PALACE FURNITURE.

Speech of Mr. Ogle,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ON THE REGAL SPLENDOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1840.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840, Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clause: "For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty five dollars."

Mr. OGLE said: Mr. Chairman, I consider this a very important item in the bill—not as to the amount, but as to the principles involved in it. I doubt much the policy of this Government in granting the Chief Magistrate emoluments or revenues of any kind, over and above the fixed salary paid to that officer out of the Treasury of the United States. Although most of our former Presidents were in the enjoyment of some of these adventitious revenues, I am well aware that none of them retired from office with an over-abundant fortune; for, sir, no former Chief Magistrate ever acted upon the principles notoriously adopted by the present incumbent, *of spending the money of the People with a lavish hand, and, at the same time, saving his own with sordid parsimony.* The President, without including many valuable incidental emoluments, (whereof I will speak before I conclude,) receives more than *quadruple* the sum paid to the head of either of the Departments, while the current private disbursements of the incumbent of that high station are certainly not a tenth part less than the expenditures of one of his Secretaries. Is there a gentleman on this floor who does not believe that the present Chief Magistrate "lays up," yearly, from $15,000 to $20,000, and all *hard money* at that!

But, Mr. Chairman, I object to this appropriation on higher grounds. I resist the principle of it, which is diametrically anti-democratic—as running counter in its tendency to the plain, simple, and frugal notions of our republican People. And I put it to you, sir, and to the free citizens of this country, whose *servant* the President is, to say whether, in addition to the large sum of one HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS which he is entitled to receive for a single term of four years, they are disposed to maintain, for his private accommodation, A ROYAL ESTABLISHMENT *at the cost of the nation!* Will they longer feel inclined to support their chief servant in a PALACE as splendid as that of the CESSARS, and as richly adorned as the proudest Asiatic monarch? Have the People chosen that servant to superintend the great and diversified interests of the nation: or will they consent that his time shall be occupied with the minutiæ, luxuries, and pleasures of life? Do they demand that his talents and all the energies of his mind shall be devoted to the discharge of duties of a character so exceedingly, so vitally onerous that they expect that his thoughts, day and night, shall lapse into the same sloth and effeminacy which distinguish the dwellers in other palaces? Have the affairs of the People so advantageously managed that the servant specially appointed to take charge over them may, without detriment to the Commonwealth, sink into "levity of manners," and abandon the care of the public service, to "eat, drink, and be merry?"

Although I have a peculiar "disenchantment," to discuss on this floor topics which have an appearance of involving personal rather than political considerations, still I am constrained by a sense of duty to offer some remarks in relation to the incidental revenues—the annual profits and expenditures of the President of the United States—the magnificent splendor of his palace, and the pompous ceremonials that "hold sway" at his republican court, and which are by many well-meaning people imagined to be equally indispensable *"to preserve the dignity"* of a Democratic Chief Magistrate at the Depot on a throne. I feel incloined, however, to examine these subjects with all "decency and respect" for the "high office" now filled by Martin Van Buren, and I trust with a proper disposition "not to speak evil of my people." But, sir, I am not ignorant that, in pursuing the course which I have marked out, I will be under necessary to tread upon grounds that my former ages of the world were deemed, and in all despotic Governments of the present time are still considered "too delicate and sacred to be profaned" by the tongue of a plain citizen or subject. Who does not remember that the good Queen Elizabeth hesitated not to enjoin upon her Parliaments that it was improper "to deal, to judge, or to *meddle* with her majesty's *prerogatives royal!*" And history fully informs us that all such impertinent intermeddlers were disposed of in the most summary manner. I will know therefore, that I shall awaken and rouse into action the base and malignant passions of the fierce Cerberuses which guard the portals, and the well-fed placemen and officeholders, the fawning sycophants, and other abettors of high prerogative, that environ the person of the royal incumbent of the Presidential palace, with the vain hope that they can parry the well-directed arrows of republican archers. Growl, and snarl, and snap as these guardian Executive curs may, I shall nevertheless indulge myself on the topics indicated with a pretty liberal range of remark. I will not, assuredly, be restrained from the fullest exercise of the freedom of speech by the licentious course of the accredited "organ" of Martin Van Buren. I refer to the "Globe"—a newspaper which assumes its pabulum, not "from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table," but from enormous largesses and profitable contracts, voted for its sustenance from the treasury of the people—a paper that holds its existence by the sole tenure of Martin Van Buren's sovereign good pleasure, and which promulges daily, through its broad pages, not the thoughts and motives of the miserable servenger whose name it ostensibly wears, but the wishes and designs of his despotic master—a paper, sir, that is published "BY AUTHORITY." What honest man has read, without feelings of burning indignation, in the recent lucubrations of this "Official Organ," the foul, not to say beastly, assaults against the character and patriotism of the venerable and heroic defender of the violated honor and invaded rights of his country? Who has not been fired with anger at Lebolding in Martin Van Buren's pliable accuracy of those base libels. I shall therefore claim the right to discuss the political principles, the public conduct and behavior of Martin Van Buren, with that perfect freedom which should characterize the independent representative of a plain; honest, and brave constituency. Where I discover error, I will expose it to the contempt and loathing of honorable men; where I encounter audacity, I shall maul its brazen head, and level it in the dust; and where I discover corruption, I shall run my spear into its putrescent carcass, up to the very hilt.

Let me now, Mr. Chairman, turn your attention to the amendment under consideration. It proposes to strike out of the bill the sum of $3,665, intended for alterations and repairs of the President's grounds. The "site" of the Presidential palace is perhaps not less conspicuous than the King's house in many of the royal capitals of Europe. It is situate at the intersection of four spacious avenues, which radiate from this point as centre. The "palace-pile" is one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty-six deep, and stands about the centre of a plat of ground containing twenty acres, the whole whereof is surrounded by firmly built stone walls and lancelated iron railing, with imposing portal abutments and well barred iron gates. The main entrance front faces north, upon Lafayette square, and the garden front to the south opens to an extensive view of the river Potomac. As the palace is very accurately described by Mr. Elliot, in his "Picture of Washington," I will read a portion of that description.

"It is built of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico, of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, and place company under shelter; the middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semi-circular projecting colonnade of six columns with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story."

Previous to its destruction by the British army, on the 24th of August, 1814, there had been expended in building the palace the sum of three hundred and thirty three thousand one hundred and seven dollars; and since that period the further sum of three hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents, in rebuilding the interior, and in erecting the two splendid porticos; making together the large amount of $634,703 25 laid out on the *palace* structure alone, to say nothing about the very liberal sums that have been expended from time to time on the furniture, *alterations and repairs*, on the garden, *grounds*, stone walls, *iron railing*, and for the "*stalls*" for the *Royal stabled steeds.* It may be proper further to state that all the disbursements for iron fencing, for stabling, and for the superb porticos and splendid Ionic pilaster, at the north and south fronts of the palace, have been incurred since the Administration of John Quincy Adams went out of power—the portico alone costing the sum of $24,769 25. Great improvements have been made within a few years past in the PRESIDENT'S GARDEN. It is situated, as I have before remarked, on the south side of the palace, and is believed to correspond in its general arrangements with the style and fashion of some of the most celebrated royal gardens in England. It has a choice collection of both native plants and exotics, many of the latter having been gathered from almost every clime. Ornamental trees and beautiful shrubs have been "selected with great care" from the most celebrated specimens, and are now growing luxuriantly. The orangery, though not as yet on a very extensive scale, is fast improving.—Rich and charming shrubbery and parterres' greet the eye" in every direction. Nor should I omit to mention that, in addition to the numerous families of the tulip, the lily, the pink, the rose, and many thousand other sweet flowers and shrubs, which all the lovers of beneficent Nature admire, the garden contains some exceedingly rare botanical and medicinal specimens; and for the benefit of the "infirm," I will give both the "police" and the "vulgar" names of a few of them;

Gerardia Flava, False Fox Glove.
Solidago Lancolata, Golden Mad.
Drosinea Equisticum, Golden Club.
Circæa Canadensis, Enchanter's Nightshade.
Dracocephalum Virginianum, Dragon's Head.
Saurus Cernuus, Lizard's Tail.
Prenanthes, Serpentaria, Lion's Foot.
Ophioglossum Vulgatum, Adder's Tongue
Mimulus Alatus, Monkey Flower.
Clematis Odorata, Virgin's Bower.
Viola Primulifolia, Heart's-Ease.
Impatiens Maculata, Touch-me-not.

Many of these are perennial, no doubt, very valuable plants, &c., there are some other varieties that are cultivated pretty extensively in the President's garden, which require, while in bloom, a microscope for admiration more immediately to the palate than to the eye of the beholder—such as fine Neshanock potatoes, honey dew melons, early York cabbages, white and red sugar and pickle beets, marrowfat peas, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c. with abundance of the fragaria Virginiana, or strawberry, the dewberry, raspberry, &c. &c. In short, sir, the President's grounds, in all its arrangements and beauties, its trees, shrubs, vines, plants, flowers, and esculents, is in perfect keeping with the sumptuous and magnificent palace. I may add that we have been informed, by an official report communicated to Congress in December last, that, during the past season, "the public grounds at the Capitol and THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION have been faithfully attended to by the PUBLIC GARDENER AND THE HANDS UNDER HIM.—*The trees have been skilfully pruned and trained; many choice ornamental* trees and shrubs have been planted; *and the plats, borders, and gravel walks have been kept in* SUPERIOR ORDER." The report might have been more elaborately, with perfect truth, that we have hired by the Government, and paid out of the public Treasury, *to pick up the falling leaves*, and pluck up by the roots every weed, and every unsightly excrescence that could offend the omnific words "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM" inscribed on its flaming banner. A reformation that has fully ripened in encouraging *"retrenchment"* until it has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government from the enormously prodigal amount of nineteen millions down to the trifling sum of thirty-nine million dollars. A reformation which has so exercised the witty faculties of its friends that they have given birth to a very useful (but hitherto occult) arithmetical rule, by which they are enabled to demonstrate, in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, this old proposition: that fewer units are contained in the number 39 than in the number 19! And the foregoing result is reached with greater mathematical precision than the *sophomore*, by the aid of "the black board," can wade through the protracted series of ratiocination in the "Pons Asinorum." Ever since 1829, this singular doctrine of "Retrenchment and Reform," *agreeably to the new arithmetical rule*, has been the order of the day, and the stern principles of a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service has been rigorously enforced—*according to the new rule.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The news from Europe is not very interesting and was partly anticipated, by the Havre packet, at least that part of it which relates to Africa.

ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.—Consols firm, 92½ to 94¼, but closed heavily 92.—Exchr. Bill 25 to 27s. premium. Spanish funds suffered a decline, owing to a little disaffection between the Queen Regent and Espartero; but the next packet will probably report a rise, since the Carlists are now positively driven out of Spain, and the Government of Isabella established on a permanent basis.

In a speech made by Sir Robert Peel, it was proved that the exports of British manufactures in 1839 surpassed those of 1838, by £3,000,000, of which 1,000,000 belonged exclusively to cotton goods.

The boundary question will soon come before Parliament.

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The new steam ship President, 2365, tons burthen, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of next month.

Nothing new from China. The second division of the English squadron was to sail on the 13th of May from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Sulpher question between England and Naples, is now announced as definitely settled.

William Foster Geach, the son in law of John Frost, the Chartist, who, it will be remembered, conducted his defence upon his trial for high treason, has been committed at Newport, upon a charge of having committed extensive fongeries on the banking house of Messrs. Williams & Co., to the amount of $4,743, 15s. 8d.

The trial of Oxford, the maniac, that attempted to murder the Queen, came on the 9th of July. The fellow was convicted and —pardoned. But he was immediately removed to Bethlem Hospital, where he will probably spend the remainder of his days.

FRANCE.—The King of the French was slightly indisposed, but is recovering. 20,000 laborers were out of employ in Paris. The Prince de Joinville on Medoca cone before, without being able to keep it. There is a vast difference between conquering and *retaining* possession.

The Pope was also seriously ill, Lucien Bonaparte died in Rome, of the same disease which carried off his brother Napoleon—cancer in the stomach.

Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg, is to marry the third daughter of Louis Phillippe. The last two years have been quite a windfall for the Coburg family.

Espartero, the Carlist Chief, is in Paris. The civil war in Spain is at an end.

The affairs in the East are now becoming intricate, Mehemet Ali being determined, and that his Administration was not only wastefully extravagant, but that it was rapidly verging the very confines of monarchy, in the magnificent decorations of the Presidential palace, and by the studied introduction of court ceremonials. You doubtless well remember the voluminous reports and the indignant denunciations on the fruitful theme of extravagance and aristocracy that were spread before the country by the renowned champions of economy in both Houses of Congress during the never-to-be forgotten winter of 1837-8. You doubtless fail, too, to recollect the lugubrious homilies which were then addressed to all pious and devout Christians in relation to the purchase by President Adams of a billiard table, billiard balls, cues and chessmen. All these solemn exhortations were but the harbingers of the memorable era of reform then about overtaking the Administration in its proposed headlong departure from the pure precepts of the frugal, simple, democratic days of the fathers of the republic. *The pruning hook of retrenchment* was about being ushered in to lop off all superfluous expenditure as "skillfully" as the same useful implement at this day prunes the redundant branches from the trees in the palace garden. The *hickory broom* was also to be brought in requisition to sweep with the filthy cobwebs of aristocracy then believed to be in the process of weaving within the very precincts of the palace itself. The Augean stable was likewise to be cleansed by the reformers—a mighty work—and which in days of yore required the labors of Hercules —and no marvel—for history informs us that three thousand oxen had been confined in its stalls many years.

Well, the reformers attained to the full enjoyment of the powers of the Government in March, 1829; and here, Mr. Chairman, I almost feel inclined to resume my chair a few moments until my all contemplate in silent admiration the strange results of the most unique system of reformation which had the omnific words "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM" inscribed on its flaming banner. A reformation that has fully ripened in encouraging *"retrenchment"* until it has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government from the enormously prodigal amount of nineteen millions down to the trifling sum of thirty-nine million dollars. A reformation which has so exercised the witty faculties of its friends that they have given birth to a very useful (but hitherto occult) arithmetical rule, by which they are enabled to demonstrate, in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, this old proposition: that fewer units are contained in the number 39 than in the number 19! And the foregoing result is reached with greater mathematical precision than the *sophomore*, by the aid of "the black board," can wade through the protracted series of ratiocination in the "Pons Asinorum." Ever since 1829, this singular doctrine of "Retrenchment and Reform," *agreeably to the new arithmetical rule*, has been the order of the day, and the stern principles of a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service has been rigorously enforced—*according to the new rule.*

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AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, August 18, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

(BARGUS.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

We this day publish the *Sub-Treasury Bill*, and we ask our readers to give it an attentive perusal. Read it twice or thrice, ponder upon it, weigh its provisions and consider how it operates injuriously upon the country, by reducing the value of property, bringing down the wages of the laboring man, and destroying those who are in debt. Let the farmer ponder upon it, it will not reduce the price of every thing which he raises upon his farm. Let the mechanic ponder, whether it will not reduce the wages whereby he expects to pay his creditor. Let the laboring man enquire, whether it will not reduce his wages; and let the patriot enquire, whether it does not place in the hands of the Executive a dangerous power, by giving him the entire and absolute control of all the money of the country.

In the few comments which we intend to make on this most dangerous measure, we hope we shall say nothing of the *millions of expense*, at which it is to be put in operation, and the millions which it will cost annually of the people's money to keep it in operation. If the mechanics which cannot help but flow from this measure, were less numerous than they are, it would be worth while to enquire, whether it were wise policy on the part of Mr. Van Buren and his administration to create so much unnecessary expense—we say *unnecessary expense*, because while the Bank of the U. States was the depository of the public funds, the Government had not one cent to pay, either for *keeping or disbursing* the public money to the Government; nor did the government ever incur one cent of loss. By the Sub Treasury system, the "safekeeping and disbursement," of the public money will cost millions annually, besides what will be at stake, by rebellion. But the great expense at which this measure is to be carried into, and kept in operation, is the smallest of the evils which it will bring upon the country. It is the reduction which it will produce in the value of property; the destruction of agriculture and commerce, and the misery which it will bring upon the poor laboring man, by depriving him of the means of supporting himself and family in comfort, which should call down upon this measure the curses of the nation. Will not this measure produce the effects which we attribute to it? Come let us reason together, not in the spirit of party, but as citizens of the same community, anxious for each other's welfare and prosperity.

Let us turn to the *nineteenth section* of the bill, read it, and see what effect it must produce. By this section you will discover, that after the *thirtieth of June*, 1843, that all *"duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and all sums due for postages, or otherwise, shall be paid in gold and silver only.*" In the meantime, that is, between the passage of the bill and the *thirtieth of June 1843*, the Government will receive nothing but gold and silver, or the notes of specie paying banks, in payment of the debts due to it; and *one-fourth* of the debts due to it for the present year; *one-half* of the debts which shall be due in next year; and *three-fourths* of the debts which shall be due to it the year after next, must be paid in gold and silver; and as we have before said, after the *thirtieth of June 1843*, it will not receive in any of its departments, for any purpose any thing but gold or silver. But are the people to be so gold and silver, *and nothing else?* Is all bank paper to be banished out of circulation, and an exclusive specie currency established? This is the favorite doctrine of the Administration, and the Government, as well as the People, are to be stricken off from the amount of the circulating medium of the country, the property, &c. instead of being worth $250,000,000, will be worth but $75,000,000, and the laborer's wages will be reduced in now worth. This is the condition to which this measure will reduce the country if we believe the predictions of its prominent friends. Are the people prepared for that?

Let us enquire how this law will effect the interests of the FARMER. In the first place it will reduce the value of his property, and the value of its present value. If his farm be now worth $3000, it will, under the operation of this measure, be reduced in value to $1000. If he can now sell his stock at a fair price, he will be reduced to thirty three cents. It is true that the price of grain may be effected by the abundance or scarcity of the harvests, or by the foreign demand; but the legislation of the country will, by this bill, reduce it in the same proportion as other property.

How will it effect the LABORER! His wages will be reduced in the same proportion as the circulating medium will be reduced in value.—The farmer, who while he receives a dollar, or a dollar and a quarter a bushel for wheat, and fifty or sixty cents a day for his labor, he will receive thirty cents a day for labor; but when wheat shall have been reduced to thirty or thirty five cents per bushel, and corn to fifteen or eighteen cents per bushel, he will be able to pay but fifteen or eighteen cents a day for labor. Is the laborer prepared for such a reduction? Can he live upon such wages? It is for him to answer by his vote.

But the man who is so unfortunate as to be in debt will suffer most from this measure of Mr. Van Buren. Is it asked *why so?* Because the property on which he may have relied to pay his debts, has now become so much dearer, that he can hardly pay it, and the money he will have to pay will be reduced in value. He is in debt for his land, having calculated to pay for it, by selling the grain and other produce which he could raise upon it, he will be disappointed; for the produce will be so much reduced in value, that it will require all that ordinary farmers have to spare, to purchase those articles which they do not produce themselves, but which are absolutely necessary to their comfort, as tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, clothing, &c. Besides this, however, the interest on the money which he borrowed to pay the principal will be wanted also, for money will be worth more than it is now; but the reduction in the price of produce has been such that farmers are not able to pay their debts. To do this their farms must be sold; but under the operation of this glorious measure of Mr. Van Buren's administration, they will bring less than one third of what they are now worth. Thus the man who has purchased a farm for $3000, and paid one half, and is unable to pay the balance, will be sold out; and although one half of the farm had been paid for out of former earnings, the whole *of it* will be sold to pay the balance due on the purchase. The mechanic and merchant, and every other man who is in debt will be in the same condition. The profits of his business will be reduced, and his means of payment curtailed. Ponder upon these things. If we are mistaken, point out error, by communication or otherwise and we will cheerfully correct it.

But there are a few of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, who say, that it is not the intention to banish from circulation, all Bank paper. Let us see, if what they say is true, and we more publish to the people than an *exclusive specie currency.* By the *nineteenth section* of the bill, before referred to, it has been seen that after June 1843, the *Government* will receive nothing but gold and silver, in payment of the debts due to it. It will not take a dollar of paper money for any purpose.—But the second section of the bill, Mr. Van Buren to whom we have just referred, are not abolishing bank paper or destroying the Banks. They are for *reserving* the connexion between Government and the Banks, and that not drowsy them. Why not? The government will not use them as fiscal agents, nor will it take a dollar of their paper. Why should they continue to exist? For the people, if they exist at all, for the government will have nothing to do with them. Thus it seems, that these gentlemen are for giving the people paper, while the government receives gold and silver. Are the people, who ought to be the masters, willing to see the government enjoying the use of gold and silver, while they are compelled to use depreciated Bank paper? We say *depreciated* bank paper; because the specie upon which the banks now do business, and which is the basis of their paper issues, will be withdrawn from the Banks and from circulation by the operation of this measure. The government will receive nothing but gold and silver, and many millions of this must be locked up in the vaults of the Receivers, to meet the current expenses of the government. This will narrow the specie basis on which the bank paper stands, and consequently depreciate its value. This measure, although it will be ruinous to the interests of the people, by establishing either an exclusive specie currency, and thereby reducing the value of property and the price of wages, or, by establishing two currencies, one for the government of gold and silver, and another for the people, of worthless paper, will be greatly advantageous to the office holders, whose salaries will remain the same, while the property of the country will be reduced in value. The President, with his salary of $25,000 a year, paid in gold and silver, will be able to buy twice as much property with it, as he is now; and such will be the case with every office holder in the government, from the Head of Department, down to the Post Masters in our villages and at the cross roads. This is the reason why all the office holders, the post masters, and government printers from one end of the country to the other, are so clamorous in favor of this law. They know "which side of their bread is buttered," and that although the people may lose, they will gain by having their salaries paid them in gold and silver. These post masters and printers are interested witnesses, and their testimony in favor of the bill is worth but little.

We have now shown the operation which this law will have upon the currency, and the property of the country; we will now proceed to show that it places in the power of the President the whole money of the nation. By the *fifth section* of the act, as by reference to it will be seen, the President has the appointment of four "Receivers-general of the public money," to be located at the seven places where the principal sums will be collected, to wit, at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis; and these *receivers-general* are removable at the pleasure of the President. By the *fourth section* of the act, it is made the duty of these receivers-general, to receive, keep, transfer and disburse all moneys of the government collected at these points; and by the *sixth section*, the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint, the treasurers of the branch mints, the collectors of the customs, the receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, are constituted receivers of the money of the public money, all deriving their appointments from the President, or his subordinate officers, and removable at pleasure. Will any man say that the whole money of the nation is not in the power of the President! It is in the hands of agents, appointed by himself and removable at his pleasure. Might not the President use this money as he has in the hands of his agents! Where is the difference? There is none. The public money is as much at his command, as if he had it locked up in chests in his own palace, and guarded by a guard. But will he to entrust any man with such an amount of power, as the command of the whole money of the country will give? May it not be used to subvert the public liberties! Has it not been done elsewhere? Is there any guarantee that it will not be done here? There is not an intelligent school boy in the country, who does not know that Rome has never existed, for any length of time, in a country where the money and the sword were held by the same hands. Such a power as these are, are too tempting to ambition not to be abused.

We have said nothing of the *twenty thousand* receiving officers which have been created by this bill, under the *fifth section*, nor of the *fifty* special agents to be appointed, under the *twelfth section*, to examine the accounts and drill this army of office holders; nor of the enormous cost of keeping this army to the government, when expenses have run up within the course of the last seven years, from $13,000,000 a year to $30,000,000 a year. Our object was to show, that the measure is fraught with danger to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, by reducing the profits of their industry—that it will either have the effect of reducing the wages of labor, and reducing this country to the condition of the half starved despotisms of the old world, where the people are slaves and labor for six *pence* a day, or, of creating two currencies, one for the office holders and others, and a bad one for the people; and that it clothes the President with a dangerous amount of power, by giving him the control of the whole money of the country, whether it be in specie, through their immediate representatives had the control of the public purse, and not one cent of money can be paid out of the Treasury from the President, except in "pursuance of an appropriation made by law." Now, the whole money of the nation is in his hands, or what is the same thing, in the hands of agents appointed by him and removable at his pleasure.

By an inattentive reading of the 14th section of the act, it would appear that the number of clerks to be employed in conducting the Sub Treasury System, is limited to *ten*; and it was the object of the framers of the law that it should so appear, in order, that the people might be deceived, as to the amount of expense and the number of new offices to be created. But every body who knows any thing of the complex machinery of this measure, knows that it will require, at the various points, at least *one thousand* additional clerks; and by a careful reading of the section referred to, it will be seen, that the whole number of clerks to be appointed by *"virtue of this section"* shall not "exceed ten;" but under other sections authority is given to employ as many as may be found; and by the *twenty-seventh section* of the act, the whole amount of money in the treasury "not otherwise appropriated" is placed at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of paying the expenses authorized by this act," which have not been actually provided for. This section violates, in the most palpable manner, the 9th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." But by this section, the whole money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated," is authorized to be used for the payment of the expenses of carrying the Sub Treasury scheme into operation. This however, is perhaps of small consequence, when the very object of the bill itself, is to place the money of the people in the hands of the President, or of agents to be appointed by him.

The number of clerks, necessary under this bill, will not fall short of a *thousand* as we have already said; and in proof of this, we refer to the number which has been asked for by the Receiver General at Boston alone. He has declared that *sixty* will be necessary at that point; and if this be so it will be easy to form an estimate of the number which will be required at New York, where the receipt of revenue is more than *six* times as great. *Two hundred and fifty* at least will be requisite at this point; and how many will be required at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Portland, New Orleans, St. Louis and other points, it is impossible, with certainty, to say. It is not too much to say, however, that an army of clerks will be necessary. To give the Reader, in the first place, the command of the money of the country, and in the second place, of an army of stipendiaries, is one of the considerations which actuated the administration in pressing this measure upon the people, in opposition to their will, over and over again expressed.

But will the money of the people be safe in the hands of the Receivers, or Sub Treasurers? Will it be as safe in the hands of individual agents, as it was in the custody of banks! Let the history of the losses by banks, and individual receivers and collectors, from the beginning of the government, answer:

In the report of Mr. Woodbury of the 9th December, 1839, it appears that the following sums were lost by the Government, through the agency of banks, in receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue, from 1790 up to 1837.

Losses by collectors of the customs	$1,195,929 91
" " of internal revenue	442,265 76
" receivers of proceeds of sales of public lands	277,304 14
" disbursing officers in civil department	893,023 59
" " Military and Naval Departments	4,058,549 97
Include loss by R. Swartwout	1,225,000 00
" W. Price, (supposed)	50,000 00
Total loss by the sub-Treasury system, or individual agents	$8,270,122 37
Loss by the use of banks as depositories of the public money	300,000 00
Since paid of the last mentioned sum	$1,157,890 85
Total loss by banks	857,890 85
	$7,412,223 52

Thus it appears, that the government since 1789 has lost $7 412,222 52 more by individual receivers and disbursers than by Banks. In other words, it has lost by the Sub-Treasury system, where it had occasion now and then to use it, $8,270,122 37. While by Banks, during the same period it has lost but $857,890 85; and the chief of this loss occurred by the late pet Bank system, adopted by the party now in power in 1833 and 1834.

Will the people take the Sub-Treasury system, by which the Government has sustained a loss of so many million of dollars a year; or, will they return to the system pursued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, which was comparatively safe, and which did not cost the country a cent! Let them answer this question at the polls.

In conclusion we say again to our readers, examine this measure carefully. If any argument of ours is unsound, point out to us, by communication or otherwise, its fallacy, and we shall publish and acknowledge our error. We shall be glad to discuss this measure with the people. We believe that it will be destructive to the property of the country and dangerous to its liberties; therefore we desire to see it discussed, understood, and if possible that so soon as it is so, the people will rise with one accord and condemn its authors at the polls.

We have been informed that some have taken offence from all bareness; in the further discussion of it, if such should arise, we will endeavor to pursue a similar course.

We will in another measure which we should like to discuss with our neighbor of the "Compiler." We allude to Mr. Poinsett's plan for a *Standing Army*, approved and recommended by the President. We shall endeavor to deal with it, we shall do it with all courtesy; the Editor of that paper to publish our articles on the subject, and we to publish his. Is not this a fair offer! Let the people judge.

CONSISTENCY.—In the South the Van Buren presses denounce Gen. Harrison as an *abolitionist* —so much in *favor* of the public funds, as to wish to violate the constitution and set free the slaves;—in the North the presses of the same party, declare he is so much *opposed* to freedom, that he would sell white men into slavery. Out upon such inconsistent knaves.

The Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court of the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday last returned a signed, the bill of indictment against the editor of the Lancaster Examiner, for an "assault and battery on James Cameron, with intent to kill."

VIOLENT STORM.—The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last says:—A storm of unusual violence visited the city and vicinity of Port Tobacco, portion of Adams county, on the afternoon of the 11th instant. In the neighborhood of Hanover, in the first named county, the rain fell in torrents, and there was a heavy blow, which for a while, raged like a tornado, levelling trees and unroofing buildings, in its course. Much damage was done in this way; but the rain which fell—so welcome after several weeks drought—more than compensated for it. In the neighborhood of Bond, Adams county, there was a violent hail storm the same evening, which besides other injuries, destroyed several hundred panes of glass in that village.

State Convention.

The State Committee has called a State Convention of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, to be held in Lancaster on the 18th of September next.

Lancaster Convention.

The grand esteem of Loco Focoism for the contest of 1840 has proved a *wholesale* failure. The convention that was to have summoned to the "only democratic city" 20,000 delegates, has resulted in a mere farce, which could have been acted Look over the State at the hundreds of office holders and their clerks, scores of contractors on public works, their bosses and hirelings, with the multitude of "saves" men, who are subject to the governmental powers, and with the free and reduced fares for transportation, who are conceded that a large proportion ought to have obeyed the call. But lo! Scarce twenty THOUSAND were to be found. The Keystone State was to be swayed by the impression that was to have created among her intelligent yeomanry, through the *array of numbers* upon that occasion. The impression has failed to be made. The *failure* has given a fresh impetus to the good cause; and we go into the work, confident that the "whirlwind," which is purging the whole West, leaving but an occasional landmark to show that *once* there existed among them, some ungrateful enemies to the great and good, will sweep from the t