AMERICAN TREATY.

Spirit of the public Journals.

The following extracts from various Paris papers may probably be taken as an index of the public sentiment in the French capital, on the subject of the refusal of the Chambers to make appropriations for carrying into effect the late treaty between France and the U. States. The voice of the Press is certainly in favor of the Chambers.

The Journal des Debats, after observing that the high considerations founded upon the interest of the commerce, industry, and navigation of the country, have all been urged in vain, for the Chamber, by eight votes, has decided upon the fate of the relations of France with the U. States of America, adds: "May the economy which is believed to have been effected in the Budget not fall with all its weight, and even more heavily perhaps, upon interests which have some title to the solicitude of the Chamber. We fear that it has not appreciated the full bearing of its vote! At all events, the part for the government to act has been changed within these few hours. It becomes now its duty to resume towards the Federal Government the attitude best suited to the delicate position in which it is placed with regard to America. We do not doubt that Ministers will redouble their efforts to prevent or remedy the effect of the vote, which will be but too soon known at Washington.

The *Impartial* states that in the vote come to in the Deputies, the different fractions of the Chamber, without distinction of the ordinary shades, were mixed and confounded for the adoption or for the rejection of the treaty. "The decision of the Chamber," it adds, "is an important one, and throws upon it a heavy responsibility. It is right to note that there were only 344 members present on this occasion, while there were 400 when the Associations Bill was passed. All the Deputies, therefore, were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of a question which involved not only our relations with one of the greatest people on the earth, but also our most essential home for foreign commerce. It is to be anxiously hoped that a stagnation of the manufactories of Lyons may not cause hereafter bitter regret to some of those who contributed to the rejection of the Bill, and who must have given their votes more from thoughtlessness than reflection.

The *Constitutional* considers that a Ministry, more attached to honor than to place, would withdraw before the check just given it by the Chamber, but it doubts whether any member of the Cabinet will feel this Parliamentary necessity. It then continues:—One fact is established by this remarkable vote, in the eyes of France, and of foreign States, that the Chamber has proclaimed in the most decided manner its independence. France will henceforth know that, except upon questions when public orders are in danger, and the ranks of the majority are called upon to rally round the Constitutional Monarchy, its vote upon every other question will be as conscientious and free as the opinions of the country it represents. Foreign States will be taught, that by the side of the Ministerial authority, which concludes treaties for subsidies with them, and so lightly engages the fortune of France, there is another authority, which, in the exercise of its legitimate attribution, passes a final judgment upon the drafts drawn at sight on the purses of the people. If America, whose claims, after all, France does not deny, though she finds them so exorbitant, attempts to revenge herself by a war of Custom duties, that war of the purse, in which every part defends its interests inch by inch, we would appeal to the good sense and loyalty of that government, which is so moral and so wise. We should have no difficulty in convincing it that, if its claims had been reduced to their just amount, and if those really interested had continued to be holders of the original claims, ministers would not, perhaps, have been so earnest in demanding the means of payment, nor, probably would the Chamber have refused it."

The *Temps* has the following:—"The Chamber has signalized itself by one of those acts of independence and integrity which raises a legislative assembly in public opinion, and proves to a country that it is not abandoned by its representatives. Never once since its existence has it displayed more openly its disregard of ministerial influence. The majority by which the financial clause in the treaty with the United States has been rejected, was it is true, but small—only 8 votes—but it must at the same time be observed that, by a rather singular concurrence of circumstances, a certain number of opposition Members voted in favor of the Bill, from a national probity, perhaps too rigid. But for this the majority would have been greater by twenty votes—In considering the causes and consequences of this event, we may inquire—did the Chamber intend absolutely and indefinitely to refuse the whole of the American claims, to declare their illegality; and deny the principle of the debt, to refuse a new examination into its nature and amount, and render any kind of liquidation impossible By no means! The Chamber has only declared that the Treaty of 1831 ought to be revised, that the stipulations agreed to by the Ministry had been too lightly acceded to, without sufficient inquiry into the facts upon which they were founded, that the financial and commercial interests of France were ill supported by the negociations, and were unjustly injured, either in respect to the amount agreed on, or the combination of the articles of the Treaty.

The *Messager* says, The Chamber of Deputies has done a meritorious act in rejecting the financial treaty with the United States. So rough a blow has not been given by the Chamber to the cheek of the Administration. Here, then, is the Duke de Broglie convicted of having, in the opinion of the Chamber, sacrificed the national interest to we know not what dread from home or abroad, or rather to the interest of speculations of one knows not what robbers of high or low degree.—The capitalists who have remitted large sums to America to buy up the claims, will only gain shame and lose their money—a good example for those who in their cupidity ransom poor individuals who have indemnity in hope. A Ministry with any modesty could not survive such a check."

The *Journal du Commerce* considers the rejection of the treaty with America as openly exposing the danger of the means usually employed by Ministers to force grants from the Chamber, and adds: "They enter into a treaty laying an exorbitant burthen upon the country, and then—as in the affair of the Greek loan—they tell the Deputies the King's signature is pledged, and you connot refuse to enable him to honor his engagement. This argument has succeeded once, but has failed on the second trial. What an injurious character then assumes a negative vote, when the Royal dignity has been previously stated to be involved in it.—The whole of the debate proves that, if the majority of the Chamber had been free to form its own estimate of the claims of the United States, and decide upon the amount of what was equitably due, it would have judged of the question as did the Imperial Government and Commission of 1831, both of whom consented to allow 12,700,000 francs.

The National congratulates the Chamber on its act of independence and sovereignty in rejecting the treaty with America. If America should carry its rancor too far, and exaggerate its reprisals, it will be so much the worse for itself; but this is not to be apprehended, for the cabinet of Washington is too enlightened not to perceive the meaning that is to be attached to this rejection of a treaty, obtained by surprise from the weakness of French diplomacy. Other bases, to regulate and secure the relations between the two nations will be sought for. The triumph of public opinion is to be attributed to the Duke de Broglie, for the reasons he urged in support of the bill are precisely those which ought to lead to its rejection.

The *Quotidienne* says:—"The rejection of the 25,000,000 francs, which it is said had been previously purchased by many of the friends of the juste milieu, proves that the Chamber finds it too dear, and cannot refrain from telling it so. When such symptoms appear in such a Chamber, whose devotedness cannot be doubted, it must be acknowledged that the situation of the Government has become worse than ever, since it is abandoned by its friends, and on what occasion? Good God! upon a question of money!"

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—Upwards of two thousand persons have left the London docks within the last three weeks for Upper and Lower Canada, New South Wales, and New York, and there are no less than twenty large ships now fitting out in these docks, for conveying passengers to the colonies. Yesterday the George Clinton, an American ship, and the Adventure, a British vessel, left St. Catharine's, and London docks with upwards of 300 emigrants for the United States. Among them are mechanics of every description, agricultural laborers, excavators and others. The George Clinton and the Adventure also carry out a great number of cabin passengers.

From a life of Sir John Moore, by his brother, recently published in London, the following extract descriptive of the close of the battle of *Corunna*, and the death of *Moore*, is made:

"Moore then turned to where the 50th regiment, commanded by Majors Charles Napier & Stanhope, was warmly engaged. They leaped over an enclosure, and charged the enemy, Moore exclaiming 'Well done, the fiftieth! well done, my majors!'—The French were driven out of the village of Elvina with great slaughter; but Major Stanhope was killed, and Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded and made prisoner. The contiguous regiment was the 42d, to whom Moore called loudly, Highlanders! remember Egypt! They heard his voice, and rushed forward, bearing down every thing before them, until stopped by a wall, over which they poured their shot. He accompanied them in this charge, and told the soldiers he was pleased with their conduct. Then he sent Captain Hardinge to order up the guards to the left of the Highlanders. This order was misunderstood by the captain of the Highland light company, whose ammunition, from being early engaged, was expended. He conceived that the guards were to relieve his men, and was withdrawing them, when the general, apprized of the mistake, rectified it, by saying, 'My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming, and you still have your bayonets' They instantly obeyed.

The French having brought up reserves, the battle raged fiercely—fire flashing amidst the smoke, and shot flying from the adverse guns; when Hardinge rode up and reported that the guards were coming quickly. As he spoke, Sir John Moore was struck to the ground by a cannon ball, which lacerated his shoulder and chest. He had half raised himself, when Hardinge, having dismounted, caught his hand, and the general grasped his strongly, and gazed with anxiety at the Highlanders, who were fighting courageously; and when Hardinge said, "they are advancing," his countenance lightened. Colonel Graham now came up, and imagined, from the composure of the General's features, that he had only fallen accidentally, until he saw blood swelling from his wound.—Shocked at the sight, he rode off for surgeons. Hardinge tried in vain to stop the effusion of blood with his sash; then, by the help of some Highlanders and guardsmen, he placed the General upon a blanket.—In lifting him, his sword became entangled, and Hardinge endeavoured to unbuckle the belt to take it off. When he said with soldierly feelings, 'It is as well as it is: I had rather it should go out of the field with me.' His serenity was so striking, that Hardinge began to hope the wound was not mortal: he expressed this opinion, and said, that he trusted the surgeons would confirm it, and that he would still be spared to them. Sir John turned his head, and cast his eyes steadily on the wounded part, and then replied, 'No, Hardinge, I feel that to be impossible. You need not go with me; report to General Hope that I am wounded and carried to the rear. He was then raised from the ground by a Highland sergeant and three soldiers, and slowly conveyed towards Corunna.

* * * * *

The soldiers had not carried Sir John Moore far, when two surgeons came running to his aid. They had been employed in dressing the shattered arm of Sir David Baird, who, hearing of the disaster which had occurred to the commander, generously ordered them to desist, and hasten to give him help. But Moore, who was bleeding fast, said to them, 'You can be of no service to me, go to the wounded soldiers, to whom you may be useful;' and he ordered the bearers to move on. But as they proceeded, he repeatedly made them turn round to view the battle, and to listen to the firing; the sound of which, becoming gradually fainter, indicated that the French were retreating. Before he reached Corunna it was almost dark, and Col. Anderson met him; who, seeing his general borne from the field of battle for the third and last time, and steeped in blood, became speechless with anguish. Moore pressed his hand, and said in a low tone, 'Anderson, do not leave me.' As he was carried into the house, his faithful servant, Francois, came out, and stood aghast with horror; but his master, to console him said, smiling, "My friend, this is nothing." He was then placed on a mattress on the floor, and supported by Anderson, who had saved his life at St. Lucia; and some of the gentlemen of his staff came into the room by turns. He asked each, as they entered, if the French were beaten, and was answered affirmatively. They stood around; the pain of his wound became excessive, and deadly paleness overspread his fine features: yet, with unsubdued fortitude, he said, at intervals, 'Anderson, you know that I have always wished to die this way. I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice! Anderson, you will see my friends as soon as you can. Tell them—every thing. Say to my mother'—Here his voice faltered; he became excessively agitated, and not being able to proceed, changed the subject. 'Hope! I have much to say to him—but cannot get it out. Are colonel Graham and all my aides-de-camp safe' (At this question, Anderson, who knew the warm regard of the general towards the officers of his staff, made a private sign not to mention that Captain Burrard was mortally wounded.) He then continued,—'I have made my will and have remembered my servants. Colborne has my will, and all my papers.' As he spoke these words, Major Colborne, his military secretary, entered the room. He addressed him with wonted kindness; then turning to Anderson, said, 'Remember you go to Willoughby Gordon, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will give a lieutenant-colonelcy to Major Colborn;—he has been long with me—and I know him to be most worthy of it.' He then asked the major, who had come last from the field. 'Have the French been beaten?' He assured him they had on every point. "It's a great satisfaction,' he said, for me to know that we have beat the French.' Is Paget in the room?' On being told he was not he resumed, Remember me to him; he is a fine fellow.' Though visibly sinking, he then said, 'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying. It's great uneasiness—it's great, great pain!—Every thing Francois says is right—I have great confidence in him.' He thanked the surgeons for their attendance. The seeing Captains Percy and Stanhope, two of his aides-de-camp enter, he spoke to them kindly, and repeated to them the question, 'If all his aides-de-camp were safe;' and was pleased on being told they were. After a pause, Stanhope caught his eye, and said to him, 'Stanhope! remember me to your sister.' He then became silent. Death undreaded, approached; and the spirit departed leaving the bleeding body an oblation offered up to his country."

The Rhode Island Republican Herald has brought a new authority, to show how flagrantly the majority of the Senate has violated the principles of the constitution in voting the removal of Mr. Duane to be an act in derogation of the constitution and laws—*and condemning the President as an usurper on account of it.* What a secret contempt Judge Marshall must have felt when here last winter, for the jockeying presidential candidates in the Senate, conscious as he was that these profligate politicians were perfectly aware of the decisive settlement of the question by the fathers of our constitution, the history of which the Chief Justice has thus delineated with his own hand in his Life of Washington:

Extract from Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 5, Page 156.

"In organizing the department of the Executive, the question in what manner the high officers who filled them should be removable, came on to be discussed. Believing that the decision of the question would materially influence the character of the new government, the members supported their respective opinions with a degree of earnestness proportioned to the importance they attribute to the measure. In a committee of the whole House on a bill "to establish an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs," Mr. White moved to strike out the clause which declared the Secretary to be removable by the President. The power of removal, where no express provision existed, was, he said, in the nature of things, incidental to the appointment. And as the Senate was by the constitution associated with the President in making appointments, that body must in the same degree, participate in the power of removing from office.

"Mr. White was supported by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, Mr. Page, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Jackson.

Those gentlemen contended that clause was either unnecessary or improper. If the constitution gave the power to the President, a repetition of the grant in an act of Congress was nugatory: if the constitution did not give it, the attempt to confer it by law was improper. If it belonged conjointly to the President and Senate, the House of Representatives should not attempt to abridge the constitutional prerogative of the other branch of the Legislature. However this might be, they were clearly of opinion that it was not placed in the President alone.

By the friends of the original bill, the amendment was opposed with argument of great force drawn from the constitution and from general convenience. On several parts of the constitution, and especially on that which vests the executive power in the President, they relied confidently to support the position, that in conformity with that instrument, the power in question could reside only with the Chief Magistrate; no power, it was said, would be more completely executive in its nature than that of removal from office.

But if it was a case on which the constitution was silent, the clearest principles of political expediency required that neither branch of the Legislature should participate in it.

After an ardent discussion, which occupied several days, the committee divided: and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 31 to 20. The opinion thus expressed by the House of Representatives did not explicitly convey their sense of the constitution. Indeed, the express grant of the power to the President, rather implied a right in the Legislature to give or withhold it at their discretion. To obviate any misunderstanding of the principle on which the question had been decided, Mr. Benson moved in the House, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was taken up, to amend the second clause in the bill, so as clearly to imply the power of removal to be solely in the President. He gave notice that should he succeed in this, he would move to strike out the words of which had been the subject of debate. If those words continued, he said the power of removal by the President might hereafter appear to be exercised by virtue of a Legislative grant only and consequently be subjected to Legislative instability, when he was well satisfied in his own mind, that it was by fair construction, fixed in the constitution. The motion was seconded by Mr. Madison, & both amendments were adopted. As the bill passed into a law it has ever been considered as a full expression of the sense of the Legislature on this important part of the American Constitution."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NICKNAMES!

The N. York Evening Post has the following hit at the modern designations, so modestly applied by the friends of the Bank:

"According to Mr. Clay, the Bank of the U. States is a 'Whig Bank.' Of course the Bank party is the Whig party. The Courier and the Star are Whig journals to the tune of fifty-two thousand dollars. The Daily Advertiser is a Whig newspaper to the amount of its loan from the bank and the money paid for its specimen number. The National Intelligencer, the National Gazette, as the mouth pieces and organs of the bank, are excellent Whig journals of course. In short, all the tools of the great monopoly, its printers, its lawyers, its electioneering agents, its brokers, its debtors who pay for accommodations by supporting the interests of that institution in and out of Congress, are thorough-paced Whigs, inasmuch as they belong to a Whig Bank. Mr. Clay has placed the controversy on its true ground. The question is Bank or no Bank, and the Whig party, as it calls itself, is only the old Bank party aiming to deceive the people by the disguise of a new name."

Mr. Clay is now absurd enough to call this *powerful* Institution, of 35 millions the "*Whig Bank!*" But what did this same Whig argue in 1811, against the old Bank of only 10 millions?

"I felt myself bound, by the defying manner of the arguments advanced in support of the renewal, to obey the paramount DUTIES I OWE TO MY COUNTRY AND ITS CONSTITUTION, to make one effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what appears to me A MOST UNJUSTIFIABLE LAW."

"The power to charter companies is not specified in the grant, and I contend is of a nature not transferable by mere implication. It is one of the most exalted attributes of sovereignty.—In the exercise of this GIGANTIC POWER, we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the inhabited world.—A *company which is, in itself, a sovereignty*—which has subverted empires, and set up new dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign."

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a SPLENDID ASSOCIATION OF FAVORED INDIVIDUALS, taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges.

"Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations! You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital is money. You may erect others whose capital shall consist of land, slaves, personal estates, and thus the *whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these political bodies.* The existing bank contends that it is beyond the powers of the State to tax it, and if this pretension be well foundled, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the sources of the State revenue."

"This doctrine of precedents, applied to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with the most *mischievous consequences.* The great advantage of our system of government over all others, is, that we have a written Constitution defining its limits, and prescribing its authorities; and that however, for a time, faction may convulse the nation, and passion and party prejudice away its functionaries, the season of reflection will recur, when calmly retracing deeds, all aberrations from fundamental principles will be corrected. But once substitute *practice* for the Constitution, and *in vain shall we look for the instrument itself!* It will be as *diffused and intangible as the pretended Constitution of England.*"

"The power of a nation is said to consist in the sword and purse. Perhaps, at last, all power is resolveable into that of the purse, for with it you may command almost every thing else. The specie circulation of the U. States, is estimated by some calculators at ten millions of dollars, and if it be no more, one moiety is in the vaults of this bank. May not the time arrive when the concentration of such a vast portion of the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be *dangerous to our liberties?* By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body who, in derogation of the great principle of all our institutions, responsibility to the people, is amenable only to a few stockholders, and they *chiefly foreigners.*"

"It has often been stated, and although I do not know that it is susceptible of strict proof, I believe it to be a fact, that this bank exercised its influence in support of Jay's treaty, and may it not have contributed to blunt the public sentiment or paralyze the efforts of this nation, against British aggression?"

But, most wonderful metamorphosis! equal at least, to the conversion of Hartford Conventionists into Whigs.—Mr. Clay now calls a Bank, three and a half times more gigantic, dangerous, and we believe corrupt, than the old Bank, a "*Whig Bank!*"

Another Northern paper carrying out this modern designation of Whigs and Tories, into the following applications:

"Mr. Clay is a Whig; Mr. Webster is a Whig, and he says that his father was one; Mr. Calhoun is a Whig; Messrs. McDuffie, Preston, Poindexter, Duff Green, Sergeant, Binney, John Quincy Adams, Leigh and Frelinghuysen, are Whigs; Col. David Crocket is also a Whig. And, by contrast, General Jackson is a Tory; Mr. Van Buren is a Tory; Mr. Madison is a Tory; old Nat. Macon is a Tory; Gov. Cass is a Tory; Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge, Wilkins, McKean, Forsyth, Drayton and Langdon Cheves, are Tories; and Mr. Jefferson must have been a Tory. Mr. Walsh, editor of the National Gazette, has succeeded in metamorphosing himself into a Whig; Messrs. Stone of the New York Commercial and Dwight, of the Daily Advertiser, have become Whigs. The editors of the federal papers in the United States have adopted the cognomen of the new party. And the editors of the old democratic papers, are now denominated Tories."

From the Globe.

"In the United States, nothwithstanding customs and laws of equality, there exists a kind of aristocracy, founded upon high professional or commercial standing. THIS ARISTOCRACY, somewhat disdainful of the mass, excites against itself a proportionable violent reaction; and, as it sustains the Bank by its influence and its pen, the democracy needs no other motive of hostility to the Bank."

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, now travelling in the United States, and gathering information as to our Banking Systems, has received from Mr. Walsh high eulogy for some views which he has taken of the subject. We have little doubt that he has taken lessons from the Editor of the Bank official; and the sentiment, which we quote above from his remarks, would be a strong indication of the source of his intelligence, if the approbation of the National Bank Gazette had not so distinctly pointed it out.

Here is the evidence of the enlightened subject of a monarchy, who takes his notions of things in this country, from the bankers with whom he is associated by his errand, showing that the "ARISTOCRACY FOUNDED UPON HIGH PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL STANDING"—"AN ARISTOCRACY, SOMEWHAT DISDAINFUL OF THE MASS," is sustaining the Bank by "BY ITS INFLUENCE AND ITS PEN," and that it excites "THE DEMOCRACY" so that "IT NEEDS NO OTHER MOTIVE OF HOSTILITY TO THE BANK."

The foreigner tells but half the truth. "The aristocracy of high professional or commercial standing" is supporting the Bank with its influence and its pen, and the Bank in return sustains this aristocracy.

From the Onondaga Standard.

The frequent application of the term *tyrant* to the President, by the nullifiers and their new allies, calls to mind the following lines by Byron:

"The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was *freeman's best and bravest friend;*
That tyrant was Miltiades:—
O! that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind:—
Such chains as his were sure to bind."

PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday, at Mr. Toy's, in Camden, a number of pickpockets mingled with the crowd, and gathered a goodly amount of spoil. The pocket of Mr. Sloan, of Camden was picked of near $300. Even the magnet of the day, Davy Crockett himself, was not spared. He informed the company assembled that his pocket had been picked of $160. On the announcement of this interesting item of news, Davy gave one of his most formidable grins, and aded—"Gentlemen, this is not the heaviest loss I have met with. Not long since, I was coaxed to go to the Faro table, in Washington and (would you believe it?) I lost $1500!" The Colonel is to be pitied.—Com. Intelligencer.

The British frigate President, recently arrived at Halifax, has been stated to be the ship by that name, captured from the United States during the late war.—The editor of the Boston Atlas, himself a dictionary of facts, denies that this is the American President, and says, 'The old frigate has never been rebuilt, and now lies at Portsmounth England, a mere hulk.'

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1834.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Macalester, Joseph White, and Saul Alley, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.—*yesterday's Globe.*

The present parties.—It is somewhat amusing to see, in the opposition journals, the avidity with which the enemies of the President, seize on the name of Whig. Hartford Convention Federalists & Nullifiers are alike delighted to fall upon a name, under which they can unite to pull down the present administration; or rather to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren, who, they believe, is likely to be run by the friends of this administration for the next Presidency.

If we look back a little, no man can avoid seeing, the true nature of the present opposition. The hostility to Mr. Van Buren, on the part of the friends of Mr. Adams, grew out of the decided opposition which he made to Mr. Adams' administration, and the fact of his being called to a prominent station in that of Gen. Jackson. The hostility to him with the friends of Mr. Calhoun grew out of their suspicions of his secret agency in producing a misunderstanding between the President and Mr. C. to advance his own prospects for the Presidency. In his rejection by the Senate, when nominated by the President as our minister to England, we may see, by the speeches in the Senate, that the same causes operated—Those who voted against him from the South (the friends of Mr. Calhoun) did so, as they alledged, because he had secretly poisoned the mind of the President against Mr. Calhoun and certain members of the Cabinet, and thereby brought about a dissolution of the Cabinet, to serve his own ambitious purposes; while those who voted against him from the North and East (the friends of Mr. Adams) did so, as they alledged, because of his instructions to Mr. McLane.

In this deadly hatred to Mr. Van Buren, we may see the origin of the present hue and cry which is raised against the President. Remove Mr. Van Buren from view, and the discordant principles of the present Whig party, will at once work its dissolution. Consolidation Federalists and Nullification Democrats cannot unite except in their hatred. When a separation takes place, which will be the legitimate *Whig party!* Duff Green, we apprehend, will claim the name for his Nullifying friends of S. Carolina; Mr. Dwight, the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, will claim it for the blue light Federalists.

We adopted the name of "Whig and People's Advocate" for our humble journal, because we looked upon the terms as indicating our devotion to the cause of liberty, & the rights of the people. We still profess this devotion, and do not intend to be driven, either from our name or our principles, by the denunciations of the Senate. The majority in the Senate claim to be the exclusive friends of the constitution, and denounce the friends and supporters of the administration, as the slaves, the fawning sycophants of the President. We will not bandy abusive epithets with the honorable and dignified Senators. We have very little doubt of the patriotism of most of them, but we have as little doubt that they are subject to the same passions and prejudices as other men. That ambition's unhallowed flame burns in the bosoms of many of them, to the extinction almost, of the love of country, while some of the lesser spirits may bend the supple knee to the God-like Webster, or the Orator of the West, and feel proud that they are worthy of such service.

Most of us know the Senator from this section of our State. Has he been exalted by the people? What office has he ever received at their hands? Shall he claim to be the Whig, while he denounces Andrew Jackson, the peoples President, as a Tory? They, then, are Whigs who are not placed in power by the People, those Tories, who are. They are whigs, who refuse to obey the instructions of their constituents, as Sprague, Southard, Frelinghuysen and Ewen; those, who do obey them, are Tories, as Rives. In Congress, the Representatives of the people are Tories, the Senate, Whigs; the H. of Delegates of Maryland were Tories, the Senate, (now, in a great degree, a self-created body) are Whigs. The people then, and their representatives are the Tories, the U. States Bank, and its attornies, the Senate, in our State and U. S. Governments, that branch of the government which is the most aristocratic, which is not elected by the people, not responsible to them, and is emphatically placed as a check upon the popular will, these are the Whigs. John Quincy Adams, elected by Congress, against the will of the people, was a Whig President, Andrew Jackson, elected by the people, is a Tory President. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, are the Whig Candidates, supported by the Whig Bank and Whig Senate—Martin Van Buren who has been elected Vice President by the *people*, and aspires to the Presidential chair by the voice of the people alone, is the Tory.

Do we rightly understand what you mean by Whig and Tory, gentlemen of the U. States Senate?

We see by the Balt. American, of Saturday, that the members of the committee appointed to examine into and report the management and condition of the U. S. Bank have submitted two reports, one by the majority another by the minority. They are made the order of the day for Tuesday next. As soon as received we will endeavour to lay them before our readers.

Mark the Prediction!

"A strange and unnatural combination has gained a temporary ascendancy which it must lose as soon as its object is accomplished. When it comes to act upon any subject of policy or principle, not connected with hatred to Jacksonism, it must fall to pieces, and commence a war *inter se.*—It contains all the elements of dissolution, and is destined to share the fate of other monstrous alliances!"

Never was there a Party in which the seeds of its own dissolution were more deeply sown. *Principle* must divide them—*Policy* may sever them—but the Presidential Election is "being" organized at this very moment; and it must break them to pieces.—True Mr. Clay said the other day in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Grundy: "For one, I can assure the Senator from Tennessee, that I am no candidate—that I do not desire to be a candidate—and that if it depend upon me alone, I never shall be a candidate for any office whatever."—But, Mr. Clay has not yet acquired the very first principle of the ancient Metaphysics: He *knows not himself.* He who has been three times a candidate for the highest honor in the world, will not suffer it to escape him, if he thinks he is able to clutch it. He will not suffer all his late labors in the Senate to pass for naught. If Hope whispers him of success, he will attempt to reap the harvest. Even, if his own modesty could withdraw him from the contest, the zeal of his friends will hurry him into the arena.

But even ambition does not burn as intensely in his bosom, as it does in the heart of another Leader of the Senate (Mr. Calhoun.) If recent signs do not deceive us, this extraordinary man (extraordinary every way, for the vigor of his mind, the variety of his principles, the intensity of its ambition,) will soon take the field, with the feeble hope of winning the voices of the South, as well as the support of the Bank. Then shall we see "under which King" the *veritas* members of the Opposition will range themselves.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

LETTER VII.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the Debates in Congress, upon the organization of the Executive Departments, in 1789; exhibiting clearly the principle of the constitution in relation to removals from office, as then understood.

COUNTRYMEN:

In my last, I showed that the dismission of one Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of another—the result of which was the transfer of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States to certain State Banks—is the real ground of controversy; that this is what the *twenty-six* Senators have condemned as a violation of the constitution and laws; and that, for the purpose of making the Executive authority subservient to the Senate, the Bank Senators propose to divest the President of the constitutional power of removal, and take it into their own hands. I also showed, that on the meeting of the firrt Congress, in 1789, there was in fact no Executive authority in the Government, and that it is the acts of Congress only which give it substantial power. In this letter, I propose, by extracts from the proceedings of the first Congress, to show how, and upon what principles, the Executive Department was organized and put into a condition to perform the constitutional functions which might be devolved upon it by law.

Congress met on the 4th of March, 1889, and it was the 30th April before the President was inaugurated. "Civil Executive Departments," including the Treasury, had been organized under the confederation; but their functions ceased with the commencement of the new Government; and the President, though clothed by the constitution with the whole Executive power as it might accrue, had no hands with which he could exercise it. On the 19th May, the subject was first introduced into the Committe of the Whole in the House of Representatives, in the following manner, viz.

Mr. BOUDINOT. "I rise, Mr. Chairman, with diffidence, to introduce a subject to the consideration of the committee, which I had hopes would have been brought forward by an abler hand, the pressing necessity of it must alone be my excuse. The great Executive Departments which were in existence under the late confederation, are now at an end, at least so far as not to be able to conduct the business of the United States. If we take up the present constitution, we shall find it contemplates Departments of an Executive nature in aid of the President. It then remains for us to carry this intention into effect, which I take it will best be done by settling principles for organizing them in this place, and afterward e appointing a Select Committee to bring in a bill for the same.

"I shall move the committee, therefore, to come to some such resolution as this: That an office be established for the management of the finances of the United States, at the head of which shall be an officer to be denominated the Secretary of Finance. I am not tenacious of the style; but the object I have in view is to establish the Department; after which we may go on to narrate the duties of the officer and accommodate the name to the acts he is to perform."

Thus it appears that the very first time the subject was mentioned in Congress, the Executive Departments were declared to be "*in aid of the President,*" and that of the Treasury *was the first one named.*

Mr. BENSON "approved of the division mentioned by the gentleman, but would, with his leave, move that there be established, *in aid of the Chief Magistrate*, three Executive Departments, to be severally denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury, and War.

"Mr. BENSON withdrew his motion, and Mr. MADISON moved, that in the opinion of this committee, there shall be established an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, at the head of which shall be an officer to be called the Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removable by the President.

"That there shall be a Treasury Department, &c. [using the same language.]

"And there shall be a War Department, &c."

Mr. LIVERMORE "was not prepared to decide on the question, even as now brought forward, nor did he see a reason why the Department of Foreign Affairs was placed at the head of the list. He thought the Treasury Department of more importance and ought to have the precedence."

After a short debate, the words relating to the mode of *appointing* the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, were struck out, and it was moved to strike out so much as declared him to be

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