The principles of liberty and the principles of government (says another correspondent) are distinct things: Many understand the former, which are matters of feeling, who know nothing of the latter, which are objects of reflection and reason.—It must not surprize us, therefore, if a few ignorant people, headed by interested and designing men, should oppose the new federal government. When the union of parliaments took place between England and Scotland, a number of people in the west of Scotland were so far misled as to fly to arms to oppose it.—They were, however, easily persuaded to lay them down, and they soon perceived that the measure they armed themselves to oppose gave their country degrees of wealth, consequence and happiness, it never knew before. It is to be hoped the United States will set the world an example of the consistency of liberty with compound and vigorous governments. In every age liberty has declined and perished, no less under anarchy, or an excess of power lodged in the whole body of the people, than under simple monarchy, and aristocracy.

If just and free governments are favorable to morality, they must be agreeable to the will of God. It must, therefore, be the duty of good men to submit to, and support them. At the present important crisis, it is in a peculiar manner the duty of Ministers of the Gospel to inculcate submission to the powers which are to arise out of ourselves. In this way they will best check that idleness and licentiousness, which have been derived from the weakness of our governments, and which threaten, like a deluge, to wash away all the remaining religion and morality of our country.

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