The Senate of the U. S. as well as the Senate 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 the expect appointments to ambassadorial posts are 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 on 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 Banks &c; and have been as yet tolerated and submitted to partly owing to the great weight of the mercantile interest and 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 conscious 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 Senate so that the probability is that the progress of civilization will leave off that unnecessary complication of power and make the Legislature one and indivisible.
Sept. 18.

ucalclure 2. S. P to 4. ibid on I he 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 apposuitment of officers by the pre-evident _ by their confirmation be necessary and it has been observed that the expect apopointmeuts to ambassad 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 fast of the Ambassadors to foreign nations are taken from those either c-tually in the Lenate or who have served in the Senate. the encroactments by implication of the government of the Uhuon on the eidwidual States hasobeen considerable in the Judici- any right of Cchartering 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 neutraltrade, which, commencing with the fedeal government, was improperly alltilated to its influence- _ giving it credit for all the advant= ages derived from the lucrative commerce the V. I. carried an during the revolutiemary a against France. that being now finished the States will most probably be more tewacious if their eghand not submits then differences to the direction of the A. 1. eourts, as has been the practise till now

It has been tongthe opinion of inanythunking men in the union along with Franttin that the Lenate was unless and perhaps a hurtful uncumbrance and every day increase the number of the party that are against Senater, so that the probability, is that the progress of evelization will lot off that unnecessary complication of power and make the Legislature one and indivisible.