KAHOE.
eautiful full blooded horse
UCKAHOE,
k the 1st premium last fall
aston Cattle Show, will be
uing season at the follow-
ur Dollars the single leap
ng's chance and Twelve
mare in foal; Fifty Cents
Groom.
eautiful grey, full fifteen
high; sired by Governor
horse Silver Heels, out
-Gallant Mare.
e in Easton on Monday,
esday, the 17th, 18th and
e Trappe the remainder
nton on Monday, Tuesday
the following week, and
e week at the subscriber's
elight," head of Wye, and
the above stands, on the
alternately once in two
to commence the 17th
he 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.

ATED STALLION
efferson,
l stand the ensuing Sea-
mmencing on 25th March,
ding on the 25th of June)
ton, Denton, Trappe and
efferson was sired by the
bay Exile, out of an Ea-
y strain is not superior to
purpose except the turf,
and writers of England,
r an illusion which one or
t removed. In the Sport-
1827, will be found the
m the first writer in Eng-
Durham altogether a very
e Farmers ride good horses
hich they breed themselves
with the Cleveland bay,"
Cleveland bay strain "Old
descripts to the contrary
or the particulars of Tom
, terms, &c. see his Bills.
PHILIP WALLIS.

r's Notice.
NS in arrears for county
for the years 1826 and
y solicited to make im-
as no further indulgence
the first day of February
middle of that month all
due from the Collector,
e to the different persons
gainst the county for the
nd after that time I shall
and execute every per-
is in arrears for county
d I must take to prevent
aims against the county
executing myself, which
y threatened to do, as
it in their power.
PENCER, Collector.

OTICE.
of Caroline county, has
administration with the
the personal estate of
ughlett, deceased, late of
—All persons indebted to
by Judgement, Bond,
are requested to come
the same without delay.
ving Claims against the
ested to produce the same
or settlement.
HUGHLETT, Ex'rx.
Richard Hughlett, dec'd.
Jan. 26

Sale
arm known by the name o
ng on Treadhaven Creek,
n, about six miles from said
about nine by land—It is
ounded by water, and two
fence will enclose the said
he shores abound in the
, as to improving the pro-
high state of improvement
n this farm two hundred &
ere will be about one hun-
ushels of Wheat seeded on
all; there is but few situ-
er to excel it—Fish, Oys-
their season, are plenty;
no better shooting ground
y person wishing to pur-
ion, can now suit himself
sion at Newyear's Day—for
apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
3.

Rent
ENSUING YEAR,
Story Frame Dwelling
th the Garden and Improve-
onging to the same, situate
on Street, lately occupied
r. For terms apply to Jo-
re, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.
or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
22.

& SHOES.
BER having just returned
ore with a handsome and
f MATERIALS in his line
invites his friends and the
o give him a call and view
hopes from his long expe-
mination to pay the strictest
ss he will be able to render
n.
sposed to purchase boots
all as he will turn his atten-
arly to that part of the busi-
himself that he can furnish
some and as good boots as
r else where.
's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.

rate's Blanks
AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown:" RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1828. NO. 11.

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Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

LIST OF LAWS

PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1827.

No. 1. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to change and repeal so much of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the division of Queen-Anne's county into election districts.

2. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into six separate election districts.

3. An act to make public a road therein mentioned.

4. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington & George-town.

5. An act to confirm the name of Lufkin Tall Traverse, alias Lufkin Tall, of Dorchester county.

6. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads, passed December session 1826, chap. 10.

7. An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Dorchester county.

8. An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Dorchester county.

9. An act to confirm and make valid the names of George Washington Brown, and Edward Lewis Brown, of Harford county

10 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church in the county of Baltimore, passed at November session 1800, chapter 14

11. An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court.

12 An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Monokin river, and its several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

13 An act for the further relief of Edward Alexander, of Cecil county

14 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for building a bridge over the North-west Fork of the Nanticoke river, in Caroline county, at or near a place called and known by the name of The Old Bloomery, and for other purposes therein named, passed at December session 1826.

15 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments, passed December session 1818, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven

16. An act to fix the compensation of judges and clerks of elections in and for Dorchester county.

17. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1815, chapter eighty-two

18. An act to confirm the proceedings of the justices of the levy court of Somerset county

19 An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, so that each election district, and the city of Annapolis, may have one member.

20 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the establishment of Vestries for each Parish in this state.

21. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the opening of Monument-street in the city of Baltimore.

22 An act to correct an error in an act passed at December session 1826, for the benefit of Hester Whitaker, and others, the heirs and representatives of Alexander Whitaker, deceased.

23. An act to ascertain and settle the salaries of the members of the executive council for the present year.

24. An act to repeal a supplement passed at December session 1824, and a supplement passed at December session 1825, to an act passed at May session 1803, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county.

25. An act for the division of Queen-Anne's county into election districts.

26. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the opening of Euson-street in the city of Baltimore

27. An act for the relief of Francina Matthews of Cecil county.

28. An act to revive an act passed at November session 1811, chapter 153, and to repeal an act passed at December session 1826, chapter 144, concerning the town of Salisbury in Somerset and Worcester counties.

29. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state, passed at December session 1824, chapter 53.

30. An act to authorise Joshua W. Massey, of Queen Anne's county, to convey the land therein mentioned.

31. An act to authorise the building a bridge across the south branch of the Patapsco river, from a point on the land of Richard Cromwell, to a point on the opposite shore, on the land of William Krebs.

32. An act relating to the county tax in the city of Baltimore.

33. An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek, in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill.

34. An act for the preservation of the navigation of the rivers Transquakin and Chicknamacomico, in Dorchester county.

35. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, passed at December session 1816.

36. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member.

37. A further additional supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

38. An act for re-establishing a road and landing at a place commonly called The Ship Yard, in Kent county.

39. An act to empower the levy court of Kent county to grant relief to indigent persons of said county.

40. An act to fix the compensation of supervisors of the public roads in Prince George's county.

41. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased, passed December session 1825, chapter 217.

42. An act to provide for the making the several turnpike roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned.

43. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

44. An act to authorise the several courts in this state to appoint surveyors in certain cases.

45. An act to promote education in Frederick.

46. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the establishment and support of public free schools, in the first election district of Baltimore county.

47. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state.

48. An act to make valid a certain deed of manumission.

49. An act to relieve the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace Turnpike Company from paying the levy court of Harford county for a county road.

50. An act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts.

51. An act to repeal an act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1826, chapter 260, so far as it relates to Calvert and Baltimore counties.

52. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act authorising the commissioners of Charles-town, in Cecil county, to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose therein mentioned.

53. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Hardikin, of Dorchester county.

54. An act to incorporate the Elkton and Susquehanna Bridge Turnpike Company.

55. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Calvert county.

56. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, chapter 110.

57. An act to divorce Augustus J. T. Geraud, & Mary Ann his wife, of the city of Baltimore.

58. An act to provide for condemning and opening an alley in the city of Baltimore as a public highway.

59. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a society for the maintenance & education of poor female children, by the name of The Benevolent Society of the city and county of Baltimore, passed at November session 1799, chapter forty four.

60. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to change the names of the Bank of Westminster and Office of Pay and Receipt, to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Frederick county, and to locate said bank at Frederick city, with a branch at Westminster.

61. An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

62. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session, 1809.

63. An act for the benefit of William W. Whittington, Charlotte Whittington, John R. Whittington, and Robert H. Whittington, the infant children and heirs at law and representatives of William Whittington, late of Worcester county, deceased.

64. An act to extend to Worcester county the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, an act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes.

65. An act authorising Thomas J. Mann to convey certain lands to David Webb, and Mary his wife.

66. An act to incorporate the Lanvale Manufacturing Company.

67. An act respecting Naturalization.

68. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for founding an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of The University of Maryland.

69. An act to incorporate the Neptune Insurance Company.

70. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

71. An act authorising the recording a deed from Daniel Schnebly, late Sheriff of Washington county, to Emanuel Newcomer.

72. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

73. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Alfred H. Dashiell, and others of the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1826, chapter 163.

74. An act for the relief of Aquilla Beall, clerk of Prince George's county.

75. An act to incorporate The Female Penitents' Refuge in the city of Baltimore.

76. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for draining the right prong of a branch in Queen Anne's county, known by the name of the Andover Branch.

77. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Kent county.

78. An act for the relief of Thomas D. Singleton.

79. An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen and churchwardens & the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset Parish, in Somerset county.

80. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the city of Baltimore.

81. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Harford county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

82. An act to open and lay out certain streets, lanes and alleys, in Westminster, Frederick county.

83. An act to settle and determine the compensation of judges and clerks of elections in Baltimore county.

84. An act for the appointment of trustees for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Gorsuch, late of Baltimore county.

85. A further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

86. An act to incorporate the Westminster Savings Institution.

87. An act to continue in force, an act passed at December session 1823, chapter 185, entitled, an act to repair the highways & bridges in certain parts of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

88. An act for the relief of Gabriel Isaacs, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore.

89. An act to establish an Academy in the town of Denton in Caroline county.

90. An act to authorise George Parker, sen. of Somerset county, to remove a negro boy from the state of Delaware to this state.

91. An act relative to the Inspection of Tobacco.

92. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned, passed at December session 1815, chapter 190.

93. An act for the opening and extension of Lombard street in the city of Baltimore.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ARISTOCRACY,

OR

JACKSON VS. THE POOR MAN'S RIGHTS.

From the Kentucky Reporter

In the contest for high and distinguished office, it is customary to scrutinize with care and deliberation the public conduct and qualifications of the candidates. This custom has been enforced with great rigour towards the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. It is but fair that his competitor be subjected to a candid examination.

I propose to examine the records of the proceedings of the Tennessee Convention, in which General Jackson acted a conspicuous part. I submit the following as the result of these enquiries:

EXTRACTS.

From the "Journal of the proceedings of a convention, began and holden at Knoxville, on the 11th day of January, 1796, for the purpose of forming a constitution, or form of Government for the permanent government of the people."

The members from Davidson county to said convention were "John McNairy, ANDREW JACKSON, James Robertson, Thomas Hardiman and Joel Lewis.

"TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1796. On motion of Mr. Robertson resolved, that, there be appointed "a committee of two members from each county to draft a constitution, &c." and Messrs. McNairy and Jackson were appointed on said committee for the county of Davidson" [See page 6.]

"WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th. The committee reported a draft of a Constitution." [See p. 12]

According to this draft, persons who *deny the being* of a God, and *future rewards and punishments*, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, were entitled to take and hold office in Tennessee; atheists, deists and all were eligible to office in the State, and none were excluded on account of their deism or atheism.

"MONDAY Feb. 1st 1796 Mr. Doherty moved and was seconded by Mr. Roan, that the following be inserted as a section of the constitution: "No person who publicly denies the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, or the Divine authority of the Old and New Testament, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State." Which, was agreed to. [See p. 27]

Mr. Carter then moved, and was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that the words "or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament" be struck out, which was objected to; whereupon the yeas and nays were called upon by Mr. Doherty, and seconded by Mr. Spencer Clack and are as follows;

"Yeas—Messrs. McNairy, JACKSON, &c.
Nays—Craig, Greenway," &c.

And the same was not struck out, altho' the General voted to strike it out. [See p. 17]

But three days afterwards, to wit:

"On Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1796—Mr. Rhea moved, and was seconded by Mr. Clairborn that the same words, "or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament" in 2d section of the 8th article, be struck out, which was agreed to—whereupon the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Doherty and seconded by Mr. Galbreath, which are as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. McNairy, JACKSON, Robertson, Hardiman, Lewis, Berry, Henderson, Cocke, Mitchell, Outlaw, Claiborn, J. Shelby, Walton, W. Douglass, Smith, Bryan, Buckenham, Ford, Fort, W. Prince, Handley, Carter, and Stewart—27.

Nays—Messrs. Craig, Greenway, Black, Glass, Houston, Frazier, Brooks, Rankin Galbraith, Baker, M'Minn, Anderson Doherty, Roddye, Roan, Rutledge, Gammon, White, Adair, Crawford, Wear, S. Clack, J. Clack, Johnson, Tipton and Taylor.—26—[See p. 32.

And so the said words were stricken out, and then the residue of the 2d section of the 8th article, read as follows: '*No person who publicly denies the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State*"—whereupon General Jackson made the following motion, to-wit:

"FRIDAY Feb. 5th—It was then moved by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell, "that the second section of the 8th article be struck out—[to wit, the section aforesaid] which was negatived.

"It was then moved by Mr. Lewis and seconded by Mr. Rhea, to strike out the word "publicly," in the said 2d section of the 8th article; which was agreed to."

This left the section as it is printed above in italics. [p. 34]

From this it appears, that Gen. Jackson is of opinion, that the atheists and deists, ought to be permitted to hold civil offices in Tennessee.

It would seem therefore that he is in favor of *running down* the power of the Lord; and it will be seen presently that he was in favor of *running up* the power of the Land; so as to create *freehold distinctions* and *freehold qualifications*—so as to give the *rich & well born*, the control over the poor; and so as to exclude the latter from their equal rights with the former. Let any honest man read the following proceedings in Convention, and then say, if he can, that freeholders, i. e. land holders, and non-land holders, were put upon an equal footing by Gen. Jackson in Tennessee.

The 3d article of the Constitution of Tennessee, as reported by the Committee of which Gen. Jackson was a member, is as follows:

SEC. 1. "ALL freemen of the age of 21 years and upwards, *possessing a freehold in the county where he may vote*, and being an inhabitant of this state; and all freemen who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state, six months, immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General assembly, for the county in which they shall respectively reside." [See Journal of Convention, p. 13.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 1796—Mr Cocke moved, and was seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the 4th section of the 1st article, [that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, who has not resided three years in the state, and one in the county immediately preceding his election, and shall have attained the age of 21 years, and at the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess in the county which he represents, not less than 200 acres of land,"] be struck out, for the purpose of inserting the following:

"That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, who has not resided three years in the state and one in the county, immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his own right, in the county which he represents not less than 200 acres of land, and shall have attained to the age of 21 years," which was agreed to. [See page 29]

The yeas and nays were not called for on this motion, but as it was seconded by General Jackson, he was of course in favor of it. According to the clause struck out, any person 'possessed" of land as a tenant or otherwise, would be eligible, and could be voted for as a representative of the county, where he was so possessed of land as tenant, &c. but by the provisions inserted in lieu of it, none but a person possessed of 200 acres of land in his own right, in fee simple, in the county which he offers to represent, can be voted for, or be eligible: and of course *General Jackson is of opinion that no person is fit to represent a county, unless he is possessed of 200 acres of land in HIS OWN RIGHT. All are excluded from the privilege of serving their country, or aspiring to the representative office, whatever may be their merits, unless they hold 200 acres of land by an absolute title in their own right.*

The General had the property qualification made as strong as he could in the Committee which drafted the Constitution, and then had its strength increased in the House; and of course he was in favor of a property qualification in Tennessee—and carried the distinction as far as he could, with the assent of the other members of the Convention.

The constitution of Tennessee was at length finished, and contains the following sections, all of which General Jackson voted for and supported in convention. The tendency of his votes was in favor of even a stronger 'landed' qualification, than the provisions retained.

The 3d section of the 2d article, in speaking of Governor, says: "He shall be at least 25 years of age, and possess a FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 200 ACRES OF LAND," &c.

The 7th section of the 1st article, is as follows, viz.

"That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, unless he shall have resided three years in the state, and one year in the county immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his OWN RIGHT, in the county which he represents, not less than TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, and shall have attained to the age of 21 years"

The 1st section of the 3d article has the following provisions:

"Every freeman of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every freeman being an inhabitant of any county in the state six months preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which he shall reside.

From the foregoing provisions it will be seen,

1. That General Jackson, in forming a "permanent government" for the people of Tennessee, did advocate and support the odious and aristocratic principle that none but *landholders* are fit to wield the Legislative and Executive power of the Commonwealth.

2 That he has by his voice created an odious and aristocratic distinction in the voters, by allowing landholders (or the rich and well-born) to vote in any county where he holds land; while the poor man is confined to one county, six months, before he can vote.

In all countries we find the greatest patriots and sages extremely poor. They devote their lives and services to the public and neglect to heap up riches. Socrates employed his whole time in instructing the Athenians—Aristides, after a long life devoted to his country, died in extreme poverty. According to Gen. Jackson's notions, these men would have been excluded from all participation in the public councils, because they were poor. It has been the boast of our government, that MERIT, not riches, elevated a man to office. Let the people look upon these things and ponder seriously—reflect well before they act.

INVESTIGATOR.

Lexington, May 25th 1827.

SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT.

Repeated testimony is borne, by the most enlightened public writers of Europe in favor of the superiority of our free Institutions, and the moral integrity of the government. It is as flattering as just—without reference to *party names*. The following instance we copy from the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 8th January:—

"The arrival of the American President's Message about the time of the discussion in our Common Council concerning the admission of reporters to the meetings of the Dock Committee, suggests to us a comparison not very favourable to the wisdom of our townsmen, between the mode of transacting public business in the United States and in some of the Corporations of England. Mr. ADAMS is able to make the grateful acknowledgment for his country, that "as large and liberal a portion of enjoyment has been mingled in its cup, as the "indulgence of heaven has, perhaps, ever 'granted to the imperfect state of man upon 'earth," and we think every man acquainted with the state of different nations will allow that there is no country in the world more prosperous, or bearing more unequivocal marks of an honest wise and good government, than the United States of America Now that which (besides its general prosperity) distinguishes the republic above all other countries is, the perfect openness and publicity in the proceedings of the government and of all public bodies the absolute accountability of such bodies to their constituents, the people, and the free and beneficial operation of public opinion on their acts The President's Message is crowded with facts relative to every department of the national affairs—foreign, commercial, diplomatic, civil, military, naval, financial, even down to the projects of roads and canals. No negotiation appears too delicate to be conceal ed; no financial operation or public bargain has the slightest veil thrown over it. All is open because all is honest; and what is more useful to observe, all is honest, because all is open. Experience is there proving every day, that public superintendence is the best safeguard for the virtue and the strongest incentive to the diligence of public functionaries."

The following extract is part of the London Morning Chronicle's commentary on the Message of President Adams, on the 4th December last.

"We refer our readers to another part of our Paper, for the Message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the first Session of the Twentieth Congress. It is a plain Statesmanlike Document, embracing all those points in the foreign and domestic policy of the people, respecting which they are entitled to expect information from the persons whom they depute to the management of their affairs.

"Government is a very simple affair in the United States. As there are many persons in this country who required the information, we shall repeat Mr. Quincy Adams's notions, with respect to the purposes for which Government is instituted. "To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate the sources and to direct in their most effective channels the streams which contribute to the public weal are the purposes for which Government was instituted" Now no person in this country, or indeed in any country on this side the Atlantic, would ever have dreamt of connecting such purposes with Government. Government, with us, means that mere science which supplies a particular caste or class with colourable pretexts for extracting from the industry of the community, for the separate benefit of the particular caste or class, as much as can be taken from that community without putting its patience to so severe a trial as might endanger the safety of the takers.

Government, in the American sense of the word, it is a very simple affair indeed and it is totally free from mysteries; because any man can understand whether money is expended for preserving, improving and perpetuating the sources, and directing, in their most effective channels, the streams which contribute to the public weal. But Government, in the European sense, is a very different affair indeed If those for whose sakes the money is raised could take it directly, then government might be sufficiently simple; but then it is necessary that there should be colourable pretexts for obtaining the money. It is necessary that certain appearances should be kept—that the public should appear to consent to all that is done—that numerous bodies representing the public should be made instrumental in various ways to the movement of the political machinery, all of which

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