CHAPTER V

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER MADISON


They served long who served well when Madison was President. Jefferson had rounded out forty years of service, and was succeeded by Madison who had thirty-three years of public service behind him when he took over the Presidency.

A graduate of Princeton, Madison was sent to the Virginia House of Burgesses by Orange County in 1776; defeated at the next election he was retained in service by the State by being made a member of the Governor's Council. From 1779 to 1781 he served in the Continental Congress, going thence to the Constitutional Convention after serving in the Annapolis Convention for which he was largely responsible and which called the Constitutional Convention. He was a member of Congress from its institution in 1789 until 1797 when state matters took him to the Virginia Legislature until 1801; then he was hurried to Washington to become Secretary of State which place he held the full eight years under Jefferson.

If ever a man earned the highest honor in the gift of his people Madison earned his Presidency. In every body in which he served, on every question of importance that came up he pulled the laboring oar. The "Father of the Constitution" in the inception and the making of it, he was hardly less so in the adopting of it. He embodied more of his ideas and more of his work than those of any other man, and his securing of its adoption by the Virginia Convention was vital to its success. He carried it through against the almost invincible Patrick Henry who had supporting him such men as George Mason, Benjamin Harrison, John Tyler and others. In addition he aided Hamilton carry it through in New York. All these tremendous labors and their successes are indubitably written in the records.

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With a mind as clear as a spring and as capacious as a great river he had an integrity of intellect and an honesty of character that won implicit confidence. Only the perverted minds of Randolph and Pickering and the thwarted ambitions of Burr could find matter for hate and abuse in the conduct and character of Madison.

If Jefferson was the great prophet of Democracy, Madison was his first and chief and well-beloved disciple. In their close association of more than half a century there seems never to have been a discordant thought to mar the perfection of their fellowship.

But Jefferson handed over to Madison a most difficult situation. England commanded the seas, Napoleon the continent of Europe. Responding to the demands of her merchants England was determined that neutral America should not take from them what they regarded as their own particular commerce. Napoleon was equally determined that no ports under his control should fare better than those of France. Between the upper and the Nether mill-stone was America ground. It was charged and in some instances proven that our flag was prostituted, in some parts of the ocean covering vessels belonging to one nation, in another those of another, and that our vessels sailed under various flags as circumstances demanded. The seizure of our ships and the hindrance of trade infuriated those interested, but the impressment of our seamen was an outrage hated by all except those Nov-Angilians (Pickering's pun on new Englishmen and New-Englishers) who came to favor Great Britain over the United States.

Our population in 1810 had grown to nearly 6,000,000 white and 1,350,000 colored, of which latter 186,000 were free, and most of this white increase was native born, and much of it living in the new states, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Jefferson's friendly treatment of the Indians and his treaties with them purchasing their lands had tremendously increased immigration westward. Already forward-looking Americans could see only the Pacific as our western boundary. Omitting Russia we already had the largest home domain of any occidental nation, and ours was a homogeneous population.

The constitutions of the new states and the changes in those of the old were already conforming to one American model, and the franchise slowly being broadened. State institutions and ideas were being harmonized into a national whole. Our occupations had grown in size and variety. The cotton gin had made
DECORATIVE DEPRESSION UNDER MARYON

THE STORY OF THE DECORATIVE PATTERN
DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER MADISON

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER MADISON

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DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER MADISON

There, the President vet the following the same house and it's

military, political, and economic affairs of the country. It can be seen that the President's role was more significant at this time.

As Madison continued his presidency, he faced numerous challenges. One of the major issues was the War of 1812, which saw the United States fighting against Britain and its allies.

In the face of these challenges, Madison demonstrated his dedication to the country and its people. He worked tirelessly to ensure the safety and prosperity of the nation.

The story of the Democratic Party under Madison is one of leadership and dedication to the principles of democracy and freedom. It is a testament to the strength and resilience of the American people.

The end.