

thy representative Mr. Myers, the counter-part of that very bill so carefully prepared by our anti-auction men for Congress, which they have actually thrown into our Legislature, and which, if passed in its present shape, meets all their views, by either knocking the auctioneers on the head at once, or driving the business to Philadelphia or Jersey City.

The first section of the bill allows every respectable person to be licensed as an auctioneer by Mayors of cities and first Judges. This section should be more specific in allowing no license to be issued for a less term than one year, as a person otherwise may take out a license merely to sell one cargo.

The second section relates to the sale of stocks, which are to be advertised three days and sold in public place. The revisors thinking this a delicate experiment said nothing about it.

The third section provides for the absence of the auctioneer or partner. This has already been noticed by the revisors.

The fourth section requires the advertisement of all package sales in the newspaper and in catalogues, specifying marks, numbers, quantity, length, breadth, &c. This is one of the long prohibitory and admonitory fingers of the anti-auction men—one of their first stumbling blocks. Their great gun, however, is in the fifth section, which, if they are allowed to discharge it, annihilates at once the auctioneer and half a million of dollars to the state at the same time.

All goods, wares, merchandise and effects intended to be sold at such package sale, if in the city of New-York, shall be open to examination, in suitable stores or warehouses, at least three days previous to the time of sale; and all goods intended to be sold from the shelves of any auction store in less quantities than the original package, shall be advertised for, at least, one day previous to the sale in one or more of the daily papers of the city or place in which such goods are to be sold, stating their quantity and description; and no goods shall be offered at such sale except those which have so advertised.

It would occupy a column to show the evil tendency of the above section. It is sufficient to say, that, if the Legislature passes it and other state legislatures adopts the bill, the anti-auction men will never apply to Congress for a prohibitory duty on auctions; for no auction sale either by package or on the shelf, can take place under such restrictions.

Every protection is fully met by the terms of sale, the warranty of the goods, and all the preliminary, legal and public announcements of the auctioneer, prior to the sale.

The seventh section appoints a superintendent of auctions, with a salary—something on Judge Forman's plan. We never found any superintendent a useful officer, except, indeed, the superintendent of hacks, and he troubles no person, seldom being seen. The fact is, the character of men is the protection of laws in the pursuit of lawful calling, and all spies are odious.

As nothing further was contemplated than to take off the monopoly on auctions, by allowing every man to take out a license, and as the existing laws are fully adequate to the wholesome regulations of all sales by auction, we do hope that all the sections of the present bill may be stricken out, excepting the first, and the only one required.

We saw at Albany a few of our old anti-auction friends dodging about, but never suspected their object; they gave no champagne, made no display, and we imagined they were candidates for the valuable office of Bank Commissioners under the new law. The cat's out of the bag now—it is the old thunder and lightning.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Morning Courier.]  
**FROM EUROPE.**—The *William Byrnes* packet ship, arrived yesterday from Liverpool and has put us in possession of papers of that place to the 10th, London to the 9th, and Greenock and Glasgow to the 7th March inclusive—also Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, and Commercial Letters of the latest dates. Extracts will be found under the usual heads.

**ENGLAND—CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.**  
In the House of Commons, on the 5th March, Mr. Peel introduced the Bill for the emancipation of the Catholics. The following are its outlines:

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers:

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the crown—abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom—disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—may be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the established Church: the Ecclesiastical Courts, or Ecclesiastical foundations, nor any office in the Universities, the Colleges of Eton Winchester and Westminster, nor any School of Ecclesiastical Foundation. The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment to offices connected with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with Dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question.

9. There is to be no Declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other dissenters.

11. There is not to be any veto; nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names, now in use in the Church of England, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship than the established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the Established Church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic Communities—The Names and Numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. *Elective franchise*—Forty Shilling Freeholders. The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from forty Shillings to Ten Pounds.

Freeholders are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

Mr. Peel made a very long and powerful speech in support of the Bill. The decision on the 6th of March, was as follows:—

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions 348  
Against them 160

Majority in favour of Ministers, 188

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday. The House at three o'clock on Saturday morning, March 7th, adjourned.

London dates of March 8th, say the Clare Election Committee assembled this morning and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been duly elected for the county of Clare, but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.

The same dates say a meeting took place this day (6th March) at the Thatched House, James street, of those Irish gentlemen now in town, when it was proposed by Mr. O'Connell, and seconded by Lord Kiles, that a message be sent immediately to Sir Francis Burtett, requesting that gentlemen and his friends to oppose, by every effort in their power, the extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland, from 40s. to £10.

Mr. Lawless gave notice that he would to-morrow move a petition presented to the House of Commons, against the raising of the franchise, as proposed by Mr. Peel.

Lord Lowther, Sir Alex. Grant, and Sir Charles Wetherell, all three holding office under his Majesty's government, voted against Mr. Peel's Bill.

It is intended that the Catholic Relief Bill is to be passed through both houses before Easter. Ministers reckon confidently on a majority of more than forty in the peers.

LONDON, March 8.

It is said that Sir Charles Wetherell has virtually resigned the office of Attorney General, and that Sir N. Tindal is to take that office, but that the change is deferred because the latter cannot be spared in the House of Commons whilst the Relief Bill is passing, and the acceptance of the Attorney Generalship would vacate his seat.

**Tobacco Duties**—It will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Huskisson, that government has abandoned the intention of making any alteration at present in the duty on Tobacco:—

Richmond Terrace, 2d March, 1829.

SIR.—I have just received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in time to save the post, the satisfactory intimation that, upon a due consideration of the various and conflicting representations, which have been made to him by the different parties interested in the Tobacco Trade, and of the difficulties which would result from the proposed addition of 3d in the pound on Stemmed Tobacco, he has made up his mind to relinquish his intention of recommending, for the present, any alteration in the existing rate of Duty.

I must request of you to communicate this information, without delay, to all the parties interested in the Trade.—I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) W. HUSKISSON.

## THE TARIFF.

### AMERICAN TARIFF.

[From the Edinburgh Review, No. XCVI.]

We are truly sorry to observe the illiberal and narrow views which seem to characterize the proceedings of the United States, with respect to the commercial intercourse between them and other countries. It is a mistake, we find, to suppose that our House of Lords is the only depository of the prejudices that pervaded the commercial legislation of Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and gave a peculiar and not very enviable distinction to the administration of Mr. Vassitt and Mr. George Rose. The United States do not merely hold out an asylum for the proscribed liberties and virtues of the Old World; but have lately taken the superannuated and exploded errors of the mercantile system under their protection. Were his Grace of Newcastle, and my Lords Malmesbury, Kenyon, &c. transplanted to the United States, though they might have to lament the loss of close boroughs, the admission of Catholics to places of trust and emolument, and the nonexistence of tithes, they might still console themselves on having escaped from the sphere of the free trade system, of having got to a country in whose councils neither a Huskisson nor a Grant was to be found; and whose legislators held the science of political economy in as much contempt, and were as ignorant of its principles, as themselves. But if this be, on the one hand, matter of rejoicing to a few individuals amongst us, it is on the other, a source of re-

gret to all—and fortunately they form the great majority of the British public—who take a juster view of national interests, and who are anxious for the diffusion of liberal principles, and for the advancement of every nation that forms a part of the great commercial commonwealth. We entertain no jealousy of America: if we did we should hail the enactment of the late tariff with unqualified satisfaction. But we disclaim any such feelings; and are convinced that no such is entertained towards her by any considerable portion of our countrymen. For our own part, we are truly anxious for her prosperity; and being so we cannot help lamenting the blindness of her statesmen, and regretting that they should have become so desperately enamoured of a system of commercial policy unfavorable to the general interests of nations, and which cannot fail to entail the most pernicious consequences on those by whom it is adopted.

The restrictions on industry and the free-trade of commerce that still exist in this and other European countries, had their origin in a comparatively dark and unenlightened age. That they have in the majority of instances, been supported with a blind and bigoted obstinacy, is most true; but, at the same time, it must be conceded, that after an exclusive system has been long acted upon, and has, in consequence, become interwoven with the national institutions and the various interests of society, and given an artificial bias and direction to a large amount of capital and industry, its abolition becomes a work of no common difficulty; and a government may well be accused for passing, before it proceeds to involve a considerable proportion of its subjects in distress and difficulties, even for the sake of a greater ultimate public advantage. But notwithstanding the formidable obstacles that thus expose the return from a long continued, artificial and exclusive, to a natural and liberal system, it cannot be denied that, in Great Britain, at least, a very great progress has recently been made in this desirable course. The Apprentices laws and the Combination laws have been repealed; the Navigation laws and the old Colonial system having been greatly relaxed; moderate ad valorem duties have been laid on foreign Silks, and various other articles that were formerly prohibited; the Urury laws will hardly outlive next session; and the most oppressive of all our restrictions—that on the importation of foreign Corn—is now left without any one to defend it whose opinion is entitled to the least attention, and is supported only by the miscalculating rapacity and powerful influence of a majority of the landlords; that changes so extensive, and immediately affecting the interests of a large body of people should have been effected with so little inconvenience, clamour, and opposition, as have been experienced, must be ascribed partly to the more general diffusion of sounder opinions, and partly to the discretion that has been displayed in the introduction of the new system. Mr. Huskisson has not been more distinguished as a bold, extensive than as a prudent and a cautious reformer of our commercial code. It was not, indeed, to be expected that he could be the principal agent in such various and important changes without expiating many individual, and rendering himself the object of much calumny and abuse. But we arrogate very little of the prophetic character when we venture to predict, that when the factious brawls and wrangles of the day have been forgotten, it will be universally allowed that the glory is due to Mr. Huskisson, of being the first British Minister, whose whole system of commercial policy was founded on sound, liberal, and enlarged principles; and who laboured earnestly and successfully to promote the power, happiness and glory of his own country, not by seeking to exalt her at the expense of others, but by opening her ports to the ships and goods of all countries, and making her the centre and animating principle of a vast commerce, founded on the gratification of the reciprocal wants and desires that subsist among nations.

The American Minister had no such difficult task to perform. When their country achieved her independence, she was encumbered with none of those antiquated and vicious systems which had taken root in Europe during the dark ages—Her industry was perfectly free and unfettered. Her citizens were at liberty to pursue their own interest in their own way, without any bias from Government. They were in the very state which the researches of Mr. Smith and other ingenious writers had shown was best calculated to forward the progress of a nation in the career of improvement. The real sources of national power and prosperity had been laid open—the exclusive system had been proved to be contradictory in its principles, and injurious in its results. It had been shown that England and France had not become rich and powerful in consequence, but in despite, of its operation; and the governments of both, under the guidance of their most celebrated ministers, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Turgot, had begun to retrace their steps, to abandon the restrictive system, and to adopt one more in accordance with the spread of knowledge and the spirit of the age. In addition to all this extrinsic and foreign experience of the pernicious effect of monopolies and restrictions, the unprecedentedly rapid progress of America herself afforded the most satisfactory and convincing proof of the immeasurable superiority of a free system. She had advanced with giant steps in the career of improvement. The few ragged and needy adventurers who, little more than a century and a half before had established themselves on the margin of a vast continent, overgrown with almost impenetrable forests, and occupied only by a few miserable savages, three thousand miles distant from the dwellings of civilized man, had grown into a mighty people, possessed of strength sufficient to wrest, by force of arms, their independence from the warfare and powerful nation from whom they had sprung! All this had been achieved without the miserable aid of custom house regulations and protecting duties; and it might have been supposed that so extraordinary a career would have satisfied even the most ambitious.

There were plainly, therefore, two conclusive and unanswerable reasons, why the Legislature of the United States should have abstained from the introduction of the restrictive system:—In the first place, the researches of the philosophers, the confessions of the statesmen, and the experience of other nations, had proved that it was decidedly inimical to the advancement of mankind in opinion and population; and, in the second place, the Americans were not entangled in the web of existing restrictions and prohibitions, but had, under a free system, made an advance that had no parallel in the history of nations; and had therefore every motive to continue in the course on which they had fortunately entered.

But strange as it may seem, the best established scientific conclusions, the experience of all ages and nations, and their own progress, failed to convince the legislators of America of the expediency of pursuing that liberal line of policy, from the adoption of which they had already reaped so many advantages. Not satisfied with the progress they had already made, with the enjoyment of free and liberal institutions, and a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, they resolved to call custom-house regulations to their aid! Mistaking the effusions of a few miscegenated pamphleteers, and the speeches of the Newcastle and Kenyon of the day, for the wisdom of the British nation, they pursued themselves, that those very restrictions which had clogged and impeded our progress, had been the main causes of our advancement. Instead of dwelling on the advantages of free competition, their statesmen

deemed it productive only of poverty and ruin. Mr. Vassitt himself could not have demanded more eloquently the advantages resulting from the adoption of restrictive duties, prohibitions, and drawbacks, than he did. He represented, in a peculiar point of view, as had been represented, appear to have generally supported it, on the ground of its being necessary to the independence of the republic, that she should not have to rely on foreigners for supplies of necessary articles—Sensibility, patriotism, and ignorance, each lent its aid to the introduction of what has been properly designated by its more ardent supporters, as the "American system;" and by a singular contradiction, the regions of prohibitions, and restrictions seem now to be firmly established under republican auspices.

Among the supporters of the restrictive system in America, the first place is due to the late General Hamilton. His celebrated report on the subject of manufactures was presented to the House of Representatives towards the close of 1791. It had a very great effect. It is written with considerable talent, and is well calculated to make an impression on those who have not analyzed the real sources of wealth. A very slight examination is, however, sufficient to show the fallacy of the principles upon which it is founded. General Hamilton dwells at great length on the advantages resulting from the establishment of manufactures—on the stimulus which they give to industry and invention, the ample field which they lay open for enterprise, and the great scope which they furnish for the exercise of the various talents and dispositions with which men are endowed. That all this, and much more, may be truly said in praise of manufactures, no one, with perhaps the exception of the Liguates, will presume to deny. But the point which General Hamilton had to consider, was not, whether the prosecution of manufacturing industry was, abstractly considered, advantageous, but whether it was for the advantage of the United States to force the establishment of manufactures, by imposing duties and prohibitions on the importation of manufactured goods from abroad? He has not, indeed, wholly overlooked this part of the question; but, as was to be expected, he has entirely failed to make good his views of the case.

That the grand principle of the division of labour ought to be respected by states, as well as by individuals, is a doctrine too well established, to require us to say one word in its defence. The circumstances, too, under which America is placed, render it peculiarly incumbent in her not to lose sight of this principle. It is not easy to say what species of industry is best suited for most of the old settled and densely peopled countries of Europe, or which they may prosecute with the greatest advantage. Industry is, amongst them, in a state of perpetual oscillation: every new discovery in the arts attracting capital to manufactures, and every improvement in agriculture again drawing it back to the land. But this is not the case in America. There neither is nor can be any doubt about the species of industry which is most for her advantage to prosecute. And it is admitted by General Hamilton, and has been admitted by all the subsequent advocates of duties and prohibitions, that were government to abstain from interfering to protect manufactures, none but the coarser and bulkier sorts could maintain themselves, and that agriculture would draw to itself most of the capital and industry of the nation. Nor is it difficult to perceive why this should be so. The most fertile lands of England, France, and most other European countries, have been long since exhausted; and we are now compelled to resort to soils of very inferior fertility, to obtain a part of our supplies of food. But America is in a totally different situation. She is still possessed of an almost unlimited extent of fertile and unappropriated land; and it is as obviously her interest to apply herself in preference to its cultivation, and to obtain supplies of the finer sorts of manufactured goods from nations less favourably situated for the prosecution of agricultural industry, as it is the interest of the West Indians to apply themselves to the raising of sugar and coffee. The growth of raw produce must, for a long series of years, be the most profitable species of employment in which the citizens of America can engage. There can be no doubt, indeed, that those branches of manufacture, naturally adapted to her peculiar situation, will gradually grow up and flourish in America, according as her population becomes denser, and as the advantage which now exists on the side of agriculture becomes less obvious and decided. But to encourage, by means of duties and prohibitions, the premature growth of manufactures, is plainly to force a portion of the industry and capital of the nation into channels into which it would not otherwise have flowed, because it would, but for these duties and prohibitions, be less productively employed in them, than in those in which it was already invested.

Whatever, therefore, may be said with respect to the restrictive system in other countries, in America it seems to be destitute even of the shadow of an excuse. The advantages on the side of agricultural industry are there so very signal and obvious, that to attempt forcibly to draw capital from it to manufactures, is really to adopt that precise line of conduct which is best fitted to check the progress of wealth and population. But though the advantages on the side of agriculture were less obvious than they are, the policy of the American Legislature would yet be wholly indefensible. Let it be supposed in illustration of the effect of prohibitions, that America has been accustomed annually to import a millions worth of woollens, or some other manufactured product, from G. Britain, France, or other foreign country; and let it be further supposed, that in order to encourage the manufacture of a similar article at home, she prohibits importation.—Now, in this case—and what is true of this case is true of all restrictions whatever—it is, in the first place, plain that to whatever extent the home demand for the produce of American industry may be increased by the prohibition, the foreign demand for that produce will be equally diminished. Commerce is merely an exchange of equivalents; and those who refuse to import, really by so doing, refuse to export. If America cease to buy a million's worth of produce from foreigners, she must at the same time, cease selling to them a million's worth of some other species of produce; that is, she must cease sending to the foreigner the articles she had previously been accustomed to export, to pay the articles obtained from him, that are in future, through the agency of the prohibition, to be raised at home. All, therefore, that she will accomplish by this measure, will be the transference of capital from one branch of industry to another. That quality of protection to which all the citizens of the Union are justly entitled, will be encroached upon; the increase of one employment, which, to say the very least was equally advantageous. But it is obviously false to affirm that such a measure can make the smallest addition to the capital and industry of the republic, or to the facilities of employing them with security and advantage.

This, however, is to look at the measure in the most favourable point of view. It is necessary, in the second place, to advert to the price at which the prohibited article will henceforth be sold. If the American manufacturers could have produced it as cheaply as the foreigners, the prohibition would

not have been thought of. As the article would not have been imported. The price must, therefore, rise when its importation is prohibited. Instead of being obtainable as before for a million, it will henceforth cost, perhaps, a million and a half, or two millions, now. It is obvious, that the effect of this artificial increase is precisely the same as to its operation on the consumers, as if a direct and peculiar tax had, under a free system, been laid upon them of 500,000L a year. But it will be observed, that had such a tax been laid on the consumers, its produce would have come into the hands of government, and would have formed a portion of the national income; whereas, the increased cost of the article is, under the circumstances supposed, occasioned by an increased difficulty of production, and is, therefore, of no advantage to any individual.

It consequently results, that even in those rare cases in which a restrictive regulation has no tendency to raise the price of commodities, it is injurious changing the natural distribution of capital, and lessening the foreign demand for the produce of industry to the same extent that it increases the home demand. But in that infinitely more numerous class of cases, in which a restriction is the cause of a rise in the price of the article which it affects, it is incomparably more injurious. Besides the injuries arising from varying the natural distribution of capital, and circumscribing the foreign trade of the country, such restrictions have the effect of imposing a heavy burden on the people for no purpose of general or public utility, but to produce a certain and grievous mischief, by tempting individuals to withdraw from really advantageous businesses, to engage in one that cannot be prosecuted without great national loss.

(To be continued.)

## COMMUNICATION.

The following letter has been thrown into our hands by a friend, who is a South Alabamian, and who had written it for a friend of his, high in office, in his own state. We publish it as we received it, and have suffered the writer, who is an ardent patriot and an honest man, to represent his own impressions in his own way. If there is any error in any of his opinions, they are of course, not ours—and we have only room to say, that we have less distrust of Gen. Jackson's motives, independence and wisdom, in his appointments thus far, than our correspondent appears to have.

Washington, March 18, 1829.

My Dear Sir—

Our country has lately emerged from the most tumultuous commotion of conflicting passions probably ever witnessed, and it is to be hoped, at least by all real patriots, that a similar scene or a similar occasion may never occur again. The turbulence of those scenes has been measurably allayed by the termination of the election of chief magistrate by the people; and I had indulged the hope that under the auspices of the new incumbent, we should experience an unprecedented serenity in the political atmosphere. I would fain hope that this anticipation may yet be realized; for however merited may have been the denunciations and proscriptions of the late administration, I was induced to view the late presidential contest as a pledge that the people of this government are ever jealous of their rights and privileges; as a guarantee that the footsteps of usurpation shall never pollute the sanctuary of the elective franchise; and as an earnest of popular virtue in the maintenance of our political institutions.

As was anticipated from the Roman virtues of the president elect, his entry into the city was that of a private citizen, without pomp or unnecessary pageantry. His intercourse with the citizens, (who I might almost say have been pressing on him,) was courteous and dignified. His intentions civil and unostentatious: in this respect he is certainly superior to most men, and however prejudiced one may be against him, who has never seen him, it is scarcely possible after a few minutes conversation not to entertain at least an exalted opinion of his character. He is without disguise; candor, honesty, and independence appear to be engrained in his nature. But I think he has manifested a flexibility of temperament in the selection of his cabinet, and some of his executive appointments, which show that however sound his principles may be, he is still liable to be influenced by designing demagogues, and political partisans. I may be too censorious, but it is suggested even by some of his best friends that the new appointments are more in accordance with that unrelenting spirit which characterized the contending parties of the late presidential contest, than the inaugural address of the present incumbent seemed to contemplate, as a cardinal principle in his administration.

It is truly amusing to witness the many important cyphers and civilities of applicants to office at this time. The number of applicants is immense. It is thought to be a fortunate epoch for greedy expectants. Even should a war of extermination and proscription, (which is unwise) be waged against all the public functionaries of the government dependent on the executive will for the tenure of their offices, a horde of ravenous expectants would remain unoccupied—they must retire disappointed, and learn from their fallen anticipations, that the prospects of political preferment are like an atom upon the pinions of a tempest, liable to vanish as soon as seen, while party animosities and official influence are permitted to usurp the citadel of judgment. The tried worth and integrity of that man who is said to have filled the measure of his country's glory, forbid me to insinuate that he is either devoid of sound judgment, or that he is actuated by party zeal, but it is charged that he has permitted himself too much to indulge the wishes of those political aspirants who have attached themselves to his party, for the selfish motives of their own individual advancement. This is exemplified by a few recent and very important appointments, which delicacy forbids me to designate. In short, I discover that although there may be many changes in official stations, by virtue of executive policy, (which by the I deem essential to the sanity of the body politic, as they secure energy and circumspection in the different incumbents,) yet these changes, as in all antecedent administrations, are likely to be somewhat controlled by the intrigue and management of those who have by any means insinuated themselves into the executive favor. After all, the present administration, which is engendered in its political measures for party purposes, is perhaps destined to be more popular than that which it has supplanted. The selection of the present cabinet, and all the other officers newly appointed is as judicious in the aggregate as we have been accustomed to witness in