

Washburn Aug 1894

Hon & Dear Sirs

In Bystander's notes of Aug 11  
I notice a mention of political parties.  
At the adoption of the U.S.  
constitution, the division of the  
two parties was quite marked  
and sharply antagonistic; in 1785  
Thomas Jefferson was Minister to  
France and associated with Cond-  
orcet and D'Alembert and others  
of the Jacobinie school he became  
somewhat Jacobinie in his  
opinions and sympathies —

At the adoption of the U.S. constitution  
one party claimed that the constitution  
was adopted by the people voting  
as people; Jefferson opposed the  
adoption of the constitution but if

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adopted it was adopted by the state voting as a state and a state having a right to vote itself into the union had the right to vote itself out of the union. Jefferson wrote what are known as the resolutions of 1789; in those resolutions that pestilent political heresy, "State Sovereignty" is taught most plainly and positively, and the outcome of the teaching of that doctrine of "State Sovereignty" was nullification Secession and rebellion.

George Washington was accused of being a monarchist and of planning to make himself a king; the parties had their representative men, on one side were Gen Washington Alexander Hamilton John Adams John Jay and Chief Justice Elsworth these men believed in a real

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national government and the legislative enactments of the national legislature were the supreme law of the nation.

On the other the representative men, <sup>were</sup> Jefferson Burr Patrick Henry and others who believed that state sovereignty was the right basis of government; Washington while he was president had much trouble caused by the Jacobin influence of which Jefferson was the embodiment. John Adams succeeded Washington as president he held the office for one term only he was defeated for a second term by the slanderous falsehoods of Jefferson and his partisans; Madison was not a state sovereignty man; the war with England was the most important event of Madisons administration. The party lines had become somewhat

4 dim so that Mr Monroes administration was termed the era of good feeling

Monroe appointed John Quincy Adams secretary of state and he held that office during both terms of Monroe's administration.

Mr Adams was a potent factor in the policy of Monroe's administration; what is known as the "Monroe doctrine" was a suggestion of Mr Adams —

John Quincy Adams was the next president, and though Mr Adams was confronted by an extensive wide spread unscrupulous thoroughly organized and bitter opposition making it exceedingly difficult for Mr Adams; yet for wisdom and ability Mr Adams administration was a model one. —

At the presidential election in 1828 John Quincy Adams was the candidate of one party

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and Andrew Jackson was the candidate of the other party; all sorts of slanderous falsehoods against Mr Adams were circulated broadcast over the U.S., as a result of these slanders Jackson was elected president by a decided majority; to describe the several administrations from Jacksons to Lincolns would exceed the limits of this paper suffice it to say that parties from the commencement of Mr Adams administration to the present time have been distinctly marked and sometimes bitter in their opposition to each other.

One much needed reform is that the tyranny of partisanship should be broken. Of the multiplicity of those organizations claiming to be political parties there is none

6 of them broad enough to  
meet the necessities of the  
government of the U.S. only;  
the Republican; and the  
Republican party has sadly  
failed in some of its duties  
the past eight or ten years  
If my scribbling is an impertinence  
please pardon the impertinence

With kindly regard and  
sincere respect

I am yours

S. L. Bangs

Washburn Illinois