REASON OF INVESTIGATION.

whit more bound to the observance of
the law than these men are bound to
the observance of the sacred and solemn
covenants which they have entered into.
And if the people have given up to gov-
ernors, legislatures, the judiciary and to
the officers of the law certain powers,
rights and privileges, this authority com-
ing of or from the people, it is expected
that they shall act for and in the inter-
ests of the people; and furthermore, that
while they possess those rights ceded to
them by the people, whatever is not thus
ceded and placed in the hands of their
rulers is emphatically stated to be re-
served to the several States or to the peo-

dle.

There are again other branches of
government among the several nations,
or States in the nations, as well as in
this nation; there is martial law and civil
law; also the governments of cities act-
ing under the directions of the authori-
ties or legislators of the nations or of this
nation; to whom certain rights, immuni-
ties and privileges are given in the shape
of municipal regulations or of charters.
But it must be understood here in mat-
ters pertaining to our government, that
no charters or grants of any kind can
be given by any parties, in excess of the
rights which they themselves possess,
and that the same obligations which vest
in regard to constitutional rights and
guarantees must be observed in all those
municipal regulations by the recipients
as of the grantees of those charters.

These rights and privileges in
our government are formulated upon
the idea that our government is "of
the people, by the people and for
the people." There are other insti-
tutions which receive more or less
the patronage and sustenance of the
general, the State, and Territorial

governments, such as educational insti-
tutions, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums,
railroads, canals, steam boat lines, etc.,
all of which are more or less sanctioned
by law, and are more or less of a quasi
public character. These institutions gener-
ally have usages of their own, and op-
erate under certain stipulations speci-
fied in charters granted to them, each
having their own regulations and by-
laws, as their directors, boards of man-
agement, or other officers may dictate.
These are all subject to the common laws
of nations and the usages of the peo-

le. Then there are other laws, there are
laws that pertain to the physical world
in which we live, and those that gov-
ern the sun, the moon, and the countless
stars that shine in the dome of heaven.
With all these man has nothing to do.
He never has been and in the nature
of things never can be able to change
what are called the laws of nature. If
any congress, parliament, or convocation
was to pass a law changing the period
of the earth's revolution, or the phases
of the moon, or the rising or setting of
the sun, or if all the congresses, parlia-
ments, or legislative bodies in the world
were to unite to pass such a law, it
would be of none effect, or utterly use-
less, for the simple reason that these
laws are entirely independent of man's
action and outside of his control. So with
the laws governing man's physical be-
ing or that of the brute, or those natu-
ral to the animal, vegetable and mineral
kingdoms, all these are irrevocably fixed
and unchangeable so far as man is con-
cerned. All beings, all things, from the
Great Creator to the minutest form of
life are governed by the law of their ex-
istence. The laws by which all created
things fill the measure of their existence
were placed there by a superior power to