

Sept. 1824.

Maclure 2. S. P. to J. B. ibid. on U. S. Constitution.

The Senate of the U. S. as well as the Senates of all the individual States, being an imitation of the house of Peers in Britain, is a separation of power without any utility, and perhaps only protracts legislation and is the cause of unnecessary dissensions - the senate in the federal Government only, is a check on the appointment of officers by the president - by their confirmation being necessary, and it has been observed that they expect appointments to ambassador<sup>ships</sup> to be taken from amongst themselves, as it is difficult to obtain a majority in favour of such as have not served in their body, in consequence of which the greatest part of the Ambassadors to foreign nations are taken from those either actually in the Senate or who have served in the Senate.

The encroachments by implication of the government of the Union on the individual States have been considerable in the Judiciary right of Chartering Banks &c. &c. and have been as yet tolerated and submitted to partly owing to the great weight of the mercantile interest in consequence of the neutral trade, which, commencing with the federal government, was improperly attributed to its influence - giving it credit for all the advantages derived from the lucrative commerce the U. S. carried on during the revolutionary war against France: that being now finished the States will most probably be more tenacious of their rights and not submit their differences to the direction of the U. S. courts, as has been the practice till now.)

It has been long the opinion of many thinking men in the Union along with Franklin that the Senate was a useless and perhaps a hurtful incumbrance and every day increases the number of the party that are against Senates, so that the probability is that the progress of civilization will lop off that unnecessary complication of power and make the Legislature one and indivisible.





Sept. 18.

Article 2. S. P to 4. ibid on the Constitution.

The Senate of the A. S. as well as the Senates of all the individual states, being a imitation of the house of Peers in Britain, is a separation of power without any utility and perhaps only protracts legislation and is the cause of unnecessary dissensions \_ the senate in the federal Government only is a check on the appointment of officers by the president \_ by their confirmation be necessary and it has been observed that the expect appointments to ambassador or to be taken from amongst themselves, as it is difficult to obtain a majority in favour of such as have not served in their body, in consequence of which the greatest part of the Ambassadors to foreign nations are taken from those either actually in the Senate or who have served in the Senate. the encroachments by implication of the government of the Union on the individual States has been considerable in the Judiciary right of Chartering Bants case and have been as yet tolerated and submitted to partly giving to the great weight of the mercantile interest in consequence of the neutral trade, which, commencing with the federal government, was improperly attributed to its influence- \_ giving it credit for all the advantages derived from the lucrative commerce the V. I. carried on during the revolutionary war against France. that being now finished the States will most probably be more tenacious if their hand not submits then differences to the direction of the A. S. courts, as has been the practise till now It has been long the opinion of many thinking men in the union along with Franklin that the Senate was useless and perhaps a hurtful encumbrance and every day increase the number of the party that are against Senator, so that the probability, is that the progress of civilization will do off that unnecessary complication of power and make the Legislature one and indivisible.