VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. April 11, 1839.

NO. 10.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE following Regiments and Corps of the Militia of this State, will parade for Review and Drill, and the Officers and Sergeants will assemble in Encamporent at the times and places following, viz:

The 15th Regiment of Infantry will parade for review and drill, at Williamson's, on Tuesday the 2d of April next.

The 14th Pariment of Infantry, at Orange-

The 14th Regiment of Infantry, at Orange-burg, on Thursday the 4th of April. The Officers and Sergeants of the 4th Bri-

gade will assemble in encampment, at Accabee, (Morrison's farm) near the Quarter House, on Monday the Sih of April next, to remain encamped six days, according to law.
The 16th and 17th Regiments of Infantry

the Charleston Accient Battalion of Acillery and the Charleston Light Dragoons, will parade for review and drill, at the Charleston race field, on Thursday the 18th of April next.

The Officers and Sergeants of the Sth Brigade will assemble in encampment, at such place as the Brigadier General of that Brigade may appoint, and report to the Commander-in-chief on stonday the 22d of April.

The 33d Regiment of Infantry will parade

for review and drill, at Conwayhorough, on Monday the 29th of April.

Monday the 29th of April.

The 32d Regiment of Infantry, at Marion C H. on Thursday the 2d of May next.

The 31st Regiment of Infantry, at Black Mingo, on Saturday the 4th of May.

The 13th Regiment of Infantry, at Walterboro, on Saturday the 11th of May.

The 12th Regiment of Infantry, at Coosawhatchie, on Tuesday the 14th of May.

The 43d Regiment of Infantry, at Buford's Bridge, on Friday the 17th of May.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 3d Brigade will assemble in encampment, at Barnwell

ade will assemble in encampment, at Baruwell C. H. on Monday the 20th of May. The 3d Regiment of Cavalry will parade for review and drill, at Barnwell C. H. on Satur-

day the 25th of May.

The 11th Regiment of Infantry, at Ashley's,
o. Monday the 27th of May.

The 7th Regiment of Infantry, at the Old
Wells on Wellnesday the 29th of May.

The 10th Regiment of Infantry, at Richard-

son's, on Saturday the 1st of June next. The 9th Regiment of Infantry, at Lowe's, on Tuesday the 4th of June.
The 2d Regiment of Cavalry, at Abbeville

C. H. on Thursday the 6th of June. The Sih Regiment of Infantry, at Morrow's Old Field, on Saturday the Sth of June.
The 6th Regiment of Infantry, at Lomax's,

on Tuesday 14th of June.

The 40th Regiment of Infantry, at Boyd's, on Thursday the 13th of June.

The 41st Regiment of Infantry, at Park's

Old Field, on Saturday the 15th of June. The 10th Regiment of Cavalry, at such place as the Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade of

Cavalry may appoint, and report to the Adju-tant and Inspector General, on Tuesday the The 38th Regiment of Inlantry, at Keller's

Old Field, on Thursday the 20th of June. The 39th Regiment of lufautry, at Long's or such other convenient place in that neigh borhood, as may be selected by the Commandant of that regiment, and reported to the Adju-tant General, on Saturday the 22nd of June.

The 24th Regiment of Infantry, at Winsboro', on Tuesday the 25th of June.
The 25th Regiment of Infantry, at Wins-

boro', on Thursday the 27th of June The 6th Regiment of Cavalry, at Yongue's, on Saturday the 29th of June.

The 27th Regiment of Infantry, at Oliver's

Old Field, on Tuesday the 2nd of July next. The 26th Regiment of Latintry, at Chester-

ville, on Thursday, the 4th of July.

The 34th Regiment of Infantry, at Yorkville on Monday, the 5th of July

The 46th Regiment of Infantry, at Ebenezer on Wednesday the 10th of July.

The 35th Regiment of Infantry, at Union The 35th Regiment of Infantry, at Union Court House on Saturday the 13th of July,
The 45th Regiment of Infantry, near the Burnt Factory, on Tuesday the 16th of July.
The 37th Regiment of Infantry, at Wilkin's Old Field, on Saturday the 20th of July
The Officers and Sergeants of the 9th Brigade of Infantry, and 9th Regiment of Cavalry will assemble in encomment at Gafney's Old

will assemble in encampment at Gafney's Old Field on Monday the 22d of July. The 9th Regiment of Cavalry will parade

for review and drill, at Gainey's Old Field or Saturday the 27th of July.

The 36th Regiment of Infantry, at Timmons

Old Field, on Monday the 29th of July. The 1st Regiment of Infantry, at Bruton's on Thursday the 1st of August next.

Thursday the 1st of August next.

The 3rd Regiment of Infantry, at Toney's Old Store, on Saturday the 3d of August.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, and 1st regiment of Cavalry. will assemble in encampment at Pickensville, on Monday the 5th of August.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry will parade for review and drill, on Saturday the 10th of August, at Pickensville.

The 5th Regiment of Infantry, at Hunters, on Monday the 12th of August. The 2d Regiment of Infantry, at Hall's on Thursday the 15th of August.

The 42d Regiment of Infantry, at Minton, on Saturday the 17th of August. The 4th Regiment of Infantry, at Verrenne on Tuesday the 20th of August.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 2d Brigade of Infantry, and 2d Regiment of Cavalry, will or infinity, and 2d Regiment of Covery, whi assemble in encampment, at Longuires, (Shi-bleys) on Monday the 26th of August. The Officers and Sergeants of the 10th Brig-

The Onicers and Sergeants of the 10th Ergade of Infantry, and 10th Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble in encampment, at Belfast, on Monday the 9th of September next.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 6th British Cavalry, and Sergeants of the 5th British Cavalry and Sergeants. gade of Infantry, and 6th Regiment of Cavalry.

will assemble in encampment, at Yongue's, on Monday the 16th of September. The Officers and Sergeants of the 5th Brigade of Infantry, and 5th Regiment of Cavalry, will assemble in encampment, near Camden

on Monday the 23d of September. The 5th Regiment of Cavalry will parade for review and drill, at Camden, on Saturday the

28th of September.
The 21st Regiment of Infantry, at Lancaste Court House on Monday the 30th of Sept. The 28th Regiment of Infantry, at Chester

field Court House, on Thursday the 3d of October next.

The 30th Regiment of Infantry, at Bennet-

ville, on Saturday the 5th of October. The 29th Regiment of Infantry, at Darling ton Court House, on Tuesday the 5th of Oc-

The 22d Regiment of Infantry, at Cumden, on Saturday the 12th of October.

The 20th Regiment of Infantry, at the Swimming Pens, on Tuesday the 15th of October. The 44th Regiment of Infantry, at Sumter

ville, on Thursday the 17th of October.
The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer. of the 31th Regiment of Infantry, will assemble for drill, on Saturday the 6th of July.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 11th, 36th 5th, and 21st Regiments of Infantry, being enexcused, with their Corporals, from assembling at their Regimental parade grounds for drill, previous to their respective reviews. All other Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, (instuding the Corporals of Cavalry Regiments where the Officers and Sorgeants of such Regiments are encamped) will assemble for drill and instruction on the day previous to their respecive reviews.

The Cavalry Corps not otherwise ordered above, will parade with the Infantry Regiments most convenient, either by Company, or Squa-

The Commandants of Regiments will be prepared to answer promptly, upon the field, on the day of their respective reviews, any ques tions relative to the effective and field strength the arms and equipments, of their respective Regiments.

The annual Brigade returns will be made up and transmitted by the Brigadier Generals, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, at Edgefield Court House, by the 1st of November next. according to the blank forms heretofore farnished to them.

The Major Generals and Staff, and Brigadier Generals and Staff will attend the cacomputents and reviews of their respective Diisions and Brigades. The Brigadier Generals are charged with the

xtension, to their Commands, of so much of this order as relates to their respective Brigades.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. JAMES JONES,

Adj. & Insp. Gen.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

HE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, a complete assortment of Staple Fancy, Spring and Sum ner Goods-among which are 3-4 4-4 5-4 and 5-4 brown & bleached Shirt-

ings and Sheetings,
A bandsome assortment light col'd Prints.
50 pieces light col'rd London do.

French prints and printed Jaconet, Mourning and half mourning prints and Muslius, Super printed Lawns, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics and cambric Muslins,

Swiss and book Muslius, Jaconet, plaid and stripe do. Lyomaise and brocade do. Ladies and gent's white and black, silk H. S.

and kid Gloves. " Cotton and thread do.
" Misses black and white nett

Lace and Ganze do. A handsome assortment of gauze and satin, and Montua Ribbons. Best Italian sewings, black blue, black, and

assorted by the quantity, Hem-stitched, and super linen cambric Hkfs Men's and boys Pongee do.

Ladies' gauze, Hernani, gro-de-nap and sewing silk Hkf's.

4-4 Irish linens and linen lawn, Plain, inserted and frilled bosoms and liner collars, 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper, 3-4 birds eye and

Russia Diaper, 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 damask table covers, French napkins & towels,

French brown and grass Linens. White and brown linen Drillings ety of Cotton do. col'd. and striped fo

Pants Osoaburghs, Cases of palm leaf and willow Hoods, English Devon straw Bonnets,

A large assortment of silk and cotton hos and half Hose, 3-4 and 4-4 plaid and striped domestic, Silk, satio, and Marseilles Vesting, Parasols and Umbrellas.

Farniture, dimity and fringe, Black bombazines and merinos for Coats. Paris needle world muslin capes & net caps French baskets, bleached Russia Sheetings.

Any thing like a general enumeration of aricles is impracticable; but these in addition to his former stock, make it sufficiently extensive, and he trusts his prices are sufficiently moder ate to be worthy the attention of all who wish to supply themselves with articles in his line. His former customers and all who buy in this market, will do him, and perhaps theinselves a favor, by examining his assortment before

JOHN O. B. FORD. Hamburg, March 13, 1839. 7 tf

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA MARCH 13.1839.

By His Excellency PATRICK NOBLE, Esq. Governor and Communder-in-chief, in and ove the State of South Carolina.

HEREAS, information has been received in this Department, that a most atvocious murder was committed in Laurens
District, on the 6th of this month, by Carter
Parker on the body of Jefferson Rowland, and
that said Parker has fled from justice.

Now, know ye, that to the end justice may be done, and that the said Carter Parker may be brought to legal trial and condign punishmen for his offence, as aforesaid. I do bereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery into any jail in the State. Carter Parker is described as being about 36 years of age, about 6 feet 14 inch high, light colored hair, beard inclining to reddishness, rather a thin visage, sandy complexion talks quick, and cuts his words short; face tolerably broad at the eyes, but narrow at the chin; a small piece broken off of one of his front teeth; broad shoulders, slender waist, has a habit of sucking his teeth, large knees and knock kneed; he is a blacksmith by trade, and fond of ardent

Given under my hand and scal of the State, at Columbia, 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-dred and thirty-nine, and in the sixty third year of the Independence of the United

States of America PATRICK NOBLE. By the Governor.

M. LABORDE, Secretary of State. March 21, 1838

POLITICAL.

REMARKS

MR. CALHOUN, OF S. CAROLINA,

ON THE Bill to prevent the interference of certain . Federal Officers in elections.

Mr. Calboun said: 1 belong, Mr. President, to that political school which regards with a jealous eye the patronage of this Government, and believes that the less its patronage the better, consistently with the objects for which the Government was instituted. Thus thinking, I have made no political move of any importauce, for the last twelve or thirteen years, which had not for its object, directly or indirectly, the reduction of patronge. But, notwithstanding this, I cannot bring my mind to support this bill, decidedly as I approve of its object. Among other difficulties, there is a constitutional objection, which I cannot surmount, and which I shall, without further remark, proceed to state and consider.

This bill proposes to inflict the penalty of dismission on a large class of the officers of this Government, who shall electioneer, or attempt to control, or influence the election of public functionaries either of the General or State Governments, without distinguishing between their official and individual character, as citizens; and the question is, has Congress the constitutional right to pass such a law! Thates again, involves a prior, and still more general question: has this Government the authority to interfere with the electoral rights of the citizens of the States?

In considering this general question, I shall assume, in the first place, what none will deny, that it belongs to the States separately to determine who shall, and who shall not, exercise the right of suffrage; and, in the second, that it belongs to them, in like manner, to regulate that right; that is, to pass all laws that may be necessary to secure its free exercise, on the one hand, and to prevent its abuse on the oth-I next advance the proposition, which no one in the least conversant with our institutions, or familiar with the constitution, will venture to question, that as far as citizens are concerned, this right belongs solely to the States, to the entire exclusion of the General Government, which can in no wise touch or interfere with it, without transcending the limits of the constitution. Thus far there can be no differ-

ence of opinion. But a citizen may be also an officer of this Government, which brings up the question, has it the right to make it penal for him to use his official power to control or influence elections? Can it, for instance, make it penal in a collector, or other officer, who holds a bond, in his official character, on a citizen, to threaten to enforce it, if he should refuse to vote for his favorite candidate? I regard this proposition as not less clear than the preceding. Whenever the Government invests an individual with power, which may be used to the injury of others, or the public, it is manifest that it not only has the right, but that it is in duty bound to prevent its abuse, as far as practicable. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen does not cease to be one in becoming a Federal officer. The Government must, accordingly, take special care, in subjecting him to penalties, for the abuse of his official powers, that it does not interfere in any wise with his private rights as a citizen, and which in the Federal or State Governments, with are, as has been stated, under the exclusive control of the States. But no such care is taken gither in this bill or the substitute proposed by its author. Neither make any distinction whatever between the official and private acts of the officer as a citizen. The broadest and most comprehensive terms are used, comprehending and subjecting all acts without discrimination as to character, to the proposed penalty. Under its provisions, if an officer should express an opinion of any caudidate, say of a President, who was a candidate for re-election, whether favorable or unfavorable, or to whisper an opinion re- | to take the very opposite course, and in lating to his administration, whether good or had, he would subject himself to the ident to remove, he ought to impose respenalty of this bill, as certainly as if he had brought the whole of his official power to hear directly on the freedom of election. That a bill, containing such broad & indiscriminate provisions, transcends the powers of Congress, and violates in the officer the electoral rights of the citizen, held under the authority of his State, and guarantied by the provision of the constitution, which secures the freedom of speech to all, is too clear, after what has been said, to require additional illustration. It cannot pass without the enlarging the power of the Government by the abridgement

of the rights of the citizen. But, it may be replied, that these are instances where the Government has subjected its officers to penalties for acts of a private character, over which the constitution has given it no control. Such un doubtedly is the fact, and its right to do so, in the cases referred to in the discussion, cannot be denied; but all such cases are distinguished from that under consideration by lines too broad to be mistaken. In all of them, the acts prohibited were in the first place, such as were incompatible with the official duties enjoined; as in the case of the prohibition of commissaries to purchase or deal in articles similar to those that are made their official duty to purchase, in order to prevent fraud on the public. And in the next, the acts prohibited involved only civil rights, which be-

or disgrace, but the latter he cannot sur- might turn. The consequence would be hrief and rapid narrative of the rise and tender without debasing himself, and giving up a sacred trust vested in him, by the State of which he is a member, for the common good; nor can this Government | would be impossible. Each temporary occudemand its surrender, without transcend- pant, that might be thrown into office by the ing its powers and infringing the rights of the States and their citizens.

It may also be said that, in most cases, would be impossible to distinguish between the official and the political acts of the officer, so as to subject the former to penal restraints, without interfering with render ineffective the admitted right of the Government to punish its officers for the abuse of their official powers. It may be so, but little or no evil can result. Whatever defect of right this Government may labor under, in such cases, is amply made up by the plenary power of the States, thich has an unlimited control over the electoral rights of its citizens, whether officers of this Government or not. To them the subject may be safely confided. It is they who are particularly interested in seeing that a right so sacred shall not be abused, nor the freedom of election be inpaired. We must not forget that States and the people of the States are our constituents and superiors, and we but their agents, and that if the right in question be abused, or the freedom of election impaired, it is they, and not we, who must mainly suffer, and who of course are the best judges of the evil and the remedy. If the policy of the States demands it, they may impose whatever restraint they please on the Federal officers within their respective limits, in order to guard against their control or influence in elections; and, if it be necessary to divest them entirely of the right of snffrage. To those who are so much more interested and competent to judge and act on this subject than we are. I am for leaving the decision as to what ought to be done, and the application of the remedy Entertaining these views, I am forced to the conclusion that this bill is unconstitutional, and if there were no other reason to oppose its passage, would be compelled to vote against

But there are others sufficiently decisive o compel me to withhold my support, were t possible to remove the constitutional obection. So far from restricting the patronage of the President, should the bill become a law, it would, if I mistake not, greatly increase his influence. He has now the almost unlimited power of removing the officers of this Government-a power the abuse of which has been the subject of much and, in my opinion, of just complaint on the part of the chamber o which the mover of this bill belongs, on the ground that it was calculated to increase unduly the power and influence of that department of the Government. Now what is the remedy this bill proposes for that evil? To put restrictions on the re-moving power? The very reverse. To ninke it the duty, as it is now the right of the President to remove, and in discharging this high duty he is made the sole judge, est practicable amount. It is a primary without limitation or appeal. The fate of maxim under our system, to collect no the accused would be exclusively in his more money than is necessary to the ecohand, whether charged with the offence of nomical and constitutional wants of the opposing or supporting his administration. Government. We have, in fact, no right party morals, or the working of the human heart, doubt how the law would be executed? Is it not certain, that it would be most rigidly enforced against all officers sive or surplus revenue, as recent and sad who should venture to oppose him, either a corresponding indulgence and lenity towards those who supported him? A single view, without prolonging the discussion, will decide. Should there be a President of such exalted virtue and patriotism as to make no discrimination between friend and foe, the law would be perfectly useless; but if not, it would be made the pretext for indiscriminate removal of all, who may refuse to become his active and devoted partisans; and it would thus prove either useless, or worse than useless.

With the object which the mover of the bill has in view, it seems to me, he ought stead of making it the duty of the Presi trictions on the power of removal, or to divest him entirely of it. Place the office holders, with their yearly salaries beyond the reach of the Executive power, and they would in a short time be as mute and inactive as this bill proposes to make them. Their voice, I promise, would then be scarcely raised at elections, or their persons be found at the polls.

But suppose the immediate object of the bill accomplished, and the officers rendered perfectly silent and passive; it might even then be doubted whether it would cause any diminution in the influence of patronage over elections. It would, indeed, greatly reduce the influence of the office holders. They would become the most insignificant portion of the community, as far as elections were concerned. But just in the same proportion as they might sink, the no less formidable corps of office seekers would rise in importance. The struggle for power between the ins & outs would not abate in the least, in violence or intensity, by the silence or inactivity of the office holders, as the amount of paironage, the stake contended for, would remain undiminished. Both sides, those in and those out of power, would turn from the passive and silent body of incumbents, and court the favor of the active corps, that panted to supplant them; and the result would be, an annual sweep

rotation with a vengeauce. The wheel progress of that system. would turn round with such velocity that any thing like a stable system of policy whirl, would seize the moment to make personation of the national or Federal the most of his good fortune, before he might be displaced by his successor, and a tance, and only for the sake of brevity,) as system, (if such it might be called.) would system, (if such it might be called.) would follow, not less corrupting than unstable. can school. They were both men of emi-

With these decisive objections, I cannot give my support to the bill, but I wish the latter, and that it would in practice it to be distinctly understood, that in withholding it, I neither retract nor modify any sentiment I have expressed in relation to the patrouage of this Government. I have looked over, since the commencement of this discussion, the report I made as chair- Hamilton more abilities; the former leanman of a select committee on the subject in 1835, and which has been so frequently referred to in debate by those on the opposite side of the chamber, and I find nothing which I would omit, if I had now to draw t, but much, which time and reflection Jefferson, though the impression of the would induce me to add, to strengthen the grounds I then assumed. There is not a sentence in it incompatible with the views have presented on the present occasion.

ny remarks, as far as this bill is concerned; but as the general question of patronage is at all times one of importance under our system of Government, and especially so, in my opinion, at this present juncture, I trust that I shall be indulged in offering my opinion somewhat more at arge in reference to it.

If it be desirable to reduce the patronage of the Government, (and I hold it to ource—the root, and not the branches. he revenue, and the expenditures of the Government; and the first and necessary step towards its reduction, is to restrict the powers of this Government within the rigid limits prescribed by the constitution. Every extension of its powers beyond, would bring within its control subjects never intended to be placed there, followed by increased patrouage, and augmented xpenditure and revenue.

We must in the next place take care the Government into action beyond the stitution. He saw, as he thought, in a limits which the common interest may render necessary, nor to pervert into ed by the constitution we should have the right to do. Of all the sources of power and influence, prevention of the powers of the Government has proved in practice zation, it would, when put in action, find the most fruitful and dangerous, of which ny examples, especially in reference to the money power, as will appear in the course ments in the convention had failed to acof my remarks.

After restricting the powers of the Government within proper limits, the next important step would be to bring down the income and expenditures to the smallin any one, the least conversant with to collect a cent more. Nothing can tend private morals, or to increase the patronage of the Government, than an excesexperience has abundantly proved. Nor is it less important to restrict the expenditures within the income. It is, in fact, indispensable to a restricted revenue, as the ucrease of the former must, in the end, lead to an increase of the latter. Nor must an exact administration, and a rigid accountability, in every department of the Government, be neglected. It is among the most efficient means of keeping down patronage and corruption, as well as the revenue and expenditures, just as the opposite is among the most prolific sources of both. It is thus, and thus only, that we can

Government, to the least amount consistent with the discharge of the few, but important duties, with which it is charged, and render it, what the constitution intended should be a cheap and simple Government, instituted by the States, for their mutual security, and more perfect protection of their liberty and tranquility. It is the way pointed out by Jefferson and his associates of the Virginia school, which has ever been distinguished for its jealous opposition to patronage, as the bane of our political system, as is so powerfully illustrated in the immortal documuents so frequently referred to in this discussion-the report of the Virginia Legislature, on the alien and sedition law, in the year '99.

But there is, and ever has been, from the first, another and opposing school, that regarded patronage with a very different eye, not as a bane but as an essential ingredieut, without which the Government would be impracticable; and whose leading policy is, to enlist in its favor the more powerful classes of society, through their interest, as indispensable to their support. If we cannot take lessons from this school. on the question of patronage, we may at least learn, what is of vast importance to be known, how and by what means this school has reared up a system, which has added so vastly to the power and patronage of the Government, beyond what was contemplated by its framers, as to alarm means employed in rearing up and mainits wisest and best friends for its fate. With of the former, after every election, to the view of furnishing this information, so make room to reward the latter, and that intimately connected with the object of bank notes in the dues of the Government, may yield at pleasure, without discredit on whichever side the scale of victory these remarks, I propose to give a very and which was the first link of that un-

At the head of this school stands the name of Hamilton, than which there is none more distinguished in our pulitical history. He is the perfect type and inischool, (I use party names with relucnent talent, ardent patriotism, great boldness, and comprehensive and systematic understanding. They were both mett who fixed on a single object for ahead and converged all their powers towards its accomplishment. The difference between them is, that Jefferson had more genius, ed more to the side of liberty, and his great rival more to that of power. They both have impressed themselves deeply on the movements of the Government, but, as yet, Hamilton far more so than latter is destined in the end, as I trust, to rove the more durable of the two.

It has been the good fortune of the school of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, I might here, Mr. President, terminate to embody their principles and doctrines in written documents, (the report referred to. and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutious,) which are the acknowledged creed of the party, and may at all times be referred to, in order to ascertain what they are in fact. The opposite school has left no such written and acknowledged creed. but the declaration & acts of its great leadleave little doubt as to either its principles or doctrines. In tracing them a narbe eminently so,) we must strike at the rative of his life and acts need not be given. It will suffice to say, that he en-It is the only way that will not in the end tered early in life into the army of the prove fallacious. The main sources of revolution, and became a member of the ontronage may be found in the powers, military family of Washington, whose confidence he gained and retained to the last. He next appeared in the convention which framed the constitution where. with his usual boldness, he advocated a President and Senate for life, and the appointment, by this Government, of the Governor of the States, with a veto on . State laws. These bold measures failing, he retired from the convention, it is said. in disgust; but afterwards, on more mature reflection, became the zealous and not to call the arknowledged powers of able advocate of the adoption of the conscheme of Government, which conferred the unlimited power of taxing and declarmeans of doing what it was never intend- ing war, the almost unbounded source of power, in resolute and able hands; hence his declaration, that though the Government was weak in its organithe means of supporting itself; a profound our political history which furnishes ma- reflection, proving that he clearly saw how to make it, in practice, what his movecomplish in its organization. Nor has he left it in doubt, as to what were the means on which he relied to effect his object. We all recollect the famous assertion of the elder Adams, that the "British constitution," restored to its original principles, and freed from corruption, was the wisest and best ever formed by man; and Hamilton's reply, that the British constitution. freed from corruption, would be impractito collect a cent more. Nothing can tend cable, but, with its corruption, was the more powerfully to corrupt public and best that ever existed. To realize what was intended by this great man, it must be understood, that he meant not corruption in its usual sense of bribery. He was too able and patriotic to resort to such means, or to the petty policy this bill is intended to prevent. Either of these modes of operation was on too small a scale for him. Like all great and comprehensive minds, he acted on masses, without much regard to individuals He meant, by corruption, something far more powerful and comprehensive; that policy, which systematically favored the great and powerful classes of society, with the view of binding them, through their interest, to the support of the Government. This was the single object of his policy, and to which he strictly and resolutely adhered, reduce effectually the patronage of the throughout his career, but which, whether suited or not, to the British system of Government, is, as time has shown, uncongenial and dangerous to ours. After the constitution was adopted, he

was placed at the head of the Treasury Department, a position which gave full scope to his abilities, and placed ample means at his disposal to rear up the system he meditated. Well and skilfully did he use them. His first measure was the adoption of the funding system, on the British model; and on this the two schools, which have ever since, under one form or another, divided the country, and ever will divide it, so long as the Government endures, came into conflict. They were both in favor of keeping the public faith, but differed as to the mode of assuming the public debt, and the amount that ought to be assumed. The policy of Hamilton prevailed. The amount assumed was about \$80,000,000, a vast sum for a country so impoverished, and with a population so inconsiderable, as we then had. The creation of the system, and the assumption of so large a debt, gave a decided and powerful impulse to the Government, in the direction in which it has since continued to move, almost constantly.

This was followed by a measure adopted on his own responsibility, and in the face of law, but which, though at the time it attracted little attention or opposition. has proved the most powerful of all the taining his favorite system. I refer to the Treasury order directing the receipt of