GEN. ADAIB AND GEN. JACKSON. The late enuneration, in the Richmond Whig, that Gen. Adair-was the actual Commander, in Chief, to whose superior mind and "commanding spirit," the nation was indebted for the memorable defence of New Orleans, induced a respected citizen of this Orleans, induced a respected cutzen of this place, to address Ged. Adair on the subject. The letter of the gentleman referred to, and the reply of Gen. A will be found below. As the statements of the Whig were copied to the work of th ed into many of our public papers, it is to be hoped they will imitate the honourable and magnanimous conduct of Gen. Adair. by giving publicity to his formal retunciation of the laurels which were to be forn from on or the laures which were to be form from the brows of Jackson, and placed on his. Gen. A. states that he did not arrive at New Orleans until the 3d of January, and that the line of defence was nearly finished and the ine of defence was nearly missied and the men at their posts. He also speaks of Ge-neral J. (as possessing "a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind," &c.) in terms which demonstrate, that he is incapable of being unduspend by necipiles, or the still at influenced by prejudice, or the artful at-tempts of others to induce him to do injustice to a brother soldier. Under all the cir cuimstances, the opinions Gen. Adair expresses of Gen. Jackson, cannot fail to have great weight upon the public mind.

Louisville, Sept. 29, 1826. Dear Sir-Many considerations induce me Dear sir—many considerations induce the to obtrude this letter upon you. I solicityou, as briefly as you shall choose, to let me know your opinion of the merits of Gen. Jackson, for his defence of New Orleans, in the late war, as well as his claims upon the west, and the Union at large, for those services I am aware of the importance of this request, and that it will be reluctantly granted—but, impelied as I am, from considerations of justice to a distinguished citizen, fice from party motives, I hope that you will give me an answer, as soon as your convenience will

I am Sir, with sentiments of high regard, I am Sir, with servant, your obedient servant, WORDEN POPE.

Gen. John Adair.

Mercer County, Oct. 15, 1826. Dear Sir, Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 29th ult was not received until last evening, and being now on the eve of setting out on a journey to Washata and New Orleans. I have but little time for reflection or recollection on the subject of your letter. I will, however, in justice to Gen. Jackson, state, that all his measures for the defence of New-Orleans, after I arrived there, were well calculated to ensure success, if success could be hoped for, from the very stender and inadequate means under his command. I did not reach his camp until the 3d of January, at which time, his line of defence was nearly finished, and his men at their posts. He had fought his first battle, on the 23d December, which, although a sixture could not be able to although a victory could not be claimed on either side, was certainly of the utmost im-portance to him, from the effects it produced in his own camp, as well as on the ene-

my.

To appreciate fully and fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the siege, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet: such a detail would not be proper at this time, nor is it necessary for me to maake it. An opinion seems to prevail with many, that an officer may do himself much honour, and ac quire great fame, who possesses little more than daring courage and bodily strength. This may happen with an inferior officer, a Colonel of a Regiment, or even a General of a Brigade, who acts always under the orders of a superior, and has no occasion to think for himself. But the Commander in Chief of an army, in a difficult and complicated service, must possess a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind, a rapidity of reasoning, with clear perceptions, that will bring him at once to conclusions, upon which he is ready to act—for time, with him, is often all important—rnd from my experience through life, I believe there are fewer men thus highly qualified, to distinguish themselves at the head of an army, than to fill any other station in any Government. fill any other station in any Government yet, such qualifications alone, ever did, and ever will enable a Commander in Chief, to acquire great fame, and perform eminent services: and it would be unjust and illiberal to deny to Gen. Jackson the possession of these qualifications. In truth, it was the prompt and firm display of these qualities, that inspired the raw and untrained materials, of which his army was composed, with confidence and resolution to resist, success-fully, the tremendous assault of the veteran army of the invaders.

JOHN ADAIR.

Worden Pope, Esq.

UNWARRANTABLE INFLUENCE. We feel well persuaded that no considerate man, with unbiased mind, can possibly view the course which has been, and atill is, pursued by the present administration of the general government, and its friends, throughgeneral government, and its friends, through-out the country, with reference, to the state elections for Congress, and the choice of U-nited States Senators, without a feeling of decided disapprobation, if not of unfeigned indignation and disgust. We have seen Mr. Southard, a member of the cabinet, while under pretence of being absent from Washington, on business connected with the duties of his office, riding through New-Jersey, and using all his influence, and exerting all his powers, at the expense of the public purse, and at the sacrifice of time which should have been employed in the public service, to promote the election of members of Congress, who are known to be in favour of continuing the present men in pow-er! And we have heard the friends of the administration attribute the result of the election in that state, to that influence and those exertions; and we have seen them re-joining at it! It has been stated, and we belière upon good authority, that the Legisla-ture of Vermont was informed, previous to the late appointment of a Senator for that state, that it was the particular wish of Mr Adams that Mr. Seymour should be appo ed! Other instances equally gross, palpable and unblushing, have taken place, to our own knowledge, of influencing elections, and counteracting the views and wish-

ons, and counteracting the views and winners of the people!

And are such things to be tolerated and sanctioned by the people of this bountry?

Can they will they approve of such proceedings! first there can be no security for the people, and the due administration of public affairs, where executive influence is thus practised and permitted. Congress should not be influenced by the executive,

nuch less pledged and devoted to the me in power, otherwise all power might as well be, and perhaps had thetter be, at once com-mitted to the hands of the executive, and then be would have no clock to sheld him from censive when improper measures are adopted. If the wish of the executive is to adopted. If the wish of the executive is to be consulted in the appointment of Benattors, it must surely be a mere mockery to subout his acts to the scrutiny of the Senset. In such case their advice and consent would depend upon the previous consent of the President; and his will would be as decidedly the law of the land; as if he were clothed with suregion authority.

with sovereign authority.

This is not a mere question respecting the propriety of electing this or that man to the Presidency. It is one of much more importance. It resolves itself into the point whe-ther the different branches of our Govern-ment shall be independent of each other, as was the design of those who framed our constitution, or whether the will of one man shall constitute the law of the land; and we must say, strong as the expression may seem to some, that whoever can calmly approve of the course of the administration, and its friends in this respect, are not republicans in principle, however high may be their pos-But the administration and its friends have

not confined themselves to congressional elections and senatorial appointments. It is known to our readers that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Rochester, have been candidates for the office of Governor of New-York, and that Mr. Noah, of the New-York Enquirer, in the commencement of the campaign, advocated the election of the latter. It seems, however, that previous to the election, which took place upon the three first days of the last week, Mr. Noah changed sides, and gave as his reason for it, that Mr Re chester had been brought forward at Wash ington, and that his election was urged and desired as calculated to favour the adminis tration. His conduct under the circumstan ces of the case, are certainly creditable to him, but it is very discreditable to the administration that such a course should be made necessary or proper for any man by such an unjustifiable attempt to influ ence state elections.

The editor of the Evening Post intimates that the Adams men have all recently supported Mr. Rochester, while the Jackson men, have, upon other grounds, openly done the same.

Del. Gaz.

Bow-street-London.

OYSTER EATING. A Law Student was brought up from St. Clement's watchhouse, to which place he had been consigned between eleven and twelve on the preceding night, at the suit of an ancient oyster-woman of that parish.

The venerable fishmongeress deposed, that the Law Student was in the tice of occasionally taking oysters at her nop; and in general he conducted himself like a very nice, sort of gentleman—so much so, that she had more pleasure in opening oysters for him than for any other gentleman of her acquaintance; but on this unfortunate night came in very tipsy, and devoured s many oysters that she was quite alarmed at him. She opened, and opened, and opened, till her hands and arms ached ready to drop off, and still he kept craving for more, and he would have them in spite of her remon-strating that he would certainly burst him-self. At last he took it in his head to go out, to look at the weather, and she to that opportunity of locking him out; think ing he would be satisfied with what he had and would go quietly home; but instead o this, he commenced an assault and batter on her door, and before she could unlocit, he had not only forced it off the hinges but had shivered one of the pannels to pieces with his foot. She was now more alarmed than ever, and fearing he might even attempt to serve her as he had served the oysters, she "shreeked for the watch, and he was taken to the round-house.

The Law Student, who seemed to be still the influence of the Tuscan grape, heard all this with a quiet, comfortable sim per; and then, with a low lounging sort of bow to the lady, he said in a voice that seemed to make its way with difficulty through a mass of oysters, "suppose, Mrs. Jinkins, I reinstate your door-you will be satisfied?"
"Sir, interrupted the magistrate, "you

must satisfy me, as well as Mrs. Jinkins; you have broken the public peace; lettime know what you have to say to that?"

"Your worship," replied the Law Stu-dent, with an oyster-oppressed sigh, "your worship, I have nothing to say, save and ex-cept that I was rather—"

"Drunk, you mean to say," observed his

jectures rightly," replied the Law Student, yeth another very graceful bow, and another sigh from the very bottom of his oyster-bed.

"Then Sir," rejoined the magistrate,

"pay the woman for the damage you have done her door-pay one shilling for your discharge fee, and five shillings for being drunk; and then go about your business, and keep yourself sober in future."

The Law Student bowed again, and beckoned to ayoung man at the farther end of the office, who instantly stenned forward

of the office, who instantly stepped forward and paid the money; and then the Law Stu-dent, making two distinct bows—one to the magistrate, and the other to his oyster-woman, slided genteelly out of the office.

LAUGHTER.

A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughted so heartily at the satire by Reuchiller and Van Hutten, that he broke an imposthume, and recovered his health." In a singular treatuse on flaughter, Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of thubarb countermanded the medicine which rhubarb countermanded the medicine which was left on the table. A monkey in the room jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboklened, he wallowed the whole, but found it such a ran cous portion, that also many strange and forfacts or many that also many strange and forfacts or many rhubarb countermanded the medicine which that, after many strange and fantastic grima-ces, he grinded his teeth in agony and in a violent fury threw the good on the floor. The whole affair was so indicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laugh-ter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health."

The astronomers of Moscow annous that this year the winter in Russia will be as severe as that of 1814. April of A let

Farnland Gazette

THURNDAY, NOV. 23, 1826. "ALETHES."

We invite the attention of our readers to the first number of our correspondent "Ale thes," on The Vice-President's doctrine of free Senatorial debate"-a truly interesting subject to the citizens of a representative republic. The ability displayed by the writer, shows that he is a perfect master of the subject he has chosen. The time spent in perusing his numbers, which will appear in regular succession, will be amply rewarded

by the information to be derived from them. The first number will be found in this day's paper.

BIOGRAPHY

Of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

We have seen a specimen of the above work, published in Philadelphia by R. W. Pomeroy, and edited in part by Mr. John Sanderson, and Mr Robert Waln, junior, Six volumes have already been published, and the remainder, we understand, will be completed in a short time. To each biography is prefixed a likeness of the original, executed in a handsome style. As to the typographical part of the work, it is only necessary to state that it is executed in the best Philadelphia style. In short, we think it well entitled to the patronage of the American public.

A gentleman is now in the city soliciting subscriptions for the work.

Thirty-six dead bodies, dry-salted, and packed in barrels ready for transportation, were last month seized in Liverpool and re-interred. Fourteen of them were found on board a vessel bound to Leith, and it is posed they were intended for the use of the anatonical schools in Edinburg; the other 22 were tound in a cellar from which the barrels in the vessel had been taken.

> For the Maryland Gazette. MR. MAXCY.

MR. EDITOR.

I am one of those who have been gratified that MR. Maxer has not conde-seended to notice any of the abusive pieces which have been published since the appearance of his trank and manly address, declining to be a candidate for Congress. He has very properly left them to the punishment which is invariably inflicted, by a sound public opinion in an intelligent com munity, upon wanton scurrility; for al acknowledge, that notwithstanding the free dom with which that gentleman avows his own opinions, he is, and has always been, as much distinguished by his courtesy towards these who differ from him on politiwards those who unter from him on points as being to a subjects, as he is by general urbanity of manners towards all classes of people, and on all occasions. It is difficult, therefore, to account for the unprovoked mangainty to hear hear manifestad, towards him. that has been manifested towards hir merely upon the ground of difference of political opinion. Whether it originates in political feelings, I shall not undertake to determine, nor is it of any consequence to letermine it. But it is of some consequence to the public, who have an interest in the true character of men, capable of serving them, to know, whether there is in reality any ground for the charge that has so often been repeated, that if altogether unnoticed and uncontradicted, may make an injurious im-pression upon those, who either have not been sufficiently attentive to the course party were essentially broken up, by the adoption of Washington's policy under the administration of Mr. Monroe, or to the course which Mr. Maxey has pursued in relation to these events-I mean the charge of political inconsistency. I have therefore thought it proper, now the excitement of the late Congressional election is over, to inquire dispassionately into the justice of that charge. If I have a right conception of what political consistency means, I should define it to be "a conformity of action to fixed principles," without regard to names or persons. namés or persons.

The writer of this has been placed in a situation that enabled him to observe close-ly the political conduct of Mr. Maxcy, from the period he first came into public life, by being elected by the Legislature, without solicitation of kimself or personal friends, a member of the Executive Council, up to the present time. He has had an opportu-nity of knowing his opinions, as expressed in private and confidential conversations, as well as in his speeches in both branche of the Legislature, and, although he has known him to be independent enough, on numerous and responsible occasions, to dis-regard the misconstructions of party zeal, he has never known his conduct to be at variance with the fixed principles, which he uniformly laid down as the guide of his political conduct.

While the substance of the distinctions between Federalists and Democrats remained, he was a decided, though not a violent Federalist. When the course of violent Federalist. When the course of events in Europe, affecting radically and altering the whole system of our foreign policy, together with the magnanimous adoption by Mr. Monroe, of a system of measures, which rendered it consistent with measures, which rendered it consistent with principle for patriotic Federalists to support him, Mr. Maxey, comprehending at once the altered state of things, declared openly and frankly, that he would support the administration of Mr. Monroe, in despite of the reproaches which ignorance and party bigotry, that always regard names more than principles, were likely to cast upon him. He declared publickly, and in private conversations, that he considered the old party distinctions as at an end, and the old party distinctions as at an end, and existing only in names that were calculated to mislead the attention from principles. Time, that tests all things, has demonstrated the correctness of these opinions. His conduct was in conformity, with them; and while devoting himself in the Legislature to the useful business, of the public, no one can access him of yielding, in a single vote, to party influence or feeling, grounded tipon the old distinctions.

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Meanwhile, a the expiration of Mr. Meanwhile, a the expiration of Mr. Meanwhile, accord form approached, a new contest arose for the presidency, in which five candidates offerd. An attack was made upon Mr. Meance's system of administration, not exclusively by democrats or federalists, but a party in Congress composed of both. That party threw their weight into the scale of a particular candidate, and were in favour of determining the question of the presidency by management, through the insumentality of a congressional caucus, instead of appealing, without sional caucus, instead of appealing, without the aid of artificial combination, to the unbiassed sense of the mation, upon the res pective merits of the cansidates.

pective ments of the canadates.

Maxey, the conformity with his around of principles took sides against this party, and declared in favour of one of the other candidates, all of whom, it was understood, were pledged to support the system of Mr. Monroe, and were opposed to a congressional caucus. When Mr. Calmous, the caudidate whom he originally preferred, was withdrawn from the competition, he gave a preference to Mr. Adams, (abough cold one, over General Jackson,) under the full persuasion, that Mr. Adams enterfsined similar opinions with Mr. Callioun and General Jackson, both as regarded the mea

sures of government, and the principles upon which the election of the clief magistrate should be made.

With a view to secure the full of these principles, a proposition as made in Congress, and in several of the state Legislatures, to amend the constitution, by securing the election of the president disreferring the election of the president di-rectly to the people, so as not only to break up the aristocratic system of caucusing; but also to take the ultimate election out of the house of representatives. In the Mary-land Legislature this proposition was origi-nally brought forward by Mn. Maxex, st FUNCE, at a period, when he was supposed as well as General Jackson, to be in favour of it. as well as General Jackson, to be in favour of it. Though the press of business prevented its discussion at that session, Ma. Maker, on withdrawing it, avowed his intention to renew it at the next session, which he accordingly tid; when it was carried in the house of liclegates with eight dissenting voices only, and unanimously in the senate; and where many voted for it, who now very consistently support Ma. Analysis in his opnosition to it and reprosch Anams in his opposition to it; and reproach MR Maxer for his inconsistency in refusing to do the same thing.

If Mn. Maxor be chargeable with incon

is the chargeane with incon-sistency in this, then consumers must mean an adherence to men, a the expense of abandoning principles. Then the con-trary, consistency means "a conformity of action to fixed and avowed principles withrequired of him, to give Mr. Adams up, and support General Jackson, who are publicly avowed himself to be favorable to the proposed change in the constitution, and whose friends in Gongress voted for it.

Mr. Maxcy became a candidate for Con Mr. Maxey became a candidate for Con-gress nearly three months before the arc-posed amendment of the constitution to take the election of their resident from the House of Representatives, and to give it to the people, was defeated by the votes of the administration party in Congress. He had often, before he became a andidate, expressed his dissatisfaction at the manner of Mr. Adviss's election by the House of Representatives, and the course Le dursued Representatives, and the course Le pursued in making up his cabinet, and other appointments. Is its surprising then, when to those offences, Mr. Adams added that, of opposing the proposed amendment of the constitution, which he had advocated before his election by Congress, that M. Mayer, who election by Congress, that Mr. Maxey, who had taken so deep an interest in that amendment in our Legislature, and who now saw no chance of its adoption, as long as Mr. Adams should continue President, should think consistency and adherence to his a vowed and fixed principles, required, under these circumstances, that he should be op-posed to Mr. Adams's re-election, though he was still friendly to the general course of his administration as regarded measures? His opinion of Mr. Adams, in consequence of Mr. Adams's own change of conduct in

regard to the amendment of the constitution, being altered, what course did duty to his fellow-citizens, and more especially to those, who had tendered their support, prescribe Although he did not come out as an Adams or Jackson candidate, for the Presidential question had not then excited inte rest, yet it so lunpered, that many of his principal friends here to m supporters of Mr. Adams, and yould, here that question did at length excit limes, have a right to suppose him still favourable to Mr. Adams, and properties of the suppose him still favourable to Mr. Adams. election, as lie was in his favour at irst election? What course, I say, did and honour, as respects this class of friends, prescribe? To be frank and duty and noisely, as respects this class of his friends, prescribe? To be frank and sincere with them, on a point which they might deem essential, or in return for their partiality to deceive and chiple them? An honest man can make but one answer. Mr. Maxer determined to make a frank avowal of his opposition to the election of the present Chief Mar trate, under a conviction, that by so doing, he would put an end to all prospect of success, though that prospect, had he consented to practice a deception, and still hold himself out to be friendly to Mr. Adams, was at the time, to say the least of it, a fair one, as events have since demonstrated. Is there a single friend of Mr. Adams, however he may regret or dislike Mr. Maxey's opinions in relation to the next presidential election, who can deny, that his course has been dictated by a high sense of honour and candour? Yet certain anonymous writers, incapable of appreciations. sense of indoor and candour! Yet certain anonymous writers, incapable of appreciating such sentiments, have poured torrents of abuse upon him personally, though no longer a candidate, while not one of them has attempted to answer his address by armore the candidate. gument. A writer of a different character, who replied to it in a friendly and frank who replied to it in a triendly and trank spirit in a Baltimore paper, received k reply from Mr. Maxer, in the same spirit; and whether he successfully defended the positions taken in his address on declining, his friends are perfectly willing to leave to an impartial public.

The above dispassionate remarks I have The above dispassionate remarks I have thought due to a gentleman, whose conduct has been so much misrepresented, and whose political course has jeft on the records of the proceedings of the lagislature, as many evidences of enlargest and liberal views, and public usefulness of any the least of it, as any other citizent, the state during the same period. Indeed, his report alone, upon appropriations of public lands, for the purposes of education, in which the justice of a claim upon the general government of purposes or education, in which the justice of a claim upon the general government of a least 600,000 dollars value has been conclusively demonstrated, is sufficient to place him high on the list of those, who have done service to the state! MINOS

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S DOCUME OF PRES SENATORIAL DEBATE

The opinion, relative to his poover Senatorial debate, which was a nounced by the Vice President in speech from the chair on the 15th April, has given rise to much diver of sentiment. By many persons in considered a disinterested and ma considered a disinterested and man expression of a sound political princ ple; others, who desy the doctrin caudidly ascribe it to the fallibility human judgments while it constitute with some, a theme of inter-crimin tion against a tried servant of the patic. Upon a question of this mater when to remain neutral were present to the individual, or unfaith in the community, a few minutes. the community, a few, minute's of an tion will not be thrown away

Mr. Calhoan's construction of powers of his office of this point gated: "The right to call to order, a questions touching the latitude as treedom of debate, belongs exclusive." ly to the members of this body, at not to the Chair. The power of the presiding officer, on these great point the whole of the obnoxious text, and a strict analysis of it, therefore, shor its author be acquitted or condemne

By "latitude of debate," we can m ly understand the range of argume or illustration; "freedom of debate may bear a double meaning; 1st. th unrestrained expression of opinion; a 2d. (by a familiar idiom,) license language. These then are the subject over which, by his interpretation of t existing regulations, the Vice-Pres dent disclaims a direct control. As our national functionaries deris

their political being from the constitu tion, we naturally turn first to that in strument for a delineation of their pe vileges and duties. The clause whi advances the Vice-President to chair of the senate, is worded thus-The Vice President shall be Pres dent of the Senate, but shall have vote unless they be equally divided Upon this passage, which constitute his sole title to the office we may n mark, that it contains no definite gra of any power but that of voling on the division, which, if we may credit the contemporaneous exposition of one the convention that framed it, an who was never accused of an undu bias to the popular side of the politics balance, was by far the most prominent if not the only object of this arrange ment. Gen. Hamilton observes, (Pederalist 68,) "to secure at all time the possibility of a definite resolution of the body, it is necessary that the President should have only a casti vote. And to take the senator of an state from his seat as senator, to pla him in that of President of the senat would be to exchange, in regard to th state from which he came, a constan for a contingent vote." The only ternative would give a double vote one state. The subject of senator order is not mentioned in the valuab commentary cited above, and we may hence fairly infer, that it was only a sufe depositary of a high legis tive trust, and not as the censor of senate, that the people have direct the individual, second in their con dence, to occupy its chair. They d not contemplate, the necessity for extraneous coefficient decoram of the representatives of the nation, or were difficult to explain their neglections. of the other branch of the legislatur which, from its composition, would seem much more to require some suc constitutional supervision.

But it is contended that the title President of the Senate," confers by force of the terms, certain power over the "latitude and freedom of de ate," which Mr. Calhoun has igno rantly abandoned, or criminally se glected to exert. This objection, pe nurrously gleaned from the phraseolo gy of the constitution, may thus brie ly be confuted. If the constituti have conferred such powers on t Vice-President, they must be limited or unlimited-That it has not investe him, with unlimited powers appear 1st. from the nature of the body over which he is appointed to preside, whi would cease to be a free deliberati assembly, if immutably subjected the discretion of an officer not of the own selection: and 2dly, because the only remaining theory, that the President's powers are unfinited, untirestricted by some exclusive rule of the house, we impute to the framers of the constitution the idle occupation of erecting an sephemeral pageant, whi the first act of the senate, if mindful of the ends of the senate, if mindful of the ends of the institution, would assuredly desire a for it is unlikely that they would illingly remain at posed to official yexations at every turn, or he content with the process. turn, or be content with the prosp of wresting back their essential private leges one by one, as occasions m arise, tothe unavoidable interrupti of-all confidence and harmony between themselves and their future president If then we recur to the afternative Himited powers, their distinct ensur-ration must be for duced from the charter which chartes them; which cannot be done. But further, the doctrine of imp

powers, in the present instance, con loubils the obvious distinction between the elementary composition of a society of corporation, and its married ergo

eleution, in contempt of all known reles of interpretation by the context.
The whole section of the constitution, which contains the clause in question. regards only the composition of the regress only the composition of the seate as a legislative assembly and court of criminal jurisdiction. And as the elevation of the Chief Justice wits chair, on the trial of the Presifent of the United States, would not ent of the United States, would not constitute him its dictator, so the designation of the Vice-Presidents preside it, when setting as the federal branch of the national legislature clothes him with the nativer to control bate. This analogy may be advanged by the control restrain his associate in the averaged restrain his associate in the averaged. cannot restrain his associate in the exposition of his opinion teriatim—nor is he check him, by his authority us iniding judge, without concurrence of the court, even when they are making up their opinion apart. The Chief Justice of the U.S. then could not, as President of the Sengte, restrain a se-sator, however illogical or prolix; for such senator, being span on the by the constitution a judge upon impeach-ments, is entitled to all the privileges of the office. But, it is objected, the Chief Justice, as a member of the court, could move the point that his associate is wandering from the question; granted; but this supplies no argument of a similar power in the Vice-President, for he cannot be considered an ordinary member of the senate, his legislative function being entry supplementary to that of the bear when it has failed of a definite resolution. So long as the assembly deliberate, he is strictly a stranger to the debate. If he have no vote till the house is equalvidivided, he can certainly have no voice in the debate; but if he can remark upon the course of the debate, it were difficult to say he could not speak to its merits. Thus doubly armed, with personal influence and official power, edescends from the chair to mingle in the turmoil of controversy-, an extension of his rights, utterly inconsis tent with the objects of his appointment by the constitution, and the sense attributed to that instrument by the senate in their 20th rule; by which bills are directed to be considered only as in committee of the whole, so that the President never leaves the chair, ta is usual in other legislative assemblies, where the officer thus gains the privilege of being heard. Here we have the true principle of the rule of quasi committees, and not in the whimsical reason assigned for it by an ingenious commentator, that "the senate cannot, under any notion of deter-mining the rules of its proceedings, suspend the powers of the Pessident, enlained to it by the position which goes to prove, that the enste cannot appoint the chairman of

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their own committees, or rather, that the Vice-President is ex officio chairman of them all! Sofar then as the text of the constitution is concerned, it leaves Mr. Calhoun's doctrine wholly unimpeached-and we are fully borne out in asserting, that the senate, when first convened, were as essentially free from all dictation, as regards debate, as their prototypes the delegates to congress, under the articles of confederathe only difference between them being, that, whereas the latter were at liberty to choose their President, the Vice-President of the U. S is for reasons already noticed, ap-

pointed to preside among the former.
Were not the conclusions of our own reason sufficient upon this head, we might cite the authority of Mr. Jefferson, so often invoked in the course of this controversy. It from ascribing the discretionary powers of the Prelident to the paramount authority of the constitution, he says expressly. of the constitution, he says expressly, (Preface to Manual) "The Senate have referred to the decision of their Presi-dent, without debate and without appeal, all questions of order arising ei-ther under their own rules, or where they have provided none." A very unnecessary proceeding had they con-

ing to him.

ALETHES. COMMUNICATION: I have frequently attended the meetings of the Choir attached to St. Anno's Church, and taught by Mr. R. SHAW, who has for several years beernangaged in teaching Sacred Music. Such has been the diligence of Mr. Shaw, and so full and clear are its explanations of the science hel teaches, that it is a justice due him to my, that his a possible of the science held to the scienc System is inserior to none with which I am acquainted. Of the truth of this fact, the school which he lately taught, can furnish many witnesses; for there is not a member of it who devoted proper attention to his instructions, that has not at this time a good knowhat has not at this time a good knowaddg of music. As Mr. Shaw's en-largement with the Choir at Sr. Anney. Church has expired, our Methodist riends, who have always been zealuns in keeping a Choir in their Church, have now an opportunity of availing themselves of the professional skill of Mr. Shaw, by entering into an engage-ment with him. Being satisfied of his metit as a teacher, and knowing the ratification it affords him to impart formation to others, I am induced to Go ope that he will meet with endourage. ment and thus he made to pretract his fait to this place until the ensuing ming. A LOVER OF SACRED MUSIS- cit

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