Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks / Smithsonian agent. I will leave it for others was sixteen; the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers, amounted to \$27,750.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to \$36,515 11!

amount to \$36,515 11! The Patent office, in 1823, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of \$1,600 and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was \$3,700. It is now under the charge of one of the reformers, the title of "Superintendent" is exchanged for that of :Com missioner,' and with the change of titles comes the charge of salary form \$1,600 to \$3,000!the change of salary, from \$1,500 to \$3,000!-The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from \$1 800 to \$21,000, and not content with one messenger, and his old salary of \$400, they provide a salary of \$540 for a messenger, and n give him an assistant, to whom is also

paid \$15 per month. The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed eight clerks and two messen-gers. His salary and the compensation of the cierks and messengers; amounted to \$18,600. The present Secretary of that Department

(and he was taken from the body of rethrmers who made proclamation from the Senate cham-ber.) employs fifteen clerks and two messens. His salary and their compensation a-unt to \$27,100 !! A similar result will bo found in comparing the present with the former state of the several subdivisions of the mer state of the several auditivisions of the Treasury Department. But, by way of in-troducing econo.ay, and despace in the Trea-sury Department the committee proposed to simplify the forms of business, and to re-organlze its subordinato, branches, so as to disare with one fourth, it not one third, of the pense with one fourth, it hot one third, or the officers in the Treasury.' Now, sir no re-or-ganization of the Department has yet been attempted. Instead of reducing, they have in-creased the number of officers, and the forms of business; under the new mode of simplify. ing have become so complicated, that the gen-tleman from New York, (Mr. Canbreleng,) now hairman of the committee of ways and means declared here, during the last special session, unclared ners, during the last special session, that, after fifteen years' experience as a mem-ber of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's annual re-

port on the finance is stated. Next, as to the War Department. In 1829, the Secretary of War employed a chief clerg besides seventeen clerks and two messengers. His salary and their compensation amounted o \$28,630. The business of Indian affair. was then managed by him also. In 1838 the Secretary of that Department employs, inclu-size of the Indian business, about clerks 40 besides messengers. The joint salaries and com-pensation of the whole amount to \$63,810. In 1828, we hear nothing of a Commanding

General's Office; with its clerk, and messenger In 1833, the Commanding General is allow-ed a clerk, at \$1,200; and a messenger at \$600

per year. In 1823, the Adjutant General's Office employed three clerks, whose joint compensation was 81:950.

In 1838, the Adjutant General employs seven clerks and a messenger, whose joint compen-

sation is 93,225. In 1928, the Paymaster General employed three clerks, whose united compensation

83.900. In 1839, the salary of the same number clerks is \$4,290; besides the messenger's sa-

larv n 1828: I have been unable to discover any hlow ance for clerks to the Quartermaster Ge-

neral In 1838, that officer employs in the office at Washington seven clerks, whose united comnsation is \$7.300.

In 1823, the Odnance Office employed three

clerks, whose joint salary was \$2 950. In 1939, the Ordnance Office employs nine elerks; besides a messenger, and their aggregats compensation is 89,225. In 1929, the Subsistence Department employ-

ed four clerks, whose joint compensation wa \$2;950 In 1838, the Subsistence Department employs

four clerks and a messenger, whose joint comn is \$5,890. In 1825, the Surgeon General was allowed

a clerk, at \$1,150 per year. In 1838, the Surgeon General is allowed a clerk, at \$1;266, and a messenger, at \$650 per

Jear. In 1829, the business of Indian affairs was

discharged at the War department, by some one or two of the seventeen clerks which I first mentioned.

In 1938, this Indian business appears to con stitute a grand division. We now hear of the 'Indian Department,' with a Commissioner. whose salary is \$3000 a chief clerk, at \$1,600 and eleven clerks and two messengers, their joint compensation and salaries being \$19,400" In 1828, there was one Superintendant of

to apply what the chairman of the committee on retreachment said at that day in debate on this floor-"Whenever an office is to be filled even a zealous constant and faithful friend is compelled to yield to a mushroom apostate that may have been purchased butyesterday." Let us next compare the Navy Department. Mr Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1828, employed in his Department seven

clerks, besides the chief clerk. The salary o the secretary, and the compensation of clerks & messengers, amounted to 17.250 dols. The Department has been held for many years and is still managed by Mr Dickerson, who was a member of the committee, in the Senate, from whom came that famous report on Executive patronage, to which I first referred. He emloys eight clerks besides the chief clerk, and is salary with the compensation of his clerks and messengers, amounts to 18,850 dollars, And, at this very session, he domands more clerks and an increase in the salary of some of those he already has.

The committee censrue Mr Secretary Sou thard for unnecessary expenses in subscrip ion for newspapers for the Department They specify under this head \$624 43 three years. It now appears that Mr. Secretary Dickerson has expended for news apers and fashionable books and fiterature of the times, in one year, near 700 dols including similar expenses of the Navy Board near 950 dollars.

The committee also condemn the practice of extraclesk hire. We find auDickerson not only employing three extra clerks, but what is far more dangerous, paying extra hire to to one of the regular clerks in the Departmen, enjoying, at the time a salary of 1,760 dollars but to whom is paid, 'for extra ser-vices as clerk,' the further sum of 642,97 naking his salary 3,189 67. Is not this a ready mode of providing for a favorite? The committe also specify the sum of 466

86 as paid by the Navy Department, in three years for printing, and condemn it as e xtra vagant.

The Blue Book of 1837 shows the Navy Department, under the reformer Mr Dicke-son, to have paid 2,559 22 for printing in two vears!

The committee also reported that a 'considerable sum, varying from 100 to 200 dols was annually expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the nurchase of books for office, most of them having no appropriate relation to the naval service of the country such as reviews, magazines and other periodi cal publications, and the fasionable literature of the day. This usage was, of course, to to be abolish d. Has it been? I beg leave to read a few items from Mr Secretary Dick rson's contingent expense account for 18

2dvolume Repertory of Patent-

\$8.00

inventions, 2dvolume Southern Literary Mes-

5 00 senger, One fourth of Andubon's Birds, 165 00 55 00

Audubon's Birds, No. 1 Indian Biography,

North American Review, No. 4 Indian Biography, One number of American Scenery.

\$250 75 Here is a display of the flashionable literaure'in which Mr Secretary Dickerson indulges himself and his clerks, at the public expence. A wish the gentleman from new York (Mr Cambreleng,) who aided in concoct-ing the report from which I have just quoted, would inform us (what appropriate relation, the books and reviews just mentioned have to the naval service? But, what means the item'one fourth of Audubon's Birds? Why sir I understand that neither of the four Sec retaries being willing to take the responsi-bility, as a unit they agreed to divide it. The cost to the people is the same it all coms from the public coffers. And the mode of doing the thing proves that the Sec ctaries felt that its expediency and propriety were questionable. I have read somewhere, perns in Sterne's work an incident which mos happily illustrates this transaction. Astre

collected the story, the Abbess of Andouillet and Margretta, a novice, made a little jour toy together in a vehicle drawn by mules .-As the evening approached, they were deser ted by their mulcicer, when ascending a hill The mules presently became stubborn and

stonned. The travellers were greatly alar med and in the dilemma the novice said that there were two certain words which, she had been 'old, would force these animals on the moment they heard them, but then the words were sinful---The novice was urged and she

-As early as 1789, in the memorable debate on the power of the Executive to remove from office, he not only denied the right to exercise this power capriciously, and without assigning adequate reasons, but he thought it would be such a bold assumption of lawless power, that he thus expressed numsell,-''I own it is an abuse of power which exceeds my imagination, and of which

I can form no rational conception. But when Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton (both of whom were on the committee hich re ported the bill to prevent the committee which re-ported the bill to prevent the abuse of this pat-ronage of appointment) came into power, this (changed their tone, if not their principles. Re-movals tom office immediately followed, and they deny any obligations to assign reasons!-Is it not strange, too, nay, is it not mysterious, that, in the conflagration of the Post Office, the only papers and files destroyed should be those relating to the exercise, if not thelabuse, of th power of removal from office-the very papers which the Postmaster General refused to sufer the Committees of Investigation to examine: I said Mr. Van Buren changed his tone on this subject. I will at once prove it. journal of the Senate shows that he was one of the Select Committee who reported the bill a ready referred to. He entered the office of Se retary of State with the commencement of General Jackson's Administration. One of his first official acts was the removal of a meritorious clerk from his office in that Department, and a positive refusal to assign any r eason for il!-The gentleman removed is now a member of this house, (Mr. Slade, of Vermont.) and the roice of the People has sustained him whom the despotism of Executive patronage sought to

destroy. The manner in which this patronage is abused. and the readiness and almost telegraphic despatch with which the wires of party machinery are felt throughout and from the most dis-tant parts of the Union, may be imagined after reading this laconic note, written by Mr. Van Buren, soon after entering on the duties of Secretary of State, to a gentleman in Louisiana-

"WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1929. My DEAR SIR-I have the honor of ack nowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21 ult and of informing you that the removals and appointments you recommended were made on

day your letter was received.

With respect, your friend, &c. M. VAN BUREN."

And, so far from being willing to reduce the number of clerks in his Department, as the Peode were induced to beleive would be done, Mr. Van Buren, when called on for that pur-Mr. Van Buren, when called on tor that pur-pose, saw the whele aftair through a new me-dium, and replied—"My opinion is that there can be no reduction in the number of officers employed in the Departmet, (of State,) with-out detriment to the public interest !!" And yet the retrenchment Committee, when Mr. Clay was in that Department, reported " that hey felt satisfied that had the officer at its hey felt satisfied that had the head concurred with them in the opinion, they might have presented a plan for not only a gra-qual reduction of the number of clerks but for an actual increase in the efficiency of their la-

But other discrepancies between the profession and practice of these reformers re-main to be noticed. It will be found that 6 00 5 00 the report of the gentleman from New York 6 00 75 (Mr. Cambreleng,) and his friends, condemnd " the practice introduced by the Secreta ries of the Departments, of sending the reports of their clerks or heads of buyeaus, in-stead of condensing them, and making them ubstantially their own communications.' This practice, if bad, has never been corrected, but is daily indulged in by all the Departments, as the answers to the calls and resoluons of this House abundantly show. But a still more remarkable commentary follows. When the Department of War passed into the hands of John H. Eaton, a zealous refor-

mer, he, too, was called upon to carry out his retrenchment system, and reduce the umber of his clerks, in fulfilment of the pubhe expectation, which he and others had ex-To the surprise of all, he referred the cited. subject to the clerks themselves? and here, sir, s his reply-WAR DEFARTMENT Jan. 27, 1830.

Sin: I have the honor to lay before you re-ports from the several bureaus connected with the War Department, on the subject of a resolution of the 5th inst., referred to me by the Committee on Retrenchment. Res-J. H. EATON. "Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq" These bureaus, so far from agreeing to part ctfully.

with any of their escutchcons, actually ask for an ad litional supply? Thus ended that farce! Another Precept.—This retrenchment re-ort alledged that our diplomatic relations and foreign intercourse were unnecessarily expensive, and recommended "a fixed apopriation for the contingencies of each

natched by the Executive to central America nd New Grenada. What service he render ed we know not; but it appears that for this mission an allowance of \$7,122 95 has been made. Mr. Charles Biddle is the same gentleman who had a controversy with Mr. Senator Grundy; in which the devotion of the latter to Gen. Jackson was questioned. We learn by one of the printed documents, oc-casioned by that dispute, that the Senator

for the purpose of proving himself to be what is called a "whole hog Jackson man," aid he "had swallowed the hog not only whole, but wrong end foremost, taking the ristles against the grain, and had gene for all Gen. Jackson's bob tail nominations, even o Charles Biddle."

You may remember, Mr, Speaker, tha great fault was found with Mr. Clay for an llowance to John H. Pleasants, who was employed as bearer of despatches, and sat out on his voyage but, being taken ill, was obliged to abandon it, though he caused his despatches to be asfely delivered. In the count, which I m now examining, we find the sum of \$1.522 72, paid by Mr. Forsyth he Secretary of the State, to Eleazer Ear-, sent with despatches for our Charge d' Affairs at Bogota, but which were never delivered. The sickness of Mr. Pleasants fur ished no pailiation, in the minds of the rethe payment made to him though formers, for he caused his despatches to be safely deliv-ored. Yet these some gentlemen find ample pretext in the alleged shipwreck of Mr. Early o pay him \$311 35 for expenses \$537 39 for clothing bedding, and books, lost or aband-oned by him, and 714 dollars for one hundred and mneteen days compensation, at 6 dollars per day, though his despatches were never

livered!! At this same time, too, Mr. Early appears to have been receiving a salary of 1,500 dol-lars a year as Librarian of the House of Representatives!! It would seem that Mr. Se-cretary Forsyth is not a stranger to this "convenient mode of sending favorites abroad , to travel for their pleasure health, or instruc-

ion, out of the public coffers." lalso find that 2,515 dollars are charged for contingent expenses of William T. Barry late Minister to Spain. Now sir, it is well nown that Mr. Barry never reached Spain, but died on his way there. He, of course received the usual salary and outfit; and I am at a loss to know what contingent expenses, incurred by him, could justly be charged to the United States. There appears, also to have been paid to

John R. Clay, 1836, 3,381 41, dollars as" compensation for certain diplomatic services." This gentleman, at that time, held the place of Secretary of Legation atSt. Petersburgh, with a salary of 2,000 dollars a year, and the payment to him of the further sum of 3,381 41 may be justly questioned. Other items, indicative of extravogance or favoritism, may be seen in this contingent expense account of foreign missions, but I will not stop to specify them.

It will also be found that, in the days of this "searching operation" and "reform" the standing committee of this House on the expenditures of the several departments attendd to their vocation. But, very soon after General Jackson came into power these comnittees became so much a matter of mere form that the chairman of one of them declared here, during the last Congress, he had never even thought it worth his while to convene his committee, and he appeared quite surprised, or at all events amused, that any inquiry was expected to be made in regard to the expenses of these departments! This state of things forms a strong contrast with the report made here in April, 1828.by Mr Blair of Tennessee, chairman of the Commit tee on Public Accounts and Expenditures in the State Department. He, you know Mr. Speaker was a Jackson reformer; like the Select Committee, he found every thing wrong, and promised to correctit. The purchase of books, the employment of a librarian, and many other things were censured: -even the right to purchase a print or likeness of Gen. Washington, to be suspended in the Department, was questioned. How stands the matter now? Why, large sums of noney are yearly expended for the library of the State Departments, and many books urchased, which are certainly unnecessary. Besides the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers, made for this Department by s disbursing agent at home, there was expen ded in London, during last year, for similar objects, nearly \$500. A librarian is employed, at a salary of \$1,540, equal to that paid to the li-

After this rejection Mr. Biddle was des. difficult allowance and charge, amounting to 1 ry of his office. This appears to be an estabgether to \$1,800 is made in 1835. Independent of the increased sulary and the enlarged provision fora messenger, whence comes Mr Butler's right to charge an excess of \$4,150 19 for com asation; besides \$500 for contingent expenses? In the year 1836 we heard of nothing of con tingent expenses, but a provision of \$1,407 is made for his clerk and messenger, and for Mr Butler's compensation that year he received S4332, when his salary was only S4,000. Why was this excess of \$332 paid to him? He appears to have been used as a soil of Caleb Quotem. He has been allowed to enjoy the sal-ary of his own office and that of the Secretary of war at one and the same time, being at the rate of \$10,000 per year, pursuing too his profession, and receiving its emoluments. No wonder we see in hun 'the complying law officer of the crown.' When did he ever give an opinion contrary to the wish of the President, if he knew what that was? Let me give an illustra-tion. As the story is told, when the Baltimore railroad was about to be located at its termina tion in this city, the company consulted Mr. Butler on some point as to the right of way. under their charter. After full deliberation his professional opinion was obtained in writing.--It happened that Gen. Jackson felt some conein about the location of this right of way. and he expressed an opinion on the requiring a termination of the road, which the did not wish. and which Mr. Butler had advised them they need not adopt. Jackson was furnished with the opinion of the Attorney General, but, instead of yielding, he endorsed on it, 'Mr. Butler has not examined this case with his usual care; let this paper be referred back to him, with a copy of the ter, for his re-examination.' In due tune sir, the Attorney General agrees with the President, and gives an opinion in conformity with that which General Jackson had expressed!-After this, Mr. Speaker, we need not be sur-prised at the absurd opinion of Mr. Butler.giv-

in as a foundation or justification for Gen. Jack | sir, Mr. Ingham, who soon afterwards was ion to pocket the bill repealing the Treasury circular, and which had passed both Houses of ongress almost by acclamation. Nor, indeet should we be astonished at any opinion of his, unless he should have happened to give one different from what he supposed the President wanted.

I wish, now, to make a few comments on the professions and practice of Mr. Amos Kendall, late Fourth Anditor, and now Postmaster Gen-eral. This gentleman, you know sir, was an ment and reformeleventh-hour Jackson man. He, however, was among the first who got office; and imme diately after his appointment, a letter of his s published, in which, after holding himself and a few friends up as having been persecu led, he exclaims, (what has Heaven done? So ed of events, as to make Barry Pos'mas-

ter General, and myself a more humble Auditor ' As to Mr. Barry, no matter 'what events' made him Postmaster General, we know that under his management that department was de-

ranged and rendered insolvent! But now for this 'humble Auditor,' or, as from his own question, he is sometimes called, this Heaven-both' Amos . It Listory does hun justice, it will be found that he desired office ander Mr. Clay, which, it not being in the power of the latter to provide, Mr. Kendall esoused the cause of General Jackson In this letter of Mr. Kendall, he says:

Affect bound by my obligation to my country, and by plodges so often repeated by all the principal men of our party, to promote, with all inv talents and industry, the reforms which the People demand. I will prove that our declar ations have not been hollow pretences. Be sides, I hold the interference of Federal officers with State politics to be improved and State politics to be improper in princi-

ple For the reform under this last paramaph, I refer you to Mr. Kendall's letters, and toasts sent to various political meetings and dinners throughout the country for a few years past, on the eve of State elections.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon the duties of his Anditor's office, he caused to be publish-ed in the United States Telegraph, the then official organ, a letter, in which he says, 'The interest of the country demands that this office shall be filled with men of business, and not with babbling politici ms.' Sir, the whole letter was the work of a babbling politician, expressly designted for political and demagogue ends, which the writer, in the same breath, said he had ouit and left for others! I will read a few passages from it. In five days I have return-ed to the post office, twenty letters and three namphlets, enclosed to the Fourth Auditor and directed to other persons!' How long after this letter was it before Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of hudding up the Globe newspaper, and the fortune of his friend Francis P. Blair, (another eleventh hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from Lis former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky.) sent under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere the prospectus of this newspaper?

In the same letter Mr. Kendall also says:

of six and twelve months, for the advantage of lished usage of this Administration. The case of the Attorney General is already mentioned. some of the 'enlisted soldiers' described by Mr Buchanan. In this way, the cost of that mis-The reports from the Departments show sever ion has been inordinately increased; and it is il other cases, though I will now only add that rhigh time that this drain on the public treasu-ry for private benefit should be checked. of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was Mr Bond said it was not to be disguised that for a while acting Secretary of War, and during many of the politicians who engaged in the de-bate and strife of the time to which he had althis period draw the salaries of each office, be

in at the rate got \$9,000 a year, Inded, had been surprised, if not disappointed, by events which soon followed. A singular But, Mr. Speaker, to man better knows all the uses of office than Mr. Kendali. exchange of position has taken place between, two of those gentlemen. When the retrench-ment resolution was discussed, a friend of the ead a political tract, written, I believe by Dear Swift, entitled somewhat in this way—'The convenience of a place at Court, or a sure mode of providing garments for a whole family.' Mr. Kerdall appears to understand the 'modus operthen administration, Mr Pearce, of Rhode Is-land, took ground, not in terms, but somewhat andi' of this matter. The printed list of clerks in his Department exibits his father-in-law and similar to that now avowed and practisedby the dominant party, that the spoils belong to the victors.' Mr Wickliffe, a Jackson reformtwo nephews, with salaries of \$1000, \$1200 and \$1100; and thus we see a family provision of nearly \$10,000 a year, including his own salary. But Mr. Kendall is not the only officer er, denied and condemned such a right. He was appointed a member of the retrenchment and reform committee, and after General Jack-son came into power, Mr Wickliffe zealously who thus takes care of his own household. I provision of this kind be evidence of flaith, endeavored to carry out the promised reform; but not finding the co-operation he had expec-ted; he abjured 'the party.' About this time, few of them will be found 'infi tels ' The Pre sident's son has an office, which I have already mentioned, of \$1500 a year. The Secretary of it happened that the reformers avowed the doc-trine that the spals belong to the victors,' and State's son, untill very lately,held the place of District Attorney of Alabania. A near rela-Mr. Pearce enlisted under their banner. Mr. Pearce entisted under their benner. Sir, has not the country been disoppointed? Have not the people been deceived and allured by specious and vain promises? Has not the federal Executive patronage inordinately intion by marriage of the Secretary of the Trees ury has a comfortable annuity of \$1400 in th Navy Department; another holds the appointment of naval officer in Boston, with a salary of \$3000 per year, besides being President of the Lafavette Bank of that city; and a third is the creased, and is it not still unrestrained? Is not the power over it abused and perverted? Do not the expenses of our government far trans-

Cashier of the Franklin Bank of that city, which became a special pet under the pet bank cend in amount all our past history? Why are these things so, and why has not this 'plague-been stayed.' Mr Speaker, according to your plighted faith? 1 will tell you why, sir, but I ystem. These gentlemen would all make excollent sub-Treasurers. Mr. Bond said, when the proposition for retrenchment was under consideration here in 18 28, the friends of Mr. Adams, by way of prov-ing that he and they desired every just economy and reform, pointed to his Message recom ending it. How were they answered? Why

made Secretary of the Treasury, said it was indeed true that the Message did recommend it, but he wanted to see more practice and less profession in this matter. There were no specified reforms found in the message; he could on ly find there one of those formal recommendations, which were as unmeaning, he said, as the words tyour humble servent' at the foot of a letter. Mr. Randolph, in the same debate used this language, on the subject of retiench-

"The President did recommend them, in one of those lofty generalities with which all sermons, political or religious, abound; which might be printed in black, like law process, and filled as occasion might require. But, sir, (said he.) I am for looking at the practices and not at the precepts of the parson, political or religious '

Mr. Bond said this rule of Mr. Randolph was perfectly just; it was thus shown, too, to be a vowed by this Administration, and he was willing to judge them by their own rule, and thought to this they ought not to object 110 would leave it to the House and to the Peo. le to say whether the (practices) of this Adminstrution thad conformed to their precepts. Was the recommendation in General Ja son's inaugural address one of those doily ge

erdities" just spoken of, and defined by Mr Randolph? "The Unit Oabinet" must have lost the art of reading, otherwise 'reform' was not quite so deginly inscribed' as the General inagined. That patronage of the Federal Govwas said to be brought into ernment which conflict with the freedom of state elections has greatly increased, and is still unrestrained, in the same coulde!

The gentleman from Tonnessee (Mr Bell) has for years labored to bring this House to the consideration of a bill to secure the freedom of elections, and thus carry into effect the reunmendation of General Jackson's inaugural address. Able as that gentleman is, and untir ing as he has been in his efforts, the measure proposed by him has received the frowns in-stead of the favor of this Administration. He and the venerable Senator from the same state (Mr White) were the early and devoted triends of General Jackson, and they still desile to carry into practical effect the principles which they, with General Jackson, profess to be governed by. They feel and know the imminent canger which threatens the country, in the in-creased strength of the patronage of office. They see, and we all see, that the office hold-ers are 'abroad in the land.' For a description of this growing phalanx and its powerful incen-ons friend of General Jackson, the evidence of which has been already given in his own words, held this longuage, when aiming to pull down the old Administration: "When I see (said be) an office-holder interfering in elections, it has occurred to me that he was thinking of his sal-

You now censur? a small appropria chase some additional turniture for dent's house, but you will through that house in fuxurious style for Gen. Jackson, who will be succeeded by Mr Van Buren; and be, not ary, and is, therefore, an unfit adviser of the content with the second hand forniture of his

Grundy no doubt often occurred to you at the

strengthened rather than impaired its truth .--

But I beg the further indulgence of the House

while I read what another distinguished friend of General Jackson said, when debating the

by that debate, that he said it was well known.

"That when a man is once appointed to of-fice, all the selfish passions of his nature are

N. r

bearts.

prefer doing so in the language and illustration of one of your own friends, Mr Buchannn, of the Senate, to whom I have before referred .-In his speech here, to which I have already al-luded, and when he was assaulting the (then) administration, he thus exclaimed: The very possession of power, has a strong, a natural tendency to corrupt the heart. The lust of dominion grows with its possession; and the man who in humble life, was pure, and innocent, and just, has often been transformed, by the long possession of power, into a monster. In the sacred book, which contains lessons of wisdom for the politician as well as for the christian, we find a happy illustration of the corrupting influence of power upon the human heart. When Hazzel came to consult Eligha wh ther his master, the King of Syria, would recover from a dangerous illness, the prophet, looking through the vista of futurity, saw the crimes of which the messenger, who stood hefore him, would be guilty, and he wept. Hazael asked.

twhy weepsth my lord? The prophet then re-counted to lum the muders and the cruelties of which he should be guilty towards the children of Israel. Hazael, in the spirit of virtuous in-dignation, replied, is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing? And Elisha answer-ed. 'The Lord both shown me, that thou shalt be King over Syna ' This man afterwards became Ling by the murder of his master, and was goily of encunities, the bare recital of

which would make us shudder." How true, and, alast how applicable is this sacred illustration to those who invoked its uso

in clevaling themselves to power! Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that some inspired Elistia had been present when you and Mr Buchanan, with others engaged in the debate which has been referred to, and moved by the sympathetic tear of the prophet, you had ask-ed, 'Why weepeth my lord?' how would you have been astonished in being then told what the people of this county have since realized! I magine sir, the inspired one looking through the vista of a few birel years and saving. You will be placed in power, but will greatly in-crease, the amount of all public expenditures. You will use, the offices and patronage of the country for private and not for public good.-You will create offices for favorites You will enlarge all Ex cutive power. Yoy will deny the right to call for reasons on a removal from office, and in a tew years will remove more than 1500 persons from office for optimon's sake! You will derate and corrupt the Post office Department, which you now admit to be sound, and you will not reform any of your designated abuses in the other Departments. You will ap-point more members of Congress to office in four years than has been done us all past histo-ry of the Government. Your built for the abolition of the power and patronage over the Press will sleep the sleep of death. You will retain the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power in the hands of the Pre-sident, and will not suffer them to change post-tion and take p, st on the side of the People."ard a small appropriation to pur-

People Mr Speaker, that which occurred to Mr.

Indian affairs, who was paid \$1,500 r year. wenty one Indian agents, twenty-eight subagents, and thirty-nine interpreters.

In 1838, we find four, superintendants of In dian affairs,' with salaries of \$1.500 each per year; six 'superintendants of emigration, with salaries of \$2,000 each per year, 'en 'Indian agents,' with salaries of \$1,500 each per year, fourteen 'Indian 'sub-sgents,' with salaries of \$750 per year, thirly three 'commissioners and special agents,' who are paid from \$5 to \$8 er day; and from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year nducting and enrolling agents.' at \$3, \$4 and \$5 per day, two coductors of ex-ploring parties, at \$3 & \$5; per day, two valuing 'agents,' at \$4 each per day; eight, 'collecting agents,' at \$2 50 per day each, two 'issuing a-gents,' at \$1 per day each; one 'disbursing agent.' at \$5 per day; sixleen 'assistant agents, at \$3 and \$4 per day; and from \$500 to \$1.200 each per year; thirty one interpreters at ageneach per year; thirty one interpreters at agen-cies,' at \$300 each per year; fourleen 'interpre-ters in the emigration of Indians,' at \$2 50 and \$3 per day each; fifteen 'physicians,' at salaries varying irom \$3, 5 dollars and 6 dollars a day 84 dollars per month: eleven 'clerks,' (other than those in the office at Washington,) at sala-ries varying from 3 dollars and 5 dollars per day t + 40 dollars and 50 dollars per month, and 800. dollars and \$1,000 per year; fifty-three 'black miths with salaries varying from 240 dollars 1) 600 dollars per year; twenty 'farmers and avsistants,' at 2, 3, 5 and 600 per year; eigh-teen teachers, 'with various salaries from 500 to 800 dollars per year; five 'millers,' with sal aries of 500 dollars and 600 dollars, one 'surveyor,' at 8 collars per day, the whole concluding with five 'miscelaneous agents,' with sal-aries of 1 dollar per day, and 600 per year.

But even this is not all. The Commission er of Indian affairs says the list given by him in the Blue Book is not accurate or complete. He leaves room to add or aller. Here, indeed lie leaves room to dad or utter. Here, interes, is a display of patronage! Ought we not to be astonished to find this state of things, under an administratio:, whose friends prolessed to be shocked at a multiplication of offices, and republished, in the report of this House in 1823 the warning of that chief Magistrate, who said - Considering the general tendency to multi-ply offices and dependencies and to increase expenses to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents it self for taking of the surcharge.' It is appro priate, too, now, to refer gentlemen to the cen-sure which that report cast on the Secretary o War in 1825, for paying 753 dollars for addi-tional clerk hire in the business of Indian affairs.

Mr. B. said he was here tempted to one or two offices in particular, which have been cruated for special favorits, one of them un der the law authorizing them President to sign and patents by an agent, instead of doing it as heretolore, in person. If he could not find time to do this duty, as Mr Adams and all his predecessors did, then it would have deen het ter to dispense with the signature allogether as you have done with that of the Commissioner of the General land office. The President' name now is not even written by his proxy as it should be, but is written by some colerk in the Land Office, and the whole service of the proxy or agent consists in his which service of the proxy or agent consists in his writing his own hame! For this he is paid 1,500 dollars per annual! The place is held by one of the Pre-aident's sons, and it is an indirect mode of increasing the President's salary. The compen-sation is too high , under any circumstances a service requiring neither skill nor talent and employing a very small portion of this young gentleman's time, he receives a higher safery than many of the Governors and other high afficers in the several States do!

Another office specially created is that of the Smithsonian agent, with a salary of 3,000 dolters a year, and furnishing a convenient co-yourn for a gentleman wishing to visit London. fourn for a gentleman wishing to visit London. The duiles of this place might well have been discharged by ordinary correspondence; but at all events they are such as could justly be re-guired at the hands of our resident Minister at London. It cannot be overlooked that flich-man was Scaretary of the Treasury. was Secretary of the Treasury. and received the censure and condemnation of the retreachment committee. And letter and spirit of our Constitution and

gently whispered the words 'bouger; and 'fou ter. The Abbess in her distress, turned casuist, and said they were only a venial or slight sin, which might be divided, and by taking half, and leaving the rest or by taking

it all and amicably halving it betwixt your self and another person, would become dilu ted into no sin at all. Therefore my dea ted into no sin at all. daughter continued the Abbess, I will say bou and thou shalt say ger and thou shalt say fou and I will say ter. Accordingly, the Abbess giving the pitch not one bou, Margretta respon ded ger; Margaretta continued with fou. and the Abbess drawled out ter-but still the mules stood. They do not understand us cried Margretta, but the devil does said the Abbes And, I think, Mr Sneaker, that these refor ming Secretarie swill find that they are un derstood in their patent mode of reform, and particularly that the people will not be gui-ted into the approval of an unauthorised ex penditure, by dividing its amount among the Deparment.

By this time I think it is apparent that the duty devolves on the gentleman from N Y- (M. Cambreleng,) not only to account for his voting against the measure inregard to the compensation of members, but also why it is that that"judicious system of reform" has not behn instituted by "his friends, the Executive officers thrmselves." whereby the country might realize what was promised by the gentleman's report--"a reduction of onehird of the number of clerks in the several Departments: with safety to the public inter

We will now look to the Post Office Department. The General Post Office, as it was then called, had the good fortune not only to escape the censure, but to enlist the praise of that fault finding era. I leave it for those who were familiar with the motives and political events of that day, to account for this. The committee said of it-The efficiency of this branch of the public service is in a condition highly improved and improving." My first remark on this, is, that the Post Office Department passed into to the hands of General Jackson in a healthy and efficient state. A few years, under his reform, reduced it to chaos and insolvency The details of its mismanagement have been long since proved. The evidence is on fil here and in the Senate, with the reports o the several committees appointed to investi-rate its abuses. I refer gentlemen to the files and will not dwell on the various abuses which were designated and established; Their enormity, coupled with the fact of the borrowing money on public account by the Postmaster Gen-

ral, without authority, alarmed the country. Bu ad as all this was, and used, as the pecuniary pa tronage lud bern to confer personal benefits on favorites, until the disorder and insolvency of the Department became apparent, still the political uses which had been made of the appointing pat-ronage were not disclosed, and now never will be. The present Postmaster General, Amos Kendall, tells us in his account of the late destruction of tells us in his account of the late destruction of that Department by fire, that all the boaks, pa-pers and files of the Department were saved, ex-cept the 'files' of the 'appointment office,' and these were destroyed!

In the first six years of General Jackson's Administration, about 1300 postmasters were remov-ed from office, and, in most of the cases, without the assignment of any cause. When certain members of the committees of the Senate and House, appointed in 1833-4, to investigate the a-Those, appointed in 1833-4, to investigate the a-buses of that Department, attempted to get at the files and correspondence of his "Appointment off-ice," with a view to ascertain and report whether the reasons for these removals were prompted by high and just public considerations, or by mere party political expedience, they were denied the right by the head of the Department and by the friends of the Administration who compared right by the head of the Department and by the friends of the Administration, who composed a majority on one of these committees. Was not this inquiry just? I refer you, sir, to Mr. Benton's fam-ous report and bill providing for the disclosure of reasons in case of removal from office. I refer

you, Mr. Speaker, to your own remarks and to those of your friends, in the debate of Mr Saunders' resolution, which I have already quoted. But above all, I refer you to the remarks of the Illustrious Madison, unrivalled as he was in the knowledge of the not all Aush was appointed to the voice of the lines, and in purity and honesty of purpose.

ssion." " in no case exceeding \$600, (an nually,) to cover the expenses of stationary, postage, office rent, cleiks hire, and all other contingencies whatsoever."

Let us see the practice. Andrew Stevenon our Minister at London, is allowed for hese contingencies, including presents to the menial officers and servants of the Court, and thers, on his presentation, and at Christmas, \$2,098 56 cts., in the space of about a year! The like expenses of nearly all our other forign missions are in a correspondent ratio. Profession .- The grade of our Foreign Ministers was to be reduced in some instanc es, especially that at Madrid, to a charge with a salary of \$4 500.

Practice .- A Minister Plenipotentiary has cen kept at Madrid constantly, and John Eaton is now there on a salary of \$9,000, having also received his outfit of the same amount. And during the last session of Contress an attempt was made to increase the salaries of all our foreign ministers!! Who could have anticipated this from an Administration that proclaimed on this floor, (at leasone of its most powerful and influential supt porters, the late Mr. Randolph, who joined the cry of retrenchment here proclaimed, and what he said received the full approbation

"So long as members of Congress, and not of this House only or chiefly, will bow, and cringe, and, duck, and fawn, and get out of he way at a pinching vote, or lend a helping hand, at a pinching vote, to obtain these places, I never will consent to enlarge the salary attached to them. We are told that they live at St. Petersburgh and London, and that living there is very expensive. Well sir, who sent them there? Were they impressed, sir? Were they taken by a press gang on Tower-hill, knocked down, handsuffed, obucked on board of a tender, and told that they must take the pay and rations which His Majesty was pleased to allow?" Now I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, if the noral application of these remarks has not been justly felt fin Congress, and not in this House only or chiefly," under the retrench-ment and reform Administration? Another precept of the reforming report. The ommittee thought the mode of appointing

nd compensation bearers of despatches lia ble to strong objections' prone to degene rate into a species of favoritism little short of a convenient mode of sending favorites abroad to travel for their pleasure, health, or

nstruction, out of the public coffers." Practice, -The President and his Secretaof State, both Jackson reformers, now take favorite clerk of the State Department, shose salary at the time was at the rate of \$1760 per year, send him as bearer of des-patches to Mexico, and for about three months ervice, pay him \$1212,88, and suffer him iso to draw his clerk's salary for the period I his absence !-- For this I refer you to the case of Robt. Greenhow, who is the transla-ting clerk of that Department all the facts of the case being stated in the reports of the Seretary. He excuses this transaction, by saying that the translations which were requi d during Mr Greenhow's absence were made at his expense. It might be well to enquire whether any translations were required du ing that period, and why also it would not have been quite as well to discontinue the salary for a time, and let the Government pay for any translations which were needed. But do we not here distinctly realize what the retrenchment report condemned in these words: "that an actual incumbent is considered to have such a sort of property in the office as to enable him to farm out its duties and to receive a part of its revenues for do-

ing nothing? Abother illustration of this,"convenient node of sending favorites abroad," "out o the public cuffers," is found in the same list of contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. I allude to the case of Mr. Charles Biddle, who, when nominated by Gen. Jackson for a judgeship in Florida, was rejected by the Senate Ŵ

brarian of the great public library of Congress. men who said that this part of the expenses of that Department was censurable, and ought to be dispensed with, as all the officers of the Geernment could well avail themselves of the blic library at the Capitol. But, Mr. Speak-, the times changed, and Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth changed with them. The State Department is now laid off into grand divisions. When Mr. Clay had charge of it, the Blue

Book exibited a list of a dozen names, all un-der the head of clerks. One of these acted as anslater for the Department, and his salary was \$1,150; another paid out the funds, and was charged with the contingent expense accounts, and he received \$1,150 a year. How soon is all this simplicity and economy forgot-

ten! The Blue Book of last year divides this Department into a "Diplomatic Bureau," "Consular Bureau," a "Home Bureau," Translator," whose salary is \$1,760, a "Disbursing Agent." whose salary is \$1,595, a "Li-brarian," whose salary is \$1,540, a "Keeper of the Archives," whose salary is \$1,540, and gives one man \$960 a year for "packing, filing, arranging, and preserving newspapers and prin-ted documents." This is done by that boasted "democratic party" which affects such holy hor ror at any appearance of what they call "aristo-cratic grandeur." if the Turk, whose letters e tound in Salmagundi, had seen this display or 'Burcaus' in the State Department, he would

have been better justified in his admiration at the grand and magnificent scale on which hese Americans transact their business." But I have yet to add, that those who questioned he right of the State Department to purchase a print of the immortal Washington have used the money of the people to buy prints of Gen. Jacksor, and now of Martin Van Buren, for almost every room in each of the Departments! Mr Speaker, during this 'searching oprea-tion' and captious fault finding every petty expense of the several. Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass growing between the bricks at the paven walk leading to the state depar ment, was held up to public view as a piece aristocratic extravagance. Now.sir, suppose were to cite to you many similar and eq uaily (if not more) objectionable charges in the pres ent accounts of these Departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; 590a quarter for labor, ' \$51 for sundries' S16 for work,' without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing glass, or work. It might have been for kining glass, or ransing vegetables for the secretary. The term sundries' may conceal the same things, and the curious might enquire what use was made of the fire proof paint for which STS were paid or the use proof paint for which STS were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laidout, if it will preserve the edifice! And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not nade similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft An item of \$100 paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money or from whence, or from where transported we know not. This last charge is a kind of foretaste of the hard money sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which p railer efore the banks were 'debauched'by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard and always with delay. The late eminent and virtuous Attorney Gen

o hum, but its propriety was questioned.

and he was allowed \$\$00 for a clerk.

"Upon entering this office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them, I counted sixteen different papers, all of which I was told were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treas-

iry.' He sent them back, as he then stated, with subject of retrenchment and reform on this floor I allude to Mr Buchanan, now a Senator from Pennsylvania, and, "with his continued and a note to each; of which the following is a sebl.: growing devotion to the party, what he said will certainly be considered torthodox ' 1 find,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24, 1829. Str.: Not believing that I am authorised to charge the Government with subscriptions to new-papers and other publications, which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties; and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your journal in settling the accounts of the United States Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office. Very respectfully your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL. Here, Mr. Speaker, is a five display of the pride, pomp, and circumstance' of office, if not of official insolence. But yestenlay he was bimself the editor and publisher of a newspaper-he next appears, in his own language, "humble Auditor." But, sir, does not the let ter just read show that he had forgotten his humility, and become puffed up with official con-

sequence? Why did he not simply tell his brother editors, in brief and respectful language, that he had discontinued the subscription for their pa-But a further thought is suggested by this

letter of Mr. Amos Kend II, and his reason for discontinuing newspaper subscriptions. fie is now, sir, Postmaster General. Suppose we look at the statement of the contingent expen es of his office for the last year. Do you think we shall fit,d any subscriptions for newspapers there 'paid for out of the Treasury?' Listen to a few items: Southern Literary Messenger, \$10.00

New York Journal of commerce, Allegany Democrat, Pennsylvanian, Indian Biography, Metropolitan Magazine. Three copies of the Daily Globe ! ! ! Richmond Enquirer, 50 Sundry others which I will not stop to namele number being twenty or upwards, and the total subscription within a small fraction of 200 dollars! He was frightened at a plie of 16 newspapers, but he can now take 20 at a dose! Can it be possible that a man, who came into office declaring, like the Pharisee of old,that the was not like other men,' and would even tithe, mint and cummin,' begins already to 'neglect the weightier matters of the law? What becomes of his inflated promise 'to prove that his declarations had not been hollow pro ences?' Of what value was his declaration. made in his letter before referred to, and in

him at last, and assign him his true

enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders (said he) are the enlisted soldiers of that Administration by which they are sus Their comfortable existence often de tained. pends on the fe election of their patron does disappointment long rankle in the of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience they know will present a new claim to office at a fature time." This passage of Mr. Buchanan's speech proves him to have been an observer of men and things and familiar with the leading principles of human action. He dreaded the conse quences of the setfish spuit of the office holder. ad induced the country to believe that Gen

Jackson and his friends would provide a suitable restraint upon it. But I fear, sir, the Peo-ple will be left to conclude that this gentleman one of those 'political parsons' described by Mr Randolph, whose 'practices' do not corres nond with his 'precepts ' It is certain tha', under the favorite Administration of the gentleman and his friends, the office-holders have received new life, instead of a check. But I must ret point out another discrepancy between Mr In the Buchanan's profession and practice. same debate, he reviewed, with censure, several of the foreign missions, that to Russia in cluded; and particularly condemned any practice allowing a minister to treturn after one year's absence.' His language is-iff such a 14 81 practice should prevail, our ministers, in viola-tion of the spirit of the existing law, will receive, by adding the outfit to the salary, 18,-8 00 000 dollars, instead of 9,000 dollars, for 30.00 year's service.' 'I am.' said he, 'against the practice. This, Mr Speaker, was his precept. But, sir, in a brief space of time, after con-'I am,' said he, 'against the 5 00 demning and saying 'I am against the practice.' we see him take the bounty, and become one of the 'enlisted soldiers' whom he had described, and go on a foreign mission to Russia, where after staying 'a twelve-month and a day,' he pockets the '13,000 dollars, instead of 9, 000 dollars, for a year's service.' and comes home!

This seems to be an appropriate time to compare the precepts and practice of Mr Randolph, too, who said he was for looking at the practices. & not the profession of the parson politica or religious.' In that same debate, Mr Randolph which he says, 'Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an oportunity aid he would not permit any motive connected with the division of the spoil, to mingle with hi to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to a exertions." He would not, he said, give up his constituents and the pleasures of his home, * change of men!' Why, sir, I quote as a reply to these questions his own words, in another passage of his own letter -'The world will know clerkship in the War Office.or a foreign mision; or even for a Department of State." He aid there had been an improvement in the plan of sending ministers abr oad. and bringing 'Truth is omnipotent, and public justice cerhem back, when they have knished their bu

ness; for,' said he, 'they are now sent abread on sleeveless errands, that they may come, back Among Mr. Kendall's reforms may be menfioned his leading agency in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United e-infecta, to pocket their emoluments. Speaker, the Greeks and Romans both held it to be a highly useful, but exceedingly difficul, States. To effect this, he carried on a system matter, to know one's self. Modern history and our own times, add new force to the truth of that position. I do not at all question the perfoct sincerity of Mr Randolph, when he uttered these sentiments; but great as he may have

been, and skilful as he professed to be, and, no doubt, was, in the motives of human action self. Sir, we soon found Mr Randolph giving day for a job which has occassioned much of up his constituents, and leaving all the boasted the embarrassment under which the country endearments of his district, for a foreign mission to Russia, where so far as any public ad now labors. He got \$10 a day for doing this injury to the public-a hard-working laborer vantage resulted from it, he emphati finds it difficult to get his dollar a day. But on a sleeveless errand,' and 'came still, Mr. Kendall belongs to the 'democratic unfecta, to pocket his emoluments!' ically went on a 'sleeveless errand,' and 'came back re infecta, to pocket his emoluments!' Indeed, | betrayed and their hopes disappointed. in to Russia seems to have been spe-

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predecessor, will cast it off and make his entry into that addinge with one operation of 7. Gruphy ho doubt often occurrent to you at the section of a centre, which is a proposition of s_{a} represented in s_{a} and s_{a} a propriation of 20,000 dollars for new lumiture; and this, too, in the very year when your public treasury will be bankrupt crease the expenses of foreign missions and softer your Ministers to return home on such brief service as will show their appointments to have been made for individual gain rather than You will increase the contingent public good You will increase the contingent expenses of this House from 80,000 dollars, the present annual amount. to 210,000 dollars --You will add to the like expenses of the Senate, and to all other public expenditures in the same ratio; & the sum total for the whole civil list and ordinary appropriations of the Government, which is now 12,163,438 dollars, will be increased from time to time under your boasted reform, until it shall exceed thirty millions

per year! You now question 'Fe right of a Department to purchase a print of filteness of the immortal Washington, but will decorate every room in all the Departments with potraits of Martin V. Buren. You will, by means of the 'office holders,' the "enlisted soldiers,' as you have just called them, bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and you will resist the bill that shall be brought in to secure the freedom of those e-lections. You, Mr Randelph, will go upon what you now call a 'sleeveless errand,' and, after saturing the Emperor of Russia, will make a pleasant sojourn in 'old England,' and return your estate in Virginia. You Mr Buchanan, will become 'an office holder and enlisted soldier,' go on the very mission to Russin which you are now censuring, and will pocket the \$15 000 for 'a twelve month and a days service. S IS 000 for 'a twelve month and a days fervice. You, (to the gentleman from New York.) Mr Cambreleng, will oppose a vote against the very measure, which you around a days for the commends, will oppose a vote against the very measure which you now report and re-commend, for reducing the pay of members, as a means of shortening the session of Congress. You, Mr Steven-on, will be made Speaker of this House, and appoint its committees, and dispense its roles, with the promise of a foreign massion to your pocket. You Mr Benton, will vote to lay on the table the bill which you now report to take the patronage of the press fram the Government, and your report or. Ex-ecutive patronage, with its six accompanying bills so unposingly introduced, will prove to have been but as sounding brass and tinking cymbals?' You Mr. Van Buren, who now, as member of the committee on Executivo paa member of the committee on Executive pa-tronage, report a bill requiring reasons to be assigned for removing an incumbent when of-fice, will be made Secretary of State, and in due time President, but, from the moment you obtain power you will forget your bill, and Net only violate but refuse to be governed by it principles. You Mr. Dickerson, also a membber of that committe, will be Scoretary of the Navy; but the Department will be so misman-aged under your direction, that it will be tra-

aged under your direction, that it will be tra-ly soid of you on the floor of Congress, "there's none so goor as to do, him reverence," You, Mr. Woodbury, will take first the Navy and then the Treasury department, and, under your supervision an attemptot humbug the People with the promise of an exclusive hard money currency will result in the banishment of all specie, a bankrupt Treasury, and a circulation of elimptasters and Treasury notes. Imagine, then, air. Speaker, such a response to have been made at the period of time which I have suggested. What would have been

your reply, and what would Mr. Buchanan, who made the scriptural allusion, have said? Methinks I almost see and bear him exclain Is thy servant a dog that he should do this hing? We are told that, notwithstanding the in-

dignation of Hazael. he reached the throne of Syria by murdering the king his master, and soon committed all the enormities foreold by the prophet!

Sir, I fear that, in despite of the protestation of Amos Kendall, the primised 'reform' was an empty sound,' intended to apply merely to a change of men.' But I leave it for this House and for the People of this country to whether their confidence has not bed

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jamin F. Butler, the present Attorney General, \$ \$4,000 and in 1834 he was paid \$4,150 19 for compensation, besides being allowed \$1,300 party,' and whilst he received his S10 a day this mission to Russia secus to have been spe-for that work, he also received the regular sala. cially dedicated by 'the party' to short terms for a clerk and messenger, and \$500 for the contingent expenses of his office. The same ad-4 -04 8

f'billing and cooing' with the state banks, and in the language of a certain Senator, (Mr. Benon,) 'debauched them.' 'Yes, sir, debauch i the word.' I apply it to the Government and William Wirt, did not escape the censure of these indefatigable reformers. He had rendered banks, though the Senator thought the People had been debauched, and applied it to them. some prefessional services, in which the United States were interested, but which were not For this work of 'debauch, 'which proved so serious a curse to the country, this agent was doubt, was, in the motives of human action, employed 32 days, and was paid for this service after events proved how little he knew of him such as his official station charged upon him.-For this service an meonsiderable sum was paid the enm of \$316 11, being about ten dollars a day for a job which has occassioned much o Έhe salary of the Attorney General was then \$3,500 How stands the case now? The salary of Mr. Ben-