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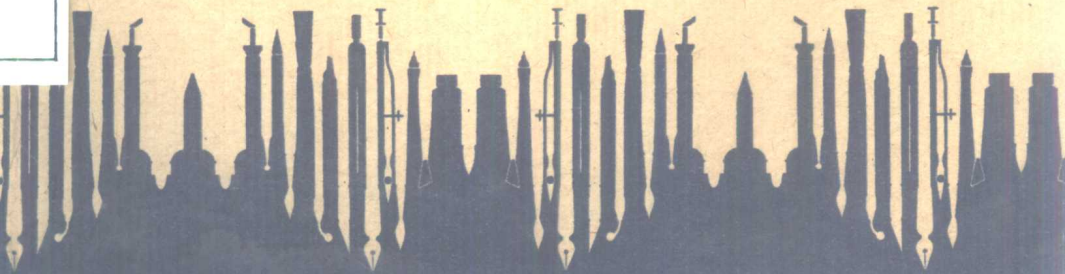
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The American Commonwealth

美利坚合众国（缩写本）

James Bryce

〔英〕詹姆斯·布赖斯



THE
AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH

ABRIDGED EDITION

For the Use of Colleges and High Schools

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
THE GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

JAMES BRYCE

AUTHOR OF "THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE," "TRANSCAUCASIA
AND ARARAT," ETC.

REVISED THROUGHOUT AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE

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出版说明

有史以来,无论东方西方,皆有这样一些人——他们仰望星空,环视人类,目极八荒,思接千载;他们探索真理,创立学说,预设问题,启迪众生。这样一种人,我们称之为人类精英;他们披发沥血写就的著述,我们视之为不朽经典。而正是这样的人和书,在影响和推进着全人类的整体进步。

在此之中,毫无疑问,西方文化迥异于中国传统文化。一个世纪前的先哲们,在国门初开之际,即深明此理,而将西学大量引入中国,对中国在 20 世纪的崛起和发展,确曾影响深远。然而,经典浩瀚,殊多沧海遗珠;虽有百年译述充栋,却仍多千秋巨著无觅于市。且译作虽佳,终不如原著之精准;而多语对照,则更能阐隐发幽,得前贤之精髓。因是,值此新世纪初年,我社为继承和弘扬世界文化遗产,促进中西文化交流和提高国人英文阅读水平,特推出“英语阅读文库”。

本文库呈完全开放状,不限时代,不限学科,不限国别,不限数量。凡中外知识界公认的名著皆可入选,所选皆为英文原版或他语英译之善本,旨在与国内业已出版的大批汉译名著交相辉映,并方便学子参照互读,丰富知识,拓宽视野,加深对西方历史与文化的理解。由于国际之别,众多原版好书国人买不到、借不到甚或买不起。本文库则尽量首选国内尚未推出且便于阅读的大众经典,精编精校,分批推出,意在让国人以国内版书价而拥有外版书,为后代求知者行一扇方便法门。

海南出版社

2001 年 4 月

PREFACE

THIS abridged edition of *The American Commonwealth* has been prepared to meet the wishes of a number of teachers in colleges and high schools, who think that parts of the complete work are either too difficult for their pupils, or are at any rate beyond the range of their requirements. I have accordingly omitted from the present volume most of the chapters or paragraphs which do not bear directly upon the Constitution and government of the United States or of the several States of the Union, as well as all the discussions of technical points of law, together with such observations on political questions or the attitude of political parties as seem out of place in a treatise of an educational character. Everything likely to be serviceable for the purposes of instruction has been retained. The corrections made in the last revised edition of the complete work have been inserted, and some others added, in order to bring the statements of fact (so far as possible) up to date.

In the task of selecting the parts to be retained, I have received most valuable assistance from my friend, Mr. Jesse Macy, Professor of Political Science in Iowa College, whose mastery of that subject, and long experience in teaching it, make him a specially competent judge of the comparative educational value, and comparative difficulty to a beginner, of the various parts of the book.

The American Commonwealth was originally written with a view to European rather than to American readers; and the reception it has had the good fortune to find in the United

States has been to me equally gratifying and unexpected. That reception encourages me to hope that this concise survey of the institutions of their country may prove helpful to young Americans, not only by interesting them in the study of the Constitution as a body of living principles, but also by stimulating in them a thoughtful patriotism, and quickening their sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them as the citizens of a mighty nation.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1896.

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

THIS new edition has been carefully revised throughout, and brought up to date as respects the principal events that have happened since A.D. 1897, as well as by the insertion of the figures of the census of 1900.

Much valuable help has been rendered in the revision by Mr. H. Addington Bruce, especially in the chapter which deals with the recently acquired transmarine possessions of the United States.

JANUARY 1st, 1906.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1789-1793	GEORGE WASHINGTON.
1793-1797	Re-elected.
1797-1801	JOHN ADAMS.
1801-1805	THOMAS JEFFERSON.
1805-1809	Re-elected.
1809-1813	JAMES MADISON.
1813-1817	Re-elected.
1817-1821	JAMES MONROE.
1821-1825	Re-elected.
1825-1829	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
1829-1833	ANDREW JACKSON.
1833-1837	Re-elected.
1837-1841	MARTIN VAN BUREN.
1841-1845	WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (died 1841).
	JOHN TYLER.
1845-1849	JAMES KNOX POLK.
1849-1853	ZACHARY TAYLOR (died 1850).
	MILLARD FILLMORE.
1853-1857	FRANKLIN PIERCE.
1857-1861	JAMES BUCHANAN.
1861-1865	ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
1865-1869	Re-elected (died 1865).
	ANDREW JOHNSON.
1869-1873	ULYSSES S. GRANT.
1873-1877	Re-elected.
1877-1881	RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.
1881-1885	JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD (died 1881).
	CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
1885-1889	(STEPHEN) GROVER CLEVELAND.
1889-1893	BENJAMIN HARRISON.
1893-1897	GROVER CLEVELAND.
1897-1901	WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
1901-1905	Re-elected (died 1901).
	THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
1905-	THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AREA, POPULATION, AND DATE OF ADMISSION OF THE STATES

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

		Ratified the Constitution.	Area in square miles. ¹	Population (1900).
Delaware . . .		1787	2,050	184,735
Pennsylvania . . .		1787	45,215	6,302,115
New Jersey . . .		1787	7,815	1,883,669
Georgia . . .		1788	59,475	2,216,331
Connecticut . . .		1788	4,990	908,420
Massachusetts . . .		1788	8,315	2,805,346
Maryland . . .		1788	12,210	1,188,044
South Carolina . . .		1788	30,570	1,340,316
New Hampshire . . .		1788	9,305	411,588
Virginia . . .		1788	42,450	1,854,184
New York . . .		1788	49,170	7,268,894
North Carolina . . .		1789	52,250	1,893,810
Rhode Island . . .		1790	1,250	428,566

STATES SUBSEQUENTLY ADMITTED, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ADMISSION

Vermont . . .		1791	9,565	343,641
Kentucky . . .		1792	40,400	2,147,174
Tennessee . . .		1796	42,050	2,020,616
Ohio . . .		1802	41,080	4,157,545
Louisiana . . .		1812	48,720	1,381,625
Indiana . . .		1816	36,350	2,516,462
Mississippi . . .		1817	46,810	1,551,270
Illinois . . .		1818	56,650	4,821,550
Alabama . . .		1819	52,250	1,828,697
Maine . . .		1820	33,040	694,466
Missouri . . .		1821	69,415	3,106,665

¹ According to census returns of 1900.

	Admitted.	Area in square miles.	Population (1900).
Arkansas	1836	53,850	1,311,564
Michigan	1837	58,915	2,420,982
Florida	1845	58,680	528,542
Texas	1845	265,780	3,048,710
Iowa	1846	56,025	2,231,853
Wisconsin	1848	56,040	2,069,042
California	1850	158,360	1,185,053
Minnesota	1858	83,365	1,751,304
Oregon	1859	96,030	413,536
Kansas	1861	82,080	1,470,495
W. Virginia	1863	24,780	958,800
Nevada	1864	110,700	42,335
Nebraska	1867	77,510	1,066,300
Colorado	1876	103,925	539,700
N. Dakota	1889	70,795	310,146
S. Dakota	1889	77,650	401,570
Montana	1889	146,080	243,329
Washington	1889	69,180	518,103
Wyoming	1890	97,890	92,530
Idaho	1890	84,800	161,772
Utah	1896	84,970	276,149

THE TERRITORIES

	Area.	Population in 1900.
District of Columbia	70	278,718
New Mexico	122,580	195,310
Arizona	113,020	122,931
Oklahoma	39,030	308,331
Indian Territory	31,400	392,000
Alaska	590,884	63,592
Hawaii	6,449	154,001

TRANSMARINE POSSESSIONS

	Area.	Population in 1900.
Porto Rico	3,435	953,243
Philippine Islands	119,542	7,635,426 ¹
Samoa Islands	81	6,100
Guam (in the Ladrone group)	201	9,000

¹ Census of 1902.

DATES OF SOME REMARKABLE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES AND UNITED STATES

- 1606 First Charter of Virginia.
- 1607 First Settlement in Virginia.
- 1620 First Settlement in Massachusetts.
- 1664 Taking of New Amsterdam (New York).
- 1759 Battle of Plains of Abraham and taking of Quebec.
- 1775 Beginning of the Revolutionary War.
- 1776 Declaration of Independence.
- 1781 Formation of the Confederation.
- 1783 Independence of United States recognized.
- 1787 Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.
- 1788 The Constitution ratified by Nine States.
- 1789 Beginning of the Federal Government.
- 1793 Invention of the Cotton Gin.
- 1803 Purchase of Louisiana from France.
- 1812-14 War with England.
- 1812-15 Disappearance of the Federalist Party.
- 1819 Purchase of Florida from Spain.
- 1819 Steamers begin to cross the Atlantic.
- 1820 The Missouri Compromise.
- 1828-52 Formation of the Whig Party.
- 1830 First Passenger Railway opened.
- 1840 National Nominating Conventions regularly established.
- 1844 First Electric Telegraph in operation.
- 1845 Admission of Texas to the Union.
- 1846-48 Mexican War and Cession of California.
- 1852-56 Fall of the Whig Party.
- 1854-56 Formation of the Republican Party.
- 1857 Dred Scott decision delivered.
- 1861-65 War of Secession.
- 1869 First Trans-Continental Railway completed.
- 1877 Final withdrawal of Federal troops from the South.
- 1879 Specie Payments resumed.
- 1895 Large increase of immigration from Central and Eastern Europe.
- 1897 Rise of a Socialist Party.
- 1898 Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.
- 1898 War with Spain: cession by Spain of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.
- 1904 Treaty obtained ceding to the United States tract along line of intended Panama Canal.

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PART I

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER I

THE NATION AND THE STATES

SOME years ago the American Protestant Episcopal Church was occupied at its triennial Convention in revising its liturgy. It was thought desirable to introduce among the short sentence prayers a prayer for the whole people; and an eminent New England divine proposed the words "O Lord, bless our nation." Accepted one afternoon on the spur of the moment, the sentence was brought up next day for reconsideration, when so many objections were raised by the laity to the word "nation," as importing too definite a recognition of national unity, that it was dropped, and instead there were adopted the words "O Lord, bless these United States."

To Europeans who are struck by the patriotism and demonstrative national pride of their transatlantic visitors, this fear of admitting that the American people constitute a nation seems extraordinary. But it is only the expression on its sentimental side of the most striking and pervading characteristic of the political system of the country, the existence of a double government, a double allegiance, a double patriotism. America is a Commonwealth of commonwealths, a Republic of republics, a State which, while one, is nevertheless composed of other States even more essential to its existence than it is to theirs.

This is a point of so much consequence, and so apt to be misapprehended by Europeans, that a few sentences may be given to it.

When within a large political community smaller communities are found existing, the relation of the smaller to the larger usually appears in one or other of the two following forms. One form is that of a League, in which a number of political bodies, be they monarchies or republics, are bound together so as to constitute for certain purposes, and especially for the pur-