

1 | Reading Notes

1.1 | Anti-fed 22

1.1.1 | Believes that the constitution is fundamentally powerless on trade

It does not appear that the embarrassments of our trade will be removed by the adoption of this Constitution.

1.1.2 | Believes that the force that seems to be required in the constitution is too heavy

Provided a uniform commercial system was adopted, and each State felt its agreeable operations, we should have but little occasion to exercise force.

1.1.3 | Claims that the constitution takes too little (the "wims" of the legislature) to raise force, and that the careful deliberation of the Articles would be more appropriate

capacities shall say the common good requires it. But to trust this power in the hands of a few men delegated for two, four and six years, is complimenting the ambition of human nature too highly, to risk the tranquility of these States on their absolute determination.

1.1.4 | Debt and military should still be supported by each state, and the federal gov'm't only works to organize and delegate debt

That the Legislature of each state, instruct their delegates in Congress, to frame a treaty of AMITY for the purposes of discharging each state's proportion of the public debt

1.1.5 | Believes that anti-federalistic sentiments prevent unnecessary overhead

Should we adopt this plan, no extraordinary expenses would arise, and Congress having but one object to attend, every commercial regulation would be uniformly adopted

1.2 | Fed 10

1.2.1 | Claims that pure democracy is susceptible to factioning

I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction..

1.2.2 | Believes that small groups would eventually come to deadlock and not have any majority interest

Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens, or if such a common motive exists.

1.2.3 | **Believes that each separate branch "dept." of government should have separate, independent goals**

It is evident that each department Should have a will of its own;

1.2.4 | **Believes that each branch should be also authoritatively independent**

It is equally evident, that the members of each department should be as little dependent as possible on those of the others.

1.2.5 | **Because legislature is more powerful than others, it itself should be divided**

The remedy for this inconveniency is to divide the legislature into different branches; and to render them, by different modes of election and different principles of action, as little connected with each other as the nature of their common functions and their common dependence on the society will admit.

1.2.6 | **Segregation of society helps prevent minority voice diminishment**

the society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests, and classes of citizens, that the rights of individuals, or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority.

1.3 | **Fed 54**

1.3.1 | **Slaves should count as people**

is no less evidently regarded by the law as a member of the society, not as a part of the irrational creation; a

1.3.2 | **Treating states as not men actually causes a lot more inconsistency as their status could be bent to the will of the situation**

Could it be reasonably expected, that the Southern States would be as which considered their slaves in some degree were to be the tariff of reasonably in a system, men, when led to consider them in burdens were to be imposed, but refused to consider them in the same light, when advantages were to be conferred?

1.3.3 | **New federal system more efficient**

Under the proposed Constitution, the federal acts will take effect without the necessary intervention of the individual states