Carlisle Herald

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

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NEW SERIES, VOL.2.-No. 27.

TERMS.

The "CARLISLE HERALD & Expositron" saued every Tuesday afternoon, at Two ler annum, payable in advance. per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Of Letters addressed to the editor on business MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will re-

AGENTS. The following named persons have been appointed Agents for the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," to whom payment for subscription and advertisements can be made.

can be made.

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COMMUNICATION.

For the Herald & Expositor.

BESAY.

For two thousand nine hundred and thir ty-one-years, from the revelation of the art of Alphabetical writing, until the discovery not appreciate its contents, and who had a to make room for his own composition. Those parchments which were thus written, representative of property. a second time, were called palimsests, or re-written; and it is astomshing what rayages of the finest works of antiquity, were most valuable philosophical, historical, and poetical records were effaced, and their place occupied by childish legends, composed in honor of real or imaginary saints, to amuse the ignorant. Some of these valuable works of ancient writers, that had been thought to be irrecoverably lost, have been lately brought to light, and are found to be still legible, notwithstanding the atstroyed in this manner, demonstrates how dear and rare parchments, suitable for writing were; which added to the cost of transcribing, rendered the price of books enormous. Before the discovery of the art of printing, even the greatest collections of books which this parchment writing age -was able to afford, would not have been placed within the reach of the most opugreat wealth only could afford to buy books, or the use of them, while the treasures of knowledge-were locked against all-the-poorand middling classes of society. I believe a single copy of the Bible was sold as high as fifty guineas. Authors made their ing them, Thucydides, and other Grecian writers of celebrity, read their works at the

in order to make it known. Under these circumstances very few of the professors of religion could have access to the reading of the Scriptures; and almost their only means of becoming acquainted with the contents of that blessed volume, was by hearing it read and expounded in the public services of the sanctuary. How- general-absolutely never, if the people ever learned a few may have been in the will read and reflect. different ages, the great mass of the people must have been deplorably ignorant. He partment of literature. Here our common who now buys, reads and understands one schools are all under her control. She furmonthly journal, or one weekly newspaper, nishes our children with all the implements has more information respecting the present of learning; and holds-up-to-their-youthful. state of the world, in religion, politics, minds the lights of knowledge. On the

The expense of procuring parchment rolls, was somewhat diminished by the use of the papyrus, a flag that grew in Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, which was used as a substitute. But it was usually employed in engrossing transactions of minor importance, as it was of a frail texture, and soon destroyed by decay. It was not until the fifteenth century, that the art of making paper, which derived its name from the papyrus, was discovered. This was a very important invention, and paved the way for cution of all liberal studies are inestimable. one much more illustrious, and fraught with consequences of the greatest magnitudethat of printing. So great is the simplicity of this art, we are astonished that it should have remained unknown, almost three thou sand years after the heavenly gift of alphabetical writing. But, the progress which men make in valuable discoveries is remarkably slow. Such discoveries are rari nantes in gurgite vasto, few and far-be-

The invention of printing was not the result of accident, as many fortunate dis-coveries in modern philosophy are, but the offspring of the classic land assert their rights, and defend their inoffspring of the skillful application of mind. Laurent Coster, of Hærlem, a city of Holland, first invented types, which were cut

in blocks of wood. At first, they were rude, of course, and very imperfect. Soon after, in the year 1440, John Guttemburg, of Mentz, in Germany, improved on the discovery of Coster, by carving metallic wood, were still very imperfect. Schaefer perfected the invention at Strasbourgh, by casting types in an iron mould or matrix. The only addition since made, is the casting of immovable types, or what we call stereotype plates. When once invented, the great importance of the art stimulated ex-

ertion, which soon brought it to perfection. The price of ordinary books is now so open to all. It may be doubted whether, in repetition here had rendered them trite and of the Constitution in laboring to multiply of the Senate!" the absence of this art, it would be possible unmeaning. They had been used, as was the guards and to strengthen the barriers nity, as to render them capable of self-gov- one administration and elevate another.— is necessary, they say, where laws "are carry any man through the Senate, and his gets in certain bills which they submitted.

That end being attained, they seemed to executed by civil and military officers, by recommendation can carry any measure. They there tell us, too, that all this power. ing commonwealths by the representatives of the people.

The illustration of the advantages of the art of printing in our own times, would emof that of printing, the only means of mul- man thought, investigation, and business. tiplying the copies of any book was by the They all employ the press, as the great enprocess. The substance on which the an- nations are moved. It is impossible to concients wrote was usually parchment, an ex- ceive the revolution which would soon take pensive article, and difficult to procure in place in the whole state of society over the quantities equal to the demand. The parch- civilized world, were the press annihilated. ment rolls were indeed durable, but still The great enterprises of the nations, and diable to be defaced by time. The writings of social institutions, would be checked in on these rolls or books, were exposed to their career. "Mercantile affairs are guided state of the markets at home, are commudisposition to write, he defaced the record, nicated through this channel; and it even furnishes the circulating medium, as the

In the business of civil government, what of importance is, or can be accomplished without the instrumentality of the press? anade by the monks in the dark ages. The It is hardly conceivable that the memorable revolution, by which our country became an independent nation, could ever have been effected, unless the public mind had been awakened, enlightened, and stimulated to igorous and persevering action by the light which it shed upon society at large, and the enthusiastic ardor which it kindled in tempts to deface them. But the fact that so flow from that memorable revolution, and valuable monuments of antiquity were detraced to its benting influence. Little did Coster think, when carrying his wooden with the continue and consequence of our population, may be good faith of those whose conduct may be a great increase in the number of office gerous increase in this branch of patronage, to correct all abuses. They engaged in and vation and consequence? The discontinue to correct all abuses. types, that he was furnishing the means of wealth of the world, and of adding millions. to its population.

placed within the reach of the most opuline gaming of our more only that this was also the case casion, nowever, was seized, to bring the
of our own community. Persons of the establishment of our republican forms for political ends, especially the patronage responds with," but has actually become, trol over appointments, is denied in pracof the press, whose sessions were needless, and the principal too much money; that this was also the case casion, nowever, was seized, to bring the
of the press, whose sessions were needless, whose sessions were needless, and the principal too much money; that this was also the case casion, nowever, was seized, to bring the
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of the press, and the principal trop much money; that this was also the case casion, nowever, was seized, to bring the case casion, nowever, was seized, to bring the case case case case upon the present state of the world. We particular? works known not by the multiplication of have, indeed, the same corruptions of human copies, but by reading them to public com- nature, the same ambitious thirst for powpanies, assembled for the purpose of hear-er, the same disregard for the rights of men, and the same intriguing spirit to contend with in our own times and country, which Olympian games, after which they were in past ages accomplished the ruin of pardeposited in the archives of their authors, the means to expose them, and the very of the means to expose them, and the very of the Senate in which these griefs and those who had been done. Here, too, it will be found, supported it, required reasons to be given accessible only to the favored few. Virgil dread of this exposure imposes upon them a salutary check. read his Ænead in the court of Augustus,

In order, however, to render this effectual,

But the home of the press is in the deagriculture, the arts and sciences, than most subjects of grammar, geography, and his-ancient kings could possess. toxy, the child of ten years old may be The expense of procuring parchment familiar with truths of which ancient sages and monarchs were ignorant. And in the higher departments of literature, the press furnishes them with their classic poets,

infuses much of their life and vigor. She statesmen, historians, and philosophers, and with the modern works of taste, morals and science; presenting to our youth the treasures of learning, which have been accumulating in all ages and nations. The facilities afforded by the press in the prose-The printing press governs the enlightened world. It is true, that the 'powers of darkness, are exerting all their might in

opposition to it. But what will this avail? A public sentiment has been created by this mighty engine. She has uttered her loud, have heard it. Popes and tyrants too, have heard it, rembled, and stood still.

The press sounds the man, Americans at the same time the nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed."

The press sounds the statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed." The press sounds the trumpet of truth and terests. All shall hear and obey.

Shippensburg, May 23, 1838.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. BOND.

Press.

Delivered in the House of Representatives April, 1838.

Mr. Bond said he rejoiced that the attention of the House and of the country was again invited to the subject of retrench

a mere "fancy sketch." If they would to the standard of power, wheresoever and ernment of one man but a monarchy?". brace almost every important object of hu-not make this concession, then he called by whomsoever it may be raised." The Mr. Bond said he hoped the house would

power:

You, Mr. Speaker, must be well aware that something more than this was promised. You professed, sir, I mean the party with which you act, professed to be moved the welfare of the people. We find recorded should be placed in power. This was done, that time, now going on ten years, what compared, the number of office holders, during the same year, received, beyond his part of your pledge has been redeemed? their salaries and compensation, the various salary, upwards of \$3,000; the same officer

just opinion in relation to the sincerity and

generated into despotisms, ours must also age should be withdrawn from the several

All these inquiries are suggested by the vation. But lest gentlemen may have forgotten the precise charges made against Mr Adams's Administration, I beg leave to read duly recorded.

mposing title—"a bill to secure in office he faithful collectors and disbursers of the evenue, and to displace defaulters." But, pesides its alluring title; that bill also con tained the following provision:

"That in all nominations made by the President to the Senate to fill vacancies occasioned by the exercise of the Presidistinct, and warning voice in favor of the of the removal shall be stated to the Senate rights and interests of man. Americans

such officer may have been removed."

The other four bills also looked to the restraint or reduction of the President's now to read them. The report proceeds:

The Committee in the President's of the President's now to read them. The report proceeds:

The committee is the country in these impressive terms:

of the President's now to read them. The report proceeds:

of honor; the President of the United lect committee—"The President with the administration generated by the committee of power in equally is not blind to the abuse of the control of the abuse of the control of the public printing. The power and patronage. It is atmnecessary now to read them. The report proceeds:

States is the source of patronage. He president of the United lect committee—"The President wants my now to read them. The report proceeds:

States is the source of patronage. He president wants his patronage; I will now be committed. He is still demanding that there is the country in these impressive terms:

of the President," and the report then warns the country in these impressive terms:

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of the President, and the report then warns the country in these impression before quoted from the report the warns the country in the suggestion before quoted from the report the warns and the warns are reported to the public printing.

A man who had a scolding wife, being the country in the

Mr. B. said he wished gentlemen now in reality, we behold the working of patronage, wishes, and he will give me the office I the people;" and the conclusion of the whole power to admit that they had amused, if not and discover the reason why so many stand deceived, the people of this country with ready in any country and in all ages, to flock ernment of one man? and what is the Gov- law;" and, to ensure that safety, these ar-

Red Book of monarchies." by the purest and most sacred regard for Mr. Benton and his friends, than it did in their compensation has just increased from and reform; and he regretted to find such spoils belong to the victors." here, and in the Senate, a solemn pledge to power. I present now, sir, for your in-sides their stated compensation, it appears ings and doings" of "the party" on that rect and sustained by the facts, when he here, and in the Senate, a solemn pledge to power. I present now, sir, for your in-sides their stated compensation, it appears and using solution to that, in the year 1836, the various subording that, in the year 1836, the various subording that, in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, that in February 1828, a select committee of the house show, the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show in the house show is a select committee of the house show in the house show sir, in March, 1829, and you have held last is nearly or quite double the size of the were allowed among them upwards of \$53,undisturbed possession ever since. During former; and if the contents of the two are | 000! And the Collector at Philadelphia, part of your pledge has been redeemed? their salaries and compensation, the various salary, upwards of \$3,000; the same officer Rives, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Cambreleng, divisions and subdivisions of every Depart in Boston upwards of \$2,300; any many of Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Everett, all friends the bosoms of the people. All the wealth and with entire accuracy as to facts. I ment, it will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there very considerable sums, which I will be seen that, under this boasted there is a large to conduct this discussion fairly, divisions and subdivisions of the discontinuance of the people. All the wealth and with entire accuracy as to facts. I will be seen that, under this boasted there is a large to conduct this discussion fairly, divisions and subdivisions of the laws in that the discontinuance of the people. All the wealth and with entire accuracy as to facts. I will be seen that, under this boasted there is a large to conduct this discussion fairly, divisions and subdivisions of the laws in that paper was the two last. wish to state them too, that all may form a system of retrenchment and reform, noth- not take time to specify. types, that he was furnishing the means of tures of the Government were unnecessaristion in all the public expenditures of the statutory remedy—the bill which was port (I mean the report of the four avowed treported for that purpose? Sir, it has had reformers) professed to the country, that like on the lady of the President, without power, and was there necessity for restraining it? Was the patronage of the Governcharged as wasteful! And if this state of since the success of "the party." The mowere unnecessarily great; that every thing indecent, that Mr. Randolph, though a zea-If the art of printing was indispensable ment so enormous as to require checks to things is not checked in time, we may yet ment power was obtained, the admission was done on too grand a scale; that each lous opposer of Mr. Adams, said it ought the establishment of our republican forms for political control of the stablishment of our republican forms. The mothe establishment of our republican forms for political control of the stablishment of our republican forms.

fall, they forget the influence of the press Departments, and the State Department in the officers, with their salaries, at the Cus- Mr. Van Buyen, and the whole party who declarations and avowals of the present enty-four, and the aggregate amount of their that report was made, and yet he and his dominant party, when they sought for eleva- compensition is stated \$119,620 39. He party openly violate and disregard every

then exclaimscomplaints, with the promised reforms, are to be animated by one spirit, must be tre- mate their actions in all elections." Al- that, in concert with their colaborers in the for a removal from office. Since they came The first in point of time, is a report be so animated is a proposition too plain to ment of Jesse Hoyt to the Collector's office graphically the extent and power of patroour citizens must know the extent of their made to the Senate in 1826, by a select meed demonstration. Power over a man's in New York, is the annunciation of his ofmeans, and improve them by reading. The committee, (of which Mr. Benton was support has always been held and admitted ficial presence-and activity in the charter ethey suggest remedies. But, Mr. Speaker, committee, co press may, indeed, become partially corrupt edition was referred a proposition to be power over his will. The President lection of that city. We hear of him by day great as this work was represented to be, came into power declaring that the printing has power over the sition to include in the printing and by night, heading his cohort of 414 of the people always is to preserve their liber. The President lection of that city. We hear of him by day great as this work was represented to be, came into power declaring that the printing has power over the sition to induce in the printing proposition to be presented to be power over the sition to induce in the printing and by night, heading his cohort of 414 of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambridge of the Executive Government was inordinated by the patronage of the Ex ties, this corruption can hardly ever become ernment of the United States." In this support of debtor merchants to the amount leading them to the charge! Mr. Van Bu- this report, that they had made only a bedocument Mr. Benton reports:

"That, after mature deliberation, the committee are of opinion that it is expedient to diminish or to regulate by law the ent to diminish or to regulate by law the law to diminish or to regulate by law the ent to diminish or to regulate by law the law to diminish or to regulate by law to diminish or to regulate by law to diminish or to regulate by law to diminish or to regulate law to diminish or to regulate law to diminish or to regulate law to diminish or of ten millions of dollars per annum, and ren told us in the report, that "the action of ginning, what, in hunters' phrase, is called promising, if elevated, to withdraw its ex-

under this conviction, they have reviewed Naval and Military Establishment, the Julector furnishes my answer to this; and, if as carefully as time and other engagements diciary, the Post Office, and presses, with another illustration is needed, I refer you, der the order of the kiouse, many thousand to less than between the less would permit them to do, the degree and what it calls the "unknown and unknowa- amount of patronage now exercised by the ble list of jobbers and contractors; and Wolf to the Collector's office in Philadel- country. The people read, and, honestly sand dollars." President, and have arrived at the conclu- the still more inscrutable list of expectants phia. That gentleman, you know, sir, af- believing its took the plarm, and placed these papers employed in publishing the laws:" sion that the same may and ought to be diminished by law."

For this purpose that committee then reported six bills; one of them proposed to public advertisements; another had the subservient league and unprincipled public advertisements; another had the subservient league and unprincipled by law."

That gentleman, you know, sir, after your whow, sir, after holding the fionorable place of Governor techniques, and placed unexpense had may an placed unexpense the till more inscriptable list of expectants phila. That gentleman, you know, sir, after holding the fionorable place of Governor reformers in power.

And now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies that the living men wish." Having thus calculated to operate, so far as it went, and now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies that the living men wish. "Having thus calculated to operate, so far as it went, and now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies that the living men wish." When the control the expense he complained. And now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies that the living men wish. "We heard recently that the living men wish." When the control the expense he complained. And now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies that the living men wish. "We heard recently that the living men wish." We heard recently that the living men wish. "We heard recently that the living men wish." We heard recently that the living men wish. "We heard recently that the living men wish." We heard recently that the living men wish. "We heard recently that the living men wish." And now, Mr. Speaker, after your undies. And now,

omprehended in the provisions of these als who administer the system. He makes or two, and pass from this report. The change of men. I am surprised, Mr. Sp'kr. pills, which might be advantageously regu- and unmakes them. He chooses from the lated by law. Far from thinking that they circle of his friends and supporters, and may have exhausted the subject, they believe dismiss them, and, upon all the principles that they have only opened it, and that no- of human action, will dismiss them, as often types, which, though superior to those of Of Ohio, on the Resolution to correct thing more can be done at this time than to as they disappoint his expectations. His Johnson, all at the time the zealous friends abuses, but says it is impracticable to correct thing more can be done at this time than to abuses in the public expenditures, and lay the foundation of a system, to be followed up and completed hereafter."

as mey disappoint in sexpectations. It is a spirit will animate their actions in all the of General Jackson, except, perhaps, Mr. rect them, and therefore useless to pass the elections to State and Federal offices.— Holmes. They urged the impropriety of resolution. Is it possible that such an ob-Mr. Boxn said that, notwithstanding a There may be many exceptions, but the appointing members of congress to office, jection can be openly avowed and sustained series of years had clapsed, and Mr. Ben-truth of a general rule is proved by the ex- and the expediency of providing against it. ton and his friends had full power, the peo- ception. The intended check and control From the moment they came into power, of a party to dispose of this patronage in its ple had looked in vain for a superstructure of the Senate, without new constitutional their report and professions are forgotten; own way, and that he never heard of any on-this "foundation of a system" of reform, which this famous report proposed to have rate. Patronage will penetrate this body, bers of congress to office, than had been to for so doing! Here, sir, is another open laid. That same committee, too, assert subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it done in all the previous history of the govmuch reduced, that the treasures of knowl- ment and reform. He was aware that these and claim for the Senate "the control over to the car of power, and enable the Presi- ernment! They also told the country in edge, which have been amassing for ages terms had become somewhat hackneyed, appointments to office," and say they "be- dent to rule as easily and much more se- that report, that the press, the post office,

a "growing little volume," but it has grown | what has the country realized? Why, the more rapidly in the nine years of this Gov- number of custom house officers in New for the last year, 1837. It is plain that the nate officers of the New York custom house

principle it urged! He now holds the "powernment, whenever the same can be done public patronage, according to the part they consistently with the provisions of the Consistently with the provisions of the Constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and without impairing the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and it is a small business." "He was dold this is a small business." "He was dold that the pecuniary amount in who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and the proper tions."

| Who then held it, and place it under the constitution; and place it under the const

cal rival, Mr. Muhlenberg. Gov. Wolf, it sir, No. But, on the contrary, your party was said, had resolved to withdraw, and in power have made all public expenditures ed by the vigorous interposition of Congress ome indication of hostility to the Pregress, must go on increasing, until Federal sident. At this juncture, the power of painting and have not provided any restraint laws. tion will predominate in elections as com- delphia is made to take the Clerkship at on executive patro agel. We have thus a pletely as British influence predominates in Washington—and Gove Wolf's opposition (practical illustration of the abuses of the the elections of Scotland and Ireland, in is quieted in the Collector's office thus va- identical power of which your friends, when dent's power to remove from office, the fact rotten borough towns, and in the great naval cated! In an instant a new allegiance is sourcing the alarm, gave only a theoretic of the removal shall be stated to the Senate stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth." sworn, and Gov. Wolf initiates himself in description.

The resolution of which the resolution now under the remove from office, the fact rotten borough towns, and in the great naval cated! In an instant a new allegiance is sourcing the alarm, gave only a theoretic sworn, and Gov. Wolf initiates himself in description. We are also told by Mr. Benton that his new office, by heading a call for a polithe whole of this great power will centre disal meeting in the city of his official duconsideration still-looked to reform, and esup—Dick, and continued to plough as if

committee who made it consisted of Mr. to find this resolution opposed by the in all the departments of science, are thrown and he almost feared that their frequent lieve that they will be acting in the spirit curely with than without the nominal check the armed force, and the appointing power, were the most dangerous portions of the fe-"We must look forward to to the time deral executive patronage: And they proso to enlighten the great mass of any commu- well known, with great effect, to put down against the possible abuse of power." This when the nomination of the President can fessed to have found a remedy for these danan form. It is by this happy device, we have performed their office, so far at least armies and navies, by courts of justice, and through the two Houses of Congress; when is in the hands of the President, and that he are persuaded, that all the nations of the as the party now in power are concerned, by the collection and disbursement of reve- the principle of public action will be open is not in the hands of the people. Indeed, earth shall be enlightened in the rights of All must admit that we have had no pracman, and in the true principles of governtical retrenchment or reform.

All must admit that we have had no pracnue, with all its train of salaries, jobs, and avowed—the President wants my vote,
they say "the President may, and, in the
contracts; and where, in this aspect of and I want his patronage; I will vote as he
current of human affairs, will be against

biters of human fate (the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing upon them to specify any retrenchment or number of office holders is spoken of as large pardon him for reading from this report power) must change position, and take post or that or printing, the only means of must man thought, investigation, and business. They all comploy the press, as the great engine, by which individuals, churches, and the report these passages, which so happily illustrate on the side of the people." Mr. Speaker, and still rapidly increasing, and the report these passages, which so happily illustrate on the side of the people." Mr. Speaker, and still rapidly increasing, and the growth and power of patronage: They we have found it true, indeed, that the Prethen I demand their reasons for not carrying have a circle of greater or less diameter, were referred to for the purpose of sustainout their great and salutary system of reof which he is the centre and soul—a ciring the allegation which he had made, that form, for which they stood solemnly pledg- cle composed of friends and relations, and the present dominant party professed to en- sir, at Mr. Van Buren's December mesof individuals employed by himself on pubtertain serious fears for the perpetuity or sage, and see the opprobrium which he casts
I am unwilling to believe that the terms lie or private account." By way of illussecurity of our institutions and liberty, if upon the people of his own state for daring retrenchment and reform have lost their just trating the great number of office holders and this public patronage was not checked or re- to exercise their elective franchise contrary and virtuous sense. The people of this their combined power, Mr. Benton then strained by some statutory remedies, which to his will! Notwithstanding his profeson these trolls or books, were exposed to their career. Mercantile affairs are guided and virtuous sense. The people of the destruction from another cause. When a by the press-Advices from foreign nations country-will determine whether this necestary they submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the Republic," they submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and of the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which is the control of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which is the control of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which is turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and of the sity for such measures had passed away with the simple clevation of certain men to the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and the people of the stanted by some statutory remedies, which turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the Republic, and the pledged faith of his report, which they submitted for consideration, and probable turns to the Blue Book of the ceeded, and got the administration of our them "to change position, and take post on Mr. Speaker, this Blue Book is indeed government into their own hands—and the side of the people?"

What has the country realized? Why the Mr. Bond said he would next point the attention of gentlemen to what had passed

> that, in February, 1828, a select committee whole matter: .The gentlemen appointed were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. ing has been curtailed, but on the contrary We thus realize the inordinate and dan- machinery of the government, with a view opinion's sake, that it may almost be said to too, is to be added a most alarming addi- to limit and restrain this patronage? Where devoted themselves to this task: Their re- ance of Isaac Hill as a printer of the laws servation. When men assert that, because dom of the press and the security of our boasted republic tee, to call on the President for his reasons by prolonged; and, by way of correcting in this House, and Mr. Saunders, of North former republics have passed away and de liberty demanded that the printing patron. Mr. Benton in his report, exhibits a list, in a case of a removal from office, is now this latter evil, they recommended that "the Carolina, introduced a resolution calling taken from the Blue Book of 1825, of all scoffed at and contemped by Mr. Benton, compensation of members, during the first upon the Secretary of State to report what the officers, with their salaries, at the Cus- Mr. Van Buren, and the whole party who session of each congress, be reduced to \$2 changes had been made in the newspapers

Benton, Mr. Macon, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. ministration! The gentleman from New White, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Hampshire (Mr. Cushman) resists it on Holmes, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Richard M. most extraordinary grounds. He admits here? The gentleman says it is the usage avowal of the doctrine, "that the spoils belong to the victors." [Mr. Cushman here explained, and ob-

served he had not said the spoils belong to

the victors.]
Mr. Bond admitted that the gentleman had not used those identical words, but this was the doctrine of the party with which he acted; and a distinguished member of that party, now the Governor of N. York. (Mr. Marcy,) had when a member of the U.S. Senate, openly used those terms, and justified this usage of party. The friends of the administration uniformly practised under this precept, whatever may be their theory. I do not wish to do the gentleman from New Hampshire any injustice, and will read from his remarks, as publishedand he will then have an opportunity of correcting them, if erroneously printed. The gentleman is reported as having said:

"It was well known that, since the establishment of the government, the dominant party, whichever it might be, had invariably employed what has been called, if you please, partisan printers and partisan editors. But why should they not do so? So long as the opposition had the predominancy, they used to supply their own partisan frinters, and no complaint was made about it—and why should any complaint.

Here, then, I think, sir, a position is taken, and terms used in effect the same, and ornment, administered under the advice of York has grown from 174 to 414! and in this house on the subject of retrenchment tending directly to the doctrine, that "the double that time, before they came into \$119,062 30 to \$409,669 32!! But, be marvellous discrepancy between the "say- be possible the gentleman thinks he is corwas appointed to consider and report on this the exercise of the printing patronage? Has he forgotten that Isaac Hill, the present Governor of his own state, was the editor of a triot," and that the discontinuance of the They were charged to inquire into the whole considered so outrageous a persecution for tom house in the city of New York. The made or approved that report! Mr. Van per day, from and after the first Monday in printing the laws, together with his reasons number thus given is one hundred and seventy-four, and the aggregate-amount of their that report was made, and yet he and his day." day."

Mr. Bond said he would not read the re- have such an imperfect recollection of the port to the house; but he hoped this notice events of that day, some little reference may "A formidable list, indeed!—formidable er" over the "support" of these trained of it might aid in recalling it to public rein numbers, and still more so from the vast bands of office holders at New York and collection, whereby it would be seen how in that debate. It will be observed that the mendous in an election; and that they will most the first notice we have of the appoint senate, the house reformers describe most into power, however, that doctrine has been denied and repudiated.

Mr. Bond said he proposed to prove bystrained and regulated by law; and, in finc. ercise from the Executive hands. The mover of that resolution (Mr. Saunders,)

" I trust I shall not be accused of getting

ful instrument in behalf of the views of the State Departments. In this respect, it was . much more effectual and much more dangerous, than the far-famed alien and segition

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NE T.

Arrold Dutchman, ploughing in his field, was told that one of his children was dead the old man made a momentary pause, and