of Columbia, subject to the supervision of the legislative assembly.** All contracts made by the said board of public works shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the parties making the same, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the District; and said board of public works shall have no power to make contracts to bind said District to the payment of any sums of money except in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not until such appropriations shall have been made. All contracts made by said board in which any member of said board shall be personally interested shall be void, and no payment shall be made thereon by said District or any officers thereof. On or before the first Monday in November of each year, they shall submit to each branch of the legislative assembly a report of their transactions during the preceding year, and also furnish duplicates of the same to the governor, to be by him laid before the President of the United States for transmission to the two houses of Congress; and shall be paid the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each annually.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers herein provided for, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be paid by the United States by appropriations to be made by law as hereinbefore provided; and all other officers of said District provided for by this act shall be paid by the District: *Provided,* That no salary shall be paid to the governor as a member of the board of public works in addition to his salary as governor, nor shall any officer of the army appointed upon the board of public works receive any increase of pay for such service.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at any election hereafter held in the District of Columbia, any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be entitled to vote, or vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or opportunity to vote for himself or any other person, or by force, threats, menace, or intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of the District of Columbia from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise such right, or compel or induce, by any such means or otherwise, any

Board of public works, of whom to consist; Vol. xvii. p. 7.

term of office;

powers and duties. Streets and sewers.

Disbursement of moneys.

Betterments.

Private buildings.

Contracts.

Limit to power to contract.

Annual report.

Pay.

Officers appointed by the President to be paid by the United States. Other officers.

Proviso.

Penalty for illegal voting and illegal conduct at elections.

Penalty for illegal voting and illegal conduct at elections. officer of any election in said District to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any unlawful means induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to prosecution in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Charters of Washington and Georgetown repealed from June 1, 1871, and offices abolished. Levy court. Laws and ordinances to be in force until

Washington.

Georgetown

Special tax.

Charters and levy court continued for certain purposes.

Pending suits.

No election for mayor, &c. of Georgetown prior to June 1, 1871.

No taxes to be assessed by municipal authorities.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be repealed on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all offices of said corporations abolished at that date; the levy court of the District of Columbia and all offices connected therewith shall be abolished on and after said first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one; but all laws and ordinances of said cities, respectively, and of said levy court, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until modified or repealed by Congress or the legislative assembly of said District; that portion of said District included within the present limits of the city of Washington shall continue to be known as the city of Washington; and that portion of said District included within the limits of the city of Georgetown shall continue to be known as the city of Georgetown; and the legislative assembly shall have power to levy a special tax upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within the city of Washington for the payment of the debts of said city; and upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within the limits of the city of Georgetown for the payment of the debts of said city; and upon property, except the property of the government of the United States, within said District not included within the limits of either of said cities to pay any debts owing by that portion of said District: *Provided*, That the charters of said cities severally, and the powers of said levy court, shall be continued for the following purposes, to wit: For the collection of all sums of money due to said cities, respectively, or to said levy court; for the enforcement of all contracts made by said cities, respectively, or by said levy court, and all taxes, heretofore assessed, remaining unpaid; for the collection of all just claims against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court; for the enforcement of all legal contracts against said cities, respectively, or against said levy court, until the affairs of said cities, respectively, and of said levy court, shall have been fully closed; and no suit in favor of or against said corporations, or either of them, shall abate by reason of the passage of this act, but the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be no election holden for mayor or members of the common council of the city of Georgetown prior to the first day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, but the present mayor and common council of said city shall hold their offices until said first day of June next. No taxes for general purposes shall hereafter be assessed by the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or by said levy court. *And upon the repeal of the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown,*



the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, declared to be the successor of said corporations, and all the property of said corporations, and of the county of Washington, shall become vested in the said District of Columbia, and all fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures, which are now by law made payable to said cities, respectively, or said levy court, shall be paid to said District of Columbia, and the salaries of the judge and clerk of the police court, the compensation of the deputy clerk and bailiffs of said police court, and of the marshal of the District of Columbia shall be paid by said District: *Provided*, That the moneys collected upon the judgements of said police court, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of the judge and other officers of said court, and to the payment of the necessary expenses thereof, and any surplus remaining after paying the salaries, compensation, and expenses aforesaid, shall be paid into the treasury of the District at the end of every quarter.

District of Columbia to be the successor of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, &c. Fines and costs.

Salaries of judge and other officers of police court.

Surplus to be paid into the treasury.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXIII. — *An Act to change the Times for holding the district and circuit Courts of the United States at Erie, Pennsylvania.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after this date the July terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for the western district of Pennsylvania, at Erie, shall be commenced and held on and after the third Monday of July in each year; and the January terms of said court at the same place shall be commenced and held at Erie, Pennsylvania, on and after the second Monday in January of each year.

Terms of United States courts at Erie, Pa.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXIV. — *An Act to provide for the Apportionment of the Members of the legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the governor, chief justice, and United States attorney for the Territory of Colorado, on or before the first day of June next, to make an apportionment of the members of the council and house of representatives of the said Territory, among the several districts, for the election of members of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in ratio of its population, as near as may be, as ascertained by the census taken by authority of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

Apportionment of members of the legislative assembly of Colorado.

Ratio of population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said governor, chief justice, and United States attorney to make an official certificate showing the number of members of the council and house of representatives the several districts of said Territory are entitled [to] as apportioned under the provisions of this act, and file said certificate in the office of the secretary of said Territory, on or before the first day of July next, and said apportionment so made shall be held to be the proper and legal apportionment for the members of the next legislative assembly of the Territory of Colorado.

Official certificate of apportionment.

APPROVED, February 21, 1871.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act to repeal an Act of the Legislature of Wyoming Territory apportioning said Territory for Members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature.*

Feb. 21, 1871.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of Wyoming, entitled "An act apportioning

Apportionment act of legislature of Wyoming Ter-

## Gawler Times (SA : 1869 - 1873), Friday 8 November 1872, page 3

## THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

The decree of the German Parliament against the Jesuits is evidently not intended to be a *brutum fulmen*. They are really to be expelled from the new Empire, and great is the consternation of the whole *Gesuitanti* party, and indeed of Ultramontane prelates and the Ultramontane press throughout Europe. That the blow cannot now be averted appears to be quite understood, and there are indeed serious fears entertained that Catholic Governments like those of France and Austria may follow the example of the Protestant Cabinet of Berlin; indeed, the strictly Catholic Government of Bavaria had, many years ago, set them the example. The opposition accordingly now takes the form, not of petitions, but of protests; and as protesters have no directly practical aim, but simply desire to relieve their tortured feelings somewhat after the manner of the much-enduring Mrs. Gamp, when she declared, "Them's my sentiments," they may naturally allow themselves considerable latitude in the choice of language. It is not politic to swear at people whom you wish to influence, and it is at best a work of supererogation when you are going to knock them down. But if you have no chance of persuading, and cannot use your fists, there is a certain satisfaction in letting them know very distinctly what you think of their conduct, more especially if you can take the public into your confidence also. It appears from a manifesto just issued by the indignant Catholics—we hardly know whether to say of Elsass or Alsace—that this temptation has proved too strong for them, and the fire long kindling within has at length found outward vent. Our hesitation as to the nomenclature arises from the circumstance that while the *mandement* issued from the episcopal palace of Strasburg to all the parish priests in the diocese is in French, the accompanying protest, which they are requested to sign themselves, get signed by their congregations, and return at once to the Bishop's secretary is in German. It was perhaps thought best, in addressing heretics, to use an heretical tongue. However, the contents of the document are of more interest than the language and it certainly is not open to any imputation of mincing matters. What, then, are the essential points of the grievance alleged by the signatories?

They begin by observing that, if they kept silence while the Catholics of Germany were presenting monster petitions against the new law, it was not the silence of indifference. Most emphatically did they agree with the emphatic declarations of their brethren; and now that the obnoxious enactment has become a law of the Empire, they feel constrained in their "Catholic conscience" to put forth a solemn protest. The religious orders and congregations belong to the organism of

congregations belong to the organism of the Church, as the nobler members belong to the human body; which suggests a curious physiological inquiry as to the vitality of the ecclesiastical body in the ages when the nobler members were as yet non-existent. The founders of these orders "are the heroes of Christian faith and love," and the Church is always and everywhere their debtor. Their principles and their works are known to the world—rather too much so, some critics of the Jesuits might think. For the last twelve centuries they have been models of Christian faith and morality. The protesters go on to observe that the religious working among them are of their own flesh and blood, and that their interests and sympathies are bound up together. They then refer, in refutation of the plea that the law against the Jesuits is not directed against the Catholic Church, to the language of official and officious journals, full of abuse of the so-called "black company," of the Holy See, and of the freedom and unity of the Church. But it is not so much to repudiate these insults as to give testimony to truth and right that they lift up their voice. Their view may be expressed in a few words:—"We see in the law against the Jesuits an attack on the freedom of conscience, the freedom of the Catholic Church and on Catholic families. We indignantly protest against the carrying out of a law which injures and revolts two hundred million Catholics in their inmost and holiest feelings." A protest not very dissimilar in style and tone had been issued a month before, accompanied by a long-winded address to the Catholics of Germany, by the German Catholic Union, in which the new law is attacked on five different grounds. It is an injury to the Church which has approved the Jesuit Order, and a menace to all Catholics who agree with them in faith and morals; it is an infringement of personal liberty; it is an act of ingratitude towards those who have given heroic proofs of courage and self-devotion; it is a violation of public opinion; and lastly it is a disturbance of religious and national security. The address expatiates on several other topics, including the Old Catholic movement, which is sharply denounced, and includes an elaborate, but somewhat ambiguous, exposition of the true relations of Church and State, quite open to an interpretation in accordance with Boniface VIII's famous Bull *Unam Sanctam*, about the Two Swords.

We are not going to enter on a discussion here as to the abstract justice or injustice of the new law. Sir Robert Peel is probably singular among politicians who are not fanatics in wishing to see a similar treatment applied to the Jesuits in England. But Germany is not England; and the German Jesuits, if they are not much belied, differ considerably from their brethren here. Be that as it may, however, and whether or not the grounds of Prince Bismarck's policy are morally and politically adequate for its justification, it



## Gawler Times (SA : 1869 - 1873), Friday 8 November 1872, page 3

These discharges policy are morally and politically adequate for its justification, it strikes us that some of the grounds of protest urged against it are not very happily selected. One might perhaps observe that what the Catholic Union calls "an attack on a defenceless band of scarcely two hundred priests," even supposing it to be arbitrary and unjust, is hardly equivalent to an outrage on the Catholic Church, and a menace to all her children. But, in fact, there is a far more serious *lacuna* in their statement of the case. As long as the Alsatian protest confines itself to a general glorification of the merciful and heroic deeds of religious orders during the last twelve hundred years, during three-fourths of which time the Jesuits were not in existence, they are on comparatively safe ground. There may be a reverse to the picture certainly, and regulars and seculars have not always, if history may be trusted, been on quite such affectionate terms of intimacy as appears to be the case at this moment. Still, on the whole, the great religious orders were a powerful instrument of good in the middle ages, and their services to literature and civilization as well as to religion ought never to be forgotten. But with them the German Empire is waging no contest. When the protesters claim an entire solidarity with the "maxims and works" of the incriminated communities, they must be presumed to refer chiefly, if not exclusively, to the particular Society which is the object of adverse legislation. Now, even supposing that there were, as there are not, 200,000,000 Roman Catholics in the world, is it exactly correct to say that they all feel their innermost and holiest feelings outraged by any sort of attack on the Jesuits? At the time of their suppression in 1773 we are told that the feeling on the subject was a mixed one, and that, if they had bitter assailants, they had also fanatical adherents. But there can be little doubt that Clement XIV. carried with him the general suffrage of the Catholic public, as he certainly had the unanimous support of the Catholic Governments in the step he took. And it is

with Church or no, they approved themselves to the "Catholic conscience" of Europe; and if Pascal found general applause in exposing a vicious theory of morals, the universal suspicion of every Catholic Government supplied strong presumptive evidence that his criticism was directed against no mere speculative errors. The "freedom of conscience and of Catholic families" which are now invoked in their defence are not the interests which they were then supposed especially to represent. And the case of Poland, already referred to, even if it stood alone, would go far to prove that their presence has not always been the surest guarantee of national "quiet and security." But it does not stand alone. No Englishman can forget that the Jesuits were seriously implicated in some at least of the conspiracies during Elizabeth's reign, and, after leaving a broad margin for the fancies or exaggerations of Protestant alarmists, it still remains true that they did much behind the scenes to foment the religious and political embroilments of the reign of Charles I. In France their political influence was of course as notorious as it was, for a time, almost absolute. We do not refer to these matters with any desire to stir up an anti-Jesuit crusade, or even with any intention of pronouncing on the wisdom of the recent legislation against them in Germany. But it does prove clearly that there is—to use the terminology of the logic books—a notable *ignoratio elenchi* in the vindications and protests which are being issued with a rather suspicious uniformity. That any cure in France or Germany would care to decline the "request" of his bishop to sign a petition or protest on any subject under the sun is highly improbable, but the signatures can hardly be taken as a safe index of even clerical opinion. And what the general result would be of polling the Catholic laity, either in Germany or elsewhere, as to the devotion to Jesuit principles and interests, there can, we should imagine, be very little doubt.

remarkable that the one country in Europe where the dispossessed Order found a welcome and a home was schismatical Russia. Catherine II. had gained too much by the religious dissensions which they had studiously fomented in Poland not to be grateful, and they readily accepted her invitation to settle, with their belongings, in a country where the Pope had no power; and there they remained—of course dropping the name, but retaining the reality of a religious order—till Pius VII. recalled them into active service. The maxims and deeds which had drawn on them this summary chastisement from the supreme authority of their Church did not altogether approve themselves to the "Catholic conscience" of