

and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be based on any other principle) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, and independent of the President; that the President has no right to control him, and consequently none to remove him. With the same propriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War, and the Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, the subordinates of Congress, and removable only with the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this principle will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate department of the Government, to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole Executive power, and to leave the President as powerless as he would be useless—the shadow of authority, after the substance had departed.

The time and the occasion which have called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty-five years had the President exercised, without a question as to his rightful authority, those powers for the assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take advantage of any seeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our councils; frequent removals, or forced resignations, in every sense tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it as a violation of the Constitution. The expediency and justice of such changes, in reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, control, and remove the head of the Treasury, as well as all other departments, seems to have been universally conceded. And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted? The Bank of the United States, a great moneyed monopoly, had attempted to obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the people and the action of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and powers, in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the corporation was putting in train the same course of measures, with the view of making another vigorous effort, through an interference in the elections of the people, to control public opinion and force the Government to yield to its demands. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with the public interest and safety of our institutions, that it should be longer employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might or might not, at his pleasure, nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most imperative of his duties, and became in fact, however innocent his motive, the protector of the Bank. And on this occasion it is discovered, for the first time, that those who framed the Constitution misunderstood it; that the first Congress and all its successors have been under a delusion; and that the practice of the Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to the President; and that to remove him is a violation of the Constitution and laws, for which the President deserves to stand forever dishonored on the Journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution, to which I feel it to be not only my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by the Journals of the Senate, that among the twenty-six Senators who voted for the resolution on its final passage, and who had supported it in debate, in its original form, were one of the Senators from the State of Maine, the two Senators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears, by the same journal, and the files of the Senate, that the Legislatures of these States had severally expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive proceedings drawn in question before the Senate.

The two branches of the Legislature of the State of Maine, on the 25th of January, 1834, passed a preamble and a series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, at an early period after the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, in accordance with the sentiments which he had uniformly expressed, the attention of Congress was called to the constitutionality and expediency of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank; and whereas, the Bank has transgressed its chartered limits in the management of its business transactions, and has abandoned the object of its creation, by engaging in political controversies, by wielding its power and influence to embarrass the administration of the General Government, and by bringing insolvency and distress upon the commercial community; and whereas, the public security from such an institution consists less in its present pecuniary capacity to discharge its liabilities, than in the fidelity with which the trusts reposed in it have been executed; and whereas, the abuse and misapplication of the powers conferred, have destroyed the confidence of the public in the officers of the Bank, and demonstrated that such powers endanger the stability of republican institutions: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, as well as in the manner of their removal, we recognize in the administration an adherence to constitutional rights, and the performance of a public duty.

Resolved, That this Legislature entertain the same opinion as heretofore expressed by preceding Legislatures of this State, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to oppose the restoration of the Deposites to, and the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank."

On the 11th of January, 1834, the House of Assembly and Council composing the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed a preamble and a series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, the present crisis in our public affairs calls for a decided expression of the voice of the people of this State: And whereas, we consider it the undoubted right of the Legislatures of the several States to instruct those who represent their interests in the councils of the nation, in all matters which immediately concern the public weal, and may affect the happiness or well being of the people: Therefore,

1. Be it Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That, while we acknowledge, with feelings of devout gratitude, our obligations to the great Ruler of nature for his mercies to us as a people, that we have been preserved alike from foreign war, from the evils of internal convulsions, and the machinations of designing and ambitious men, who would prostrate the fair fabric of our Union; that we ought, nevertheless, to humble ourselves in His presence, and implore His aid for the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and for a continuance of that inexhaustible prosperity which our country has hitherto enjoyed.

2. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and firmness of the venerable patriot who now holds the distinguished post of Chief Magistrate of this nation, and whose purity of purpose and elevated motives have so often received the unqualified approbation of a large portion of his fellow-citizens.

3. Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm the existence of a great money incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the Government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community; and that we, therefore, solemnly believe the present Bank of the U. States ought not to be re-chartered.

4. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives be requested, to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States and the deposits of the Government moneys, believing, as we do, the course of the Secretary to have been constitutional, and that the public good required its adoption.

5. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

On the 21st day of February last, the Legislature of the same State reiterated the opinions and instructions before given, by joint resolutions, in the following words:

"Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That they do adhere to the resolutions passed by them on the 11th day of January last, relative to the President of the U. States, the Bank of the United States, and the course of Mr. Taney, in removing the Government deposits.

"Resolved, That the Legislature of New Jersey have not seen any reason to depart from such resolutions since the passage thereof; and it is their wish that they should receive from our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, that attention and obedience which are due to the opinions of a Sovereign State, openly expressed in its legislative capacity.

On the 2d of January, 1834, the Senate and House of Representatives, composing the Legislature of Ohio, passed a preamble and resolutions, in the following words:

"Whereas there is reason to believe that the Bank of the United States will attempt to obtain a renewal of its charter at the present session of Congress: And whereas it is abundantly evident that said Bank has exercised powers derogatory to the spirit of our free institutions, and dangerous to the liberties of these United States: And whereas there is just reason to doubt the constitutional power of Congress to grant acts of incorporation for banking purposes out of the District of Columbia: And whereas, we believe the proper disposal of the public lands to be of the utmost importance to the people of these United States, and that honor and good faith require their equitable distribution: Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we consider the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States as required by the best interests of our country, and that a proper sense of public duty imperiously demanded that that institution should be no longer used as a depository of the public funds.

Resolved, also, That we view with decided disapprobation, the renewed attempts in Congress to secure the passage of the bill providing for the disposal of the public domain upon the principles proposed by Mr. Clay, inasmuch as we believe such a law would be unequal in its operations, and unjust in its results.

Resolved, also, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the late veto message upon that subject, and

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States; to sustain the administration in its removal of the public deposits; and to oppose the passage of a law bill containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject, passed at the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had been guilty of the impeachable offence of "assuming upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in disregard of both," whilst the Legislatures of their respective States had deliberately approved those very proceedings, as consistent with the Constitution, and demanded by the public good. If these four votes had been given in accordance with the sentiments of the Legislatures, as above expressed, there would have been but twenty-four votes out of forty-six for censuring the President and the unprecedented record of his conviction could not have been placed upon the Journals of the Senate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and instructions of the State Legislatures, I disclaim and repudiate all authority or design to interfere with the responsibility due from members of the Senate to their own consciences, their constituents, and their country. The facts now stated belong to the history of these proceedings, and are important to the just development of the principles and interests involved in them, as well as to the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view, and that view only, are they here made the topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing, and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other executive officers, would soon be manifest in practice, were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct Representative of the American People, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of laws, then there is no direct responsibility of the people of that important branch of the Government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the United States, or any other corporation, body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to promote their views, to control, through him, the whole action of the Government, (so far as it is exercised by his department), in defiance of the Chief Magistrate elected by the people and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the approbation and allowance by the people, and the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power

of arraigning and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued. Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different departments; and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate, are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the people in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the hands of a body holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the People, and not to them directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, discreditable in their progress, and in the end compelling the people to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either of these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its frame work, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the other Departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious. When the judges in the last resort of official conduct, themselves overstep the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the Constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? And who does not perceive that such contempt of the Federal Constitution, by one of its most important departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of the State sovereignties, whenever they shall suppose their just rights to have been invaded? Thus all the independent departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties, and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual censure and recrimination, and give to the people confusion and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the Constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge or insinuate that the present Senate of the United States intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result. It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty, as the responsible Head of one of the co-equal departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is to the high trust with which I have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the representatives of the people, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the people and to the States; and to the Constitution they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, without at least some effort to preserve, protect and defend, them. With this view, and with the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby solemnly protest against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the Constitution; contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of that distribution of the powers of the Government which it has ordained and established; destructive to the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other hand to be protected; and calculated, by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hand of a body not directly amenable to the people, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the Constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their Journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal separation, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence the career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expand their crimes.

The only ambition I can feel, is to acquire myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the Constitution, and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I

may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness, their liberties protected; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings, like the dews of Heaven, unmeasured and unfeared, in the firmness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our people requires—such one only under which our States may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me; will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow-citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this message and protest may be entered at length on the Journal of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY:.....MAY 24, 1834.

What with the scarcity of corn, the removal of the deposits, and the removal of their patrons; this is going to be a hard season, we fear, upon Editors in North Carolina.

We have already heard the complaints of some of our brethren; and, as "misery loves company," we can tell them that we too have lately received a few very pretty epistles from Postmasters, informing us that our subscribers, Mr. Sneak and Mr. Sly, have "moved off, and you had best stop their papers." And the worst of it is, these tidings are received without the consoling accompaniments of the news!

We would not have it thought, that we are lamenting the loss of so many honorable and useful citizens on our own account. It is for the State we grieve. For Editors have no more right to complain of the detentions of their patrons, than the poor mechanics of borrowed capital have to blame the removal of the deposits for their disasters. "Let these borrowers break," says the President. And let our Editors live upon type-set and printers' ink! May our abject runaway subscribers.

No class of white men in society are so emphatically the servants of the "Sovereign People," as Editors of newspapers. They have to labor for all sorts of people, and put up with every kind of neglect and abuse. A great many subscribers seem to think that there is no reciprocal obligation between themselves and Editors; and it frequently happens that those who are the least to please are the slowest to pay.

Suppose the whole fraternity of Editors throughout the Union should, upon a signal which might easily be given by the numerous Heraldic Telegraphs, suddenly cease from their labors. Only think what an awful eclipse would cover the land! It would be worse than a drought of years; for it would deprive the whole economy of the nation. We do not advise the immediate adoption of this extreme measure, but merely allude to it as a thing that is practicable in order to open the eyes of the blind to their dependence upon us manufacturers of moral light.

For the present we will content ourselves with a simple PROTEST, (as protests are the fashion of the day)—fully determined, however, that, if every other means should fail to bring us the necessary supplies, we will then resort to the ultima ratio of Editorial sovereignty, by withholding supplies from our patrons.

EMIGRATION.

Heretofore the tide of emigration from this State to the west and the southwest has been periodical, but now it has become constant, and flows with continually increasing magnitude.

This is probably owing to the extreme scarcity of grain, which causes a great many to break off before the Fall, the usual season for moving.

There was, some years ago, in this county, a newly-married couple, the better half of which was remarkably fond of sugar, and considered store-keeping as the ne plus ultra of human respectability and happiness. She said, one day, she wished there was no body in the State but her and Davy, (her husband) they would then keep store and eat sugar. Despairing of realizing the wish here, they went to Tennessee, allured by the hopes that, if they could not keep store there, they might any how get plenty of maple sugar. We have understood that they have not yet reached the grand acme of their sublimity bliss; but, if they live a little longer, and things continue to go on here as they now do, the pair may find in North Carolina a clear field for store-keeping, with out any opposition.

But really this is no subject to joke about. Our poor old State, our good old unpretending State, is undergoing a depletion which, unless checked, will prove fatal to the body politic.

We do conscientiously believe that there is but one course of treatment that can be relied on for her restoration, and that is, in the first place, an alternative. We must begin by effecting a radical change in the Constitution. We must next prosecute an enlightened system of Internal Improvement. And last, though not least, we must establish schools throughout the State.

These three great objects of State policy are not named in the order of their comparative importance, but in the order in which we think they must, if at all, be accomplished. As far as practicable, we are willing to see them going forward *par passu*; but it seems to us it would be best to begin "at the stump," clear the way, and take a fair start without the impediments of our present Constitution.

If the People of North Carolina were all instructed sufficiently to see their own true interest, they would amend the Constitution; they would have greater facilities for getting their produce to market; and they would have schools in abundance for educating their

children. Are there not enough enlightened men in the State to guide those who are less favored by its countenance? To answer in the negative, would be to unjustly asperse upon the intelligence of the State.

Let all, then, who know how to appreciate the advantages of education, and of convenient channels to trade, unite in an energetic and persevering effort, and we shall soon see the whole aspect of our State changed from that of poverty and distress, into abundance, cheerfulness, and contentment.

By a wise change in the Constitution, a considerable sum of money may be saved annually, to appropriate to works of internal improvement. Those, by diminishing the cost of transportation, will stimulate agriculturists to increased exertions, enhance the value of all kinds of property, add to individual and public wealth, and of course furnish the most abundant means of sending schools throughout the community.

They cannot be too soon commenced, or prosecuted with too much vigor. Our resources are constantly flowing away, and each revolving year leaves us poorer than its predecessor. Our population is at this time more depressed, probably, than any other in the United States, and more so than they have ever been before. The whole State seems paralyzed—deprived, not only of excitement, but almost of all excitability. Men of enterprise and energy are every where beginning to despair: constantly some are emigrating—and, if the process continues a few years longer, the prodigal will have will be left to the entire possession of a parcel of unarable druses.

MORE JACKSON ECONOMY.

In the Appropriation Bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, there is one item of \$11, 344 31 to pay for extra clerk hire for the last year at the Post-Office Department!

In a very able speech in opposition to this appropriation, Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, paid the highest compliments to the talents and integrity of Major Barry, the Postmaster-General, and ascribed the disarray of the department to the inactivity of those who have been placed about him by the system of "rewards and punishments." It is hard, though, to reconcile the above facts stated by Mr. Hardin. For instance, he stated that a Mr. Merewether, who receives \$200 per year as a clerk in the Post-Office Department, had been engaged the whole season in taking down the debates in the House of Representatives, for the benefit of the "Globe," the Jackson newspaper at Washington, "and told shame for the disclosures concerning that Department drove him from his seat." Is it possible that such things are tolerated by that pure Administration which has shaken the whole fabric of our Government by its persecutions of the Bank for expending the money of the stockholders in defence of their property and their rights?

Memorials on the subject of the Currency, and of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, continue to flow into Congress.

Upon presenting one from New York, on the 5th instant, Mr. Selien made a short but very able speech on the currency, and concluded by moving that a Committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to consider and report, in form of a bill, a plan for a safe and uniform currency, under authority of the United States.

Mr. Brown, of New York, moved to lay the memorial and resolution on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays being called for, there was a tie—80 yeas for, and 80 against, the motion.—The Speaker gave the casting vote to lay on the table.

This vote affords a glimmering of hope that something may yet be done to relieve public distress. The Administration party, like their chief, are pretty well agitated, but we trust they will ultimately be made to buck out.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Chamber of Deputies lately refused to pass a bill making an appropriation for settling the American claims. But it appears, by the latest accounts, that the refusal produced a great excitement among the Liberals, and that the King and the Ministry exerted themselves in favor of the appropriation; it is confidently believed that the claims will be paid in the course of next year.

There has been a change in the French Ministry: all the old members of the Cabinet are dismissed, with the exception of Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister of War; M. Humann, Minister of Finance; and E. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.

Hearing that the Government of Spain intended to send an army into Portugal to assist Don Pedro in the expulsion of his brother, the Courts of Prussia and Austria addressed the Cabinets of London and Paris, protesting against the project of Spain, and threatening to send an army into Switzerland if Spain should persist in her design.

England and France, who have been long, but improperly considered, natural enemies, are now on the most friendly terms. Their Governments, though Monarchical, are too free and liberal for the safety and repose of their despot neighbors, who consequently look upon them with jealousy, lest their liberal principles may spread over Europe. They approve the design of Spain; and, if it should be executed, and Prussia and Austria should follow up their "PROTEST" with the threatened invasion of Switzerland, it is more than probable a continental war will ensue.

A renewal of hostilities is likewise expected between Holland and Belgium. This, if it do take place, will in all probability produce war with England and France on the one side, and the Emperor of Russia on the other.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Our article on Wednesday, on the present position of affairs in France, were compelled, by want of room, to omit all notice of a remarkable measure of oppression recently carried through the Legislative body by the Government, and which is not one of the least important amongst the events of the day. We allude to the law against Associations, which is particularly aimed at the Republican party. By the laws enacted under Napoleon, no assembly exceeding twenty persons in number was permitted. The Republican party have evaded this law by dividing their different combinations into sections, none of which exceed the number prescribed. The new law prohibits assemblies even of this number. It further declares that the Chamber of Peers shall alone be the judges of persons who are members of Associations charged with conspiracy against the State. As the Chamber of Peers is, from the manner in which it is constituted, essentially monarchical and aristocratic, the poor Republicans, it is very evident, will stand but a poor chance when brought before them.

It appears from the above paragraph, that the friends of free principles in France are in a little worse condition than the enemies of despotism in this country.

Here the Chief Magistrate has, as yet, only refused to hear the verbal complaints of the People. So far their public meetings have not been prohibited; but how long they will continue to enjoy this privilege,

is a question which we are not prepared to answer.