

quell a riot somewhere in his county. The federal judge is by the general law a part of the posse of the state sheriff. Would the judge abandon major duties to perform lesser ones? Again: The court of Orleans or Maine commands by subpoenas the attendance of all the judges of the supreme court. Would they abandon their posts as judges, and the interests of millions committed to them, to serve the purpose of a single individual? The leading principle of our constitution is the independence of the legislature, executive and judiciary, of each other, and none are more jealous of this than the judiciary. But would the executive be independent of the judiciary if he were subject to the commands of the latter, and to imprisonment for disobedience, if the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post, keep him constantly trudging from north to south and east to west, and withdraw him entirely from his constitutional duties?"

A striking exemplification of the force of this argument, says Morse, would probably soon have been fur-

nished had not Burr escaped from a trial in Ohio by forfeiting his bonds and fleeing abroad. For the president would surely have been summoned to that trial also, and if he had obeyed the summons would have been kept far from the seat of government, in a then very inaccessible region, at the moment when his presence was of exceptional importance at the capital. But the decision of Chief Justice Marshall was disregarded by the president and nothing more came of it, although the federalists used his conduct as a further support of their accusations of tyranny and injustice.

While no modern court or investigating body, save that of impeachment, is likely to summon a president, it is interesting to note that it has been done, that a great legal authority defended the right of the court in that respect and that it raised the question of the independence of the three branches of the government. It is still a very nice question for the lawyers.—Henry Barrett Chamberlin in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Chronology of Thomas Jefferson

Born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 13, 1743; death of his father, Peter Jefferson, August 17, 1757; entered William and Mary College, March, 1760; graduation, April 25, 1762; entered law office of George Wythe, April, 1762; admitted to bar, 1767; elected to Virginia house of Burgesses, March, 1769; marriage to Martha Wayles Skelton, January, 1772; birth of his first daughter, Martha, September 27, 1772; appointed surveyor of Albemarle county, October, 1773; birth of second daughter, Jane Randolph, April 3, 1774; elected deputy to continental congress, March, 1775; attends continental congress June 21, 1775; death of his mother March 31, 1776; appointed on committee to prepare Declaration of Independence, June 11, 1776; draft of Declaration reported, June 28, 1776; elected commissioner to France, September, 26, 1776; attends Virginia assembly, October, 1776; appointed on committee to revise Virginia laws, November 6, 1776; birth of son, May 28, 1777; death of son, June 14, 1777; birth of third daughter, Mary, August 1, 1778; elected governor of Virginia, June 1, 1780; re-elected governor of Virginia, November, June 1, 1780; fourth daughter born, November 3, 1780; resigns governorship, June 1, 1781; assembly orders investigation of his administration, June 5, 1781; appointed peace commissioner by continental congress, June 14, 1781; appointment declined, June 30, 1781; attends Virginia assembly, November 5, 1781; committee appointed to state charges against him, November 26, 1781; elected delegate to congress, November 30, 1781; voted thanks of assembly, December 12, 1782; daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, born, May 8, 1782; death of Mrs. Jefferson, September 6, 1782; appointed peace commissioner to Europe, November 12, 1782; appointment withdrawn, April 1, 1783; elected delegate to congress, June 6, 1783; elected chairman of congress, March 12, 1784; elected minister to France, May 7, 1784; arrived in Paris, August 6, 1784; elected French minister by congress, March 10, 1785; audience of French court, May 17, 1785; death of youngest daughter, Lucy, November, 1785; presented to George III at Windsor, March 22, 1786; made an LL. D. by Yale, October, 1786; made an LL. D. by

Harvard, June, 1788; prepares charter for France, June 3, 1789; nominated to be secretary of state, September 25, 1789; confirmed by senate, September 26, 1789; leaves France, October, 1789; at Monticello, December 24, 1789; accepts secretaryship of state February 13, 1790; marriage of daughter Martha to Thomas Mann Randolph, February 28, 1790; writes to Washington of intention to resign from cabinet, May 23, 1792; reconsiders resignation, January, 1793; offered French mission, February, 1793; resigns secretaryship of state, December 31, 1793; offered foreign mission, September, 1794; elected vice president, November 4, 1796; elected president of Philosophical Society, January, 1797; takes oath of office as vice president, March 4, 1797; marriage of Mary Jefferson to John Waynes Eppes, October 13, 1797; writes essay on study of Anglo-Saxon, October, 1798; drafts Kentucky resolutions, October, 1798; revises Madison's Virginia resolutions, November, 1798; plans University of Virginia, January 18, 1800; prepares parliamentary manual, February, 1800; republican caucus nominates Jefferson and Burr, May, 1800; congress begins to ballot for president, February 11, 1801; elected president, February 17, 1801; farewell address to senate, February 28, 1801; inauguration as president, March 4, 1801; Louisiana treaty signed at Paris, May 2, 1803; Louisiana treaty ratified, October 20, 1803; message on taking possession of Louisiana, January 18, 1804; re-elected president of United States, November, 1804; elected president of American Philosophical Society, January, 1807; signs bill to end slave trade, March 2, 1807; proposes to seize the Floridas, September 1, 1807; embargo act signed, December 22, 1807; repeal of embargo signed, March 1, 1809; retires from presidency, March 4, 1809; arrives at Monticello, March 17, 1809; resigns presidency of American Philosophical Society, November, 1814; congress passes bill to buy library, January, 1815; drafts Virginia protest, December 1825; executes will, March 16, 1826; declines invitation to Fourth of July celebration in Washington, June 24, 1826; writes last letter, June 25, 1826; death, July 4, 1826.

IN DIFFERENT TONGUES

A Danish paper compares "I love you" in many languages. Here are some of them—the Danish paper is our only authority for their correctness: The Chinaman says, "Uo ngai ni;" the Armenian, "Ge sirem ez hez;" the Arabian, very shortly, "Nehabeeck;" the Egyptian, similar,

"N'achkeb;" the Turk, "Sisi sevejorum," and the Hindoo, "Main tym ko pijar karyn." But overwhelming is the declaration of love of an Esquimaux, who tries to win the chosen one by the pleasing sound of the dainty little word, "Univifigssaerntduinaler-fimajungnarsigujak."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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