VOLUME IV.

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

NO. 10.

HEAD QUARTERS, Abbeville, 25th Feb. 1839.

ORDERS ?

HE following Regiments and Corps of the Militia of this State, will parade for Review and Drill, and the Officers and Ser geants will assemble in Encampment at the times and places following, viz:

The 15th Regiment of Infantry will parade for review and drill, at Williamson's, on Tues-

day the 2d of April next.

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 8th of April next, to remain cu-

canned six days, according to law.

The 16th and 17th Regiments of Infantry. the Charleston Ancient Battalion of Artillery and the Charleston Light Deagoons, will parad for review and drill, at the Charleston race field,

on Thursday the 18th of April uext. The Officers and Sergeants of the Sth Brigade will assemble in encampment, at such place as the Brigadier General of that Brigade may

as the Brigader 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 Conwayborough, on Manday the 20d, 6 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.
Welton

The 13th Regiment of Infantry, at Walter boro, on Saturday the 11th of May. The 12th Regiment of Infantry, at Coosaw hatchie, 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 Brig.

ade will assemble in encampment, at Barnwell 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, on Monday the 27th of May.
The 7th Regiment of Infantry, at the Old

Wells on Wednesday the 29th of May. The 10th Regiment of Infantry, at Richardson'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. II. on Thursday the 6th of June.
The 8th Regiment of Infantry, at Morrow's Did Field, on Samrday the 8th of June.

Old Field, on Saturday the 5th of June The 6th Regiment of Infantry, at Lomax's,

on Tuesday 11th 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 Suturday 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 18th of June

The 33th Regiment of Inlantry, at Keller's Old Field, on Thursday the 20th of June. The 39th Regiment of Infantry, at Long's or such other convenient place in that neighborhood, as may be selected by the Command-

ant of that regiment, and reported to the Adjuant of that regiment, and repaired of June.

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

The 25th Regiment of Infantry, at Winsboro', on Thursday the 27th of June.

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

The 27th Regiment of Inlantry, at Oliver's Old Field, on Tuesday the 2nd of July next. The 26th Regiment of Lafantry, 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 Ebeneze

on Wednesday the 10th of July. 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 Inlantry, 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 encampment at Gafney's Old Field on Monday the 22d of July.

The 9th Regiment of Cavalry will parade for review and drill, at Gafney's Old Field on Santrilay the 27th of Inly.

or review and driv. at Gamey's Gallicia of Saureday the 27th of July.

The 36th Regiment of Infantry, at Timmon Old Field, on Monday the 29th of July.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry, at Bruton's or Thursday the 1st of August next. The 3rd Regiment of Infantry, at Toney

Old Store, on Saturday the 3d of August. The Officers and Sergeants of the 1st Brig ade 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 Hanters

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 Verrennes on Tuesday the 20th of August. The Officers and Sergeants of the 2d Brigade

of Infantry, and 2d Regiment of Cavairy, will assemble in encampment, at Longmires, (Shi-bleys) on Monday the 26th of August. The Officers and Sergeants of the 10th Brig ade of Infantry, and 10th Regiment of Cavalry

will assemble in encampment, at Belfast, or Monday the 9th of September next.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 6th Brigade 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 Lancaster

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 Bennetville, 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 Camden, 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 Others and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 31th Regiment of Infantry, will assemble for drill, on Saturday the 6th of July.

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

tive 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 prompily, 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

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

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

extension, to their Commands, of so much of his order as relates to their respective Brigades.

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

Adj. & Insp. Gen.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

HC Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, a complete assort-ment of Staple Fancy, Spring and Summer Goods-among which are, 3-4 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Shirt-

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

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

Swiss and book Muslins, 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 Mantaa 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' ganze, Hernani, gro-de-nap and sewing silk Hkf's.

4-4 Irish linens and linen lawn, Plain, inscried and frilled bosoms and linen

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 mapkins & towels, French brown and grass Linens. White and brown linen Drillings

Saper rib'd do. A variety of Cotton do. col'd. and striped for

Pants. Osnaburghs, Cases of palm leaf and willow Hoods, Euglish Devon straw Bonnets,

A large assortment of silk and cotton hose and half Hose, 3-4 and 4-4 plaid and striped domestic,

Silk, satin, and Marseilles Vesting, Parasols and Umbrellas. Farmiture, 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 arcles is impracticable; but these in addition to his former stock, make it sufficiently extensive, and he trusts his prices are sufficiently moderate 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 themselves a favor, by examining his assortment before purchasing.

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 Communiler-in-chief, in and ove the State of South Carolina.

HEREAS, information has been received ed in this Department, that a most attrocious 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 fied 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 punishment for his offence, as aforesaid. I do hereby 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; small piece broken off of one of his front teeth; broad shoulders, slender waist, has a habit o sucking his teeth, large knees and knock kneed blacksmith by trade, and fond of arden

spirits. Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Columbia, 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred 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.

POLITICAL. REMARKS

MR. CALHOUN, OF S. CAROLINA, ON THE

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

Mr. Calhoun said: I 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 patronage. 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? Thatagain, 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 sccure 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 difference 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 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 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 he 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 candidate, say of a President, who was a candidate for re-election, whether favorable or lating to his administration, whether good or had, he would subject himself to the penalty of this bill, as certainly as if he had brought the whole of his official power to hear directly on the freedom of elec-

tion. 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 surrender 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 demand its surrender, without transceading its powers and infringing the rights of the States and their citizens. It may also be said that, in most cases,

it 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 the latter, and that it would in practice 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, which 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 impaired. 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 to compel me to withhold my support, were it possible to remove the constitutional objection. 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 to 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 removing power? The very reverse. To make 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, without limitation or appeal. The fate of the accused would be exclusively in his hand, whether charged with the offence of opposing or supporting his administration. Can any one, the least conversant with executed? Is it not certain, that it would be most rigidly enforced against all officers who should venture to oppose him, either in the Federal or State Governments, with 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 unfavorable, or to whisper an opinion re- | to take the very opposite course, and in stead of making it the duty of the President to remove, he ought to impose restrictions on the power of removal, or to divest him entirely of it. Place the office holders, with their yearly salaries beyoud 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, in-deed, 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 inacof 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 of the former, after every election, to

rotation with a vengeance. The wheel progress of that system. would turn round with such velocity that any thing like a stable system of policy would be impossible. Each temporary occupant, that might be thrown into office by the whirl, would seize the moment to make the most of his good fortune, before he might be displaced by his successor, and a system, (if such it might be called,) would ollow, not less corrupting than unstable.

With these decisive objections, I caunot give my support to the hill, but I wish it to be distinctly understood, that in withholding it, I neither retract nor modify any sentiment I have expressed in relation to the patronage of this Government. I have looked over, since the commencement of this discussion, the report I made as chairman 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 1 find nothing which I would omit, if I had now to draw it, but much, which time and reflection would induce me to add, to strengthen the grounds I then assumed. There is not a sentence in it incompatible with the views I have presented on the present occasion.

I might here, Mr. President, terminate my 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

large in reference to it. If it be desirable to reduce the patronage of the Government, (and I hold it to be eminently so,) we must strike at the source-the root, and not the branches. It is the only way that will not in the end prove fallacious. The main sources of natronage may be found in the powers, 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 patropage, and augmented expenditure and revenue.

We must in the next place take care not to call the arknowledged powers of the Government into action beyond the limits which the common interest may render necessary, nor to pervert into means of doing what it was never intended 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 the most fruitful and dangerous, of which our political history which furnishes many examples, especially in reference to the money power, as will appear in the course of 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 smallest practicable amount. It is a primary maxim under our system, to collect no more money than is necessary to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government. We have, in fact, no right to collect a cent more. Nothing can tend age of the Government, than an excessive or surplus revenue, as recent and sad experience 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 increase 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's 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

reduce effectually the patronage of the 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 ealous opposition to patronage, as the nane 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 ingredient, without which the Government would be impracticable; and whose leadpowerful classes of society, through their If we cannot take lessons from this school, tivity of the office holders, as the amount on the question of patronage, we may at to move, almost constantly. 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 its wisest and best friends for its fate. With raining his favorite system. I refer to the the view of furnishing this information, so Treasury order directing the receipt of long to him as a citizen. The former he 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-

might turn. The consequence would be | brief and rapid narrative of the rise and

At the head of this school stands the

name of Hamilton, than which there is none more distinguished in out political history. He is the perfect type and impersonation of the national or Federal school, (I use party names with reluctance, and only for the sake of brevity,) as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican school. They were both men of eminent 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, Hamilton more abilities; the former leaned 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 Jefferson, though the impression of the latter is destined in the end, as I trust, to prove the more durable of the two.

It has been the good fortune of the school of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, 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 narrative of his life and acts need not be given. It will suffice to say, that he entered early in life into the army of the revolution, and became a member of the 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 able advocate of the adoption of the constitution. He saw, as he thought, in a scheme of Government, which conferred the unlimited power of taxing and declaring war, the almost unbounded source of power, in resolute and able hands; hence his declaration, that though the Government was weak in its organization, it would, when put in action, find the means of supporting itself; a profound reflection, proving that he clearly saw how to make it, in practice, what his movements in the convention had failed to accomplish 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 impracticable, but, with its corruption, was the be one in becoming a Federal officer. party morals, or the working of the huThe Government must, accordingly, take man heart, doubt how the law would be private morals, or to increase the patronwas 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. 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 then. 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 creing policy is, to enlist in its favor the more ation of the system, and the assumption of so large a deht, gave a decided and powinterest, as indispensable to their support. erful impulse to the Government, in the direction in which it has since continued

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 means employed in rearing up and main-