



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 7.

The better to suit the present arrangement of the mails, the Rescomex will hereafter be published on Thursday.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

- WIIGS.
- Senate—Hugh Waddell, rep.
- Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqs.
- VAN BUREN.
- Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.
- Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Tollinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

Mr. Bond's Speech.—We commence the publication of this speech to-day, and intend to give the remainder in small doses. It may be useful, sometimes, to compare the professions of our public men when striving to get into office, with their practice when in office; and this Mr. Bond has ably done. The facts to which he refers are well authenticated, and many of them will at once be brought to the recollection of our readers; and they are so plainly represented that they need no explanation of ours. We doubt not they will receive serious consideration.

We have received the first number of a neat little paper, issued from the Star office at Raleigh, entitled *The Microcosm*, by Master Leonidas B. Lemay. The specimen before us exhibits much good taste and judgment, and we doubt not will deserve patronage. The price is \$1.50 per annum.

Arsenal at Fayetteville.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, took place on the 19th ult. Of this work the Observer says: "The Arsenal will be beautifully located on Hay Mount, overlooking the whole town, on a high, dry and healthy spot. The land connected with it is about 75 acres; of which a square of 500 feet will be enclosed within a brick wall, surrounded by an iron railing, and within this wall the principal buildings will be placed. The Arsenal buildings to be 150 feet long by 55 wide, will occupy the centre of the square, the officers' quarters the Eastern front, next the town, and the numerous workshops will be disposed on the Northern, Southern, and Western sides of the square."

CONGRESS.—The most important act of the present session of Congress, is the adoption of a joint resolution prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing or enforcing any general order making a discrimination in the kinds of money received in the different branches of the public revenue; being, in fact, a repeal of the Specie Circular.

In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Morris spoke at great length in favor of an amendment which he had offered, and in defence of the specie circular, and in opposition to banks and banking generally. In concluding, he withdrew his amendment, and offered the following resolution as an appendix to the resolution under consideration:

Resolved, That the joint resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt by Government of sound specie-paying bank notes, be, and hereby is, repealed.

This resolution was rejected without debate—yeas 8, nays 36.

The question now recurring on the resolution (in the form given to it by Mr. Webster's substitute) which was as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States, may be paid.

In this form the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 31, nays 10.

On the 29th, the resolution again coming up, Mr. Webster spoke at length in support of it, and Mr. Strange in opposition. Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Lumpkin, King, and Clay of Ky. also addressed the Senate upon the subject. The

have not provided any restraint on Executive patronage! We have thus a practical illustration of the abuses of the identical power of which your friends, when sounding the alarm, gave only a theoretic description.

(To be continued.)

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Major General Scott, of the United States Army, has sent to the Cherokee people remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, the following

ADDRESS.

CHEROKEE!—The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations to follow, and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

MY FRIENDS: This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry on that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All these troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, Head men and Warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross's Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Cherokee Agency, May 10, 1838.

The following from the Lynchburg Virginian demulshes at a blow the new objections raised against Mr. Clay by the Regency:

A NEW TEST.

The Richmond Enquirer, some time ago, said that the true issue was "Henry Clay and a National Bank against Martin Van Buren and no Bank." (It ought to have said Martin Van Buren and a Government Bank.) But perceiving that the "Monster" has been so often paraded before the people that it has lost its terror, as things with which we have become familiar are apt to do, it now says that it is "Henry Clay and a National Bank, a Tariff and Internal Improvement"—adding at least two inches to the old Monster's tail. But does not the Enquirer know that Mr. Clay expressly stated, in his speech against the sub-treasury bill, (a speech by the way, which the Enquirer has not yet republished, for reasons best known to itself,) that so far as the tariff is concerned, he feels himself pledged to adhere to the Compromise Act of 1832, which effectually guards against an increase of duties? And that, as relates to Internal Improvements, he takes the ground that the States having taken them under their own patronage, there is no longer any pretext for the general government to embark in them? Even if the objections to Mr. Clay, however, were as solid as they are thus shown to be flimsy, what right has the Enquirer to urge them, while it supports Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the Tariff of 1828, which was known in the South as the Bill of Abominations—and who sustained the authority to construct Internal Improvements by the General Government by vo-

patronage is invoked—the Collector at Philadelphia is made to take the clerkship at Washington, and Governor Wolf's opposition is quitted in the Collector's office, thus vacated. In an instant a new allegiance is sworn, and Governor Wolf initiates himself in his new office, by heading a call for a political meeting in the city of his official duties! Who does not see the peculiar fitness of the suggestion before quoted from the report of Mr. Van Buren and others of the Select Committee—"The President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for."

Mr. Speaker, I will now add a remark or two, and pass from this report. The committee who made it consisted of Mr. Benton, Mr. Mason, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. White, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Richard M. Johnson, all at that time zealous friends of General Jackson, except, perhaps, Mr. Holmes. They urged the impropriety of appointing members of Congress to office, and the expediency of providing against it. From the moment they came into power their report and professions are forgotten, and in four years they appoint more members of Congress to office than had been done in all the previous history of the Government. They also told the country, in that report, that the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power, were the most dangerous portions of the Federal Executive patronage. And they professed to have found a remedy for these dangers in certain bills which they submitted. They there tell us, too, that all this power is in the hands of the President, and that he is not in the hands of the People. Indeed, they say, "the President may, and in the current of human affairs, will be against the People," and the conclusion of the whole is, "the safety of the People is the 'supreme law,' and to ensure that safety these arbiters of human fate (the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power,) must change position, and take post on the side of the People." Mr. Speaker, we have found it true, indeed, that the President is not in the hands of the People, and that he will even turn against them! Look, sir, at Mr. Van Buren's December message, and see the opprobrium which he casts upon the People of his own State for daring to exercise their elective franchise contrary to his will! Notwithstanding his professions, and the pledged faith of his report, he violently retains the control of these "arbiters of human fate," and will not suffer them "to change position and take post on the side of the People!"

Mr. Bond said he would next point the attention of gentlemen to what had passed in this House on the subject of retrenchment and reform; and he regretted to find such marvellous discrepancy between "his sayings and doings" of "the party." On that subject, The journals of the House show that in February, 1828, a select committee was appointed to consider and report on this whole matter; the gentlemen appointed were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Rives, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Canby, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Everett, all friends of General Jackson, save the twelfth. They were charged to inquire into the whole machinery of the Government, with a view to reduce its expenses and patronage, and to correct all abuses. They engaged in and devoted themselves to this task; their report, I mean the report of the four avowed reformers, professed to the country that the public expenditures at home and abroad were unnecessarily great; that every thing was done on too grand a scale; that each department had too many clerks and spent too much money; that this was also the case in Congress, whose sessions were needlessly prolonged; and, by way of correcting this latter evil, they recommended that "the compensation of members during the first session of each Congress, be reduced to \$2 per day, from and after the first Monday in April, if Congress should sit beyond that day."

Mr. Bond said he would not read the report to the House, but he hoped this notice of it might aid in recalling it to public recollection, whereby it would be seen how much had been proposed and how little had been done. Here, too, it will be found, that in concert with his co-laborers in the Senate, the House reformers describe most graphically the extent and power of patronage, and for all their discovered abuses they suggest remedies. But, Mr. Speaker, great as this work was presented to be, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Canby) and his friends told the country in this report that they had only a beginning, what in hunters' phrase is called a mere "priming." They then inform us that nothing more in the way of reform could be done by them, until the People should drive from the citadel of power, those who held it, and place it under the control of these zealous reformers. This was done. This specious report, like its twin-sister of the Senate, was trumpeted aloud by its friends, and at public expense, under the order of the House, many thousand copies of it were scattered throughout the country. The people read, and honestly believing it, took the alarm, and placed these reformers in power.

And now Mr. Speaker, after your undisturbed possession for nine years, what has been done? Have you reduced any expenditure, corrected any abuse, or provided any restraint on the power of patronage? No, sir, no. But, on the contrary, your party in power have made all public expenditures greater than before; you have practised the very abuses of power of which you complained, and

Congress, must go on increasing, until Federal influence in many parts of this Confederation will predominate in elections as completely as British influence predominates in the elections of Scotland and Ireland, in rotten borough towns, and in the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth."

We are also told by Mr. Benton that "the whole of this great power will centre in the President," and the report then warns the country in these impressive terms:

"The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts; he has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and may dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate!" "We must look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendations can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the Government of one man? and what is the Government of one man but a monarchy?"

Mr. Bond said he hoped the House would pardon him for reading from this report these passages, which so happily illustrate the growth and power of patronage. They were referred to for the purpose of sustaining the allegation which he had made, that the present dominant party professed to entertain serious fears for the perpetuity or security of our institutions and liberty, if this public patronage was not checked or restrained by some statutory remedies, which they submitted for consideration, and promised to adopt, at some convenient season, if placed in power. Well, sir, they succeeded, and got the administration of our Government into their own hands; and what has the country realized? Why, the number of custom-house officers at New York has grown from 174 to 414; and their compensation is increased from \$119,062 39 to \$409,669 32! But besides their stated compensation, it appears that in the year 1836 the various subordinate officers of the New York custom-house were allowed among them upwards of \$53,000; and the Collector at Philadelphia during the same year, received, beyond his salary, upwards of \$3,000; the same officer in Boston upwards of \$2,300; and many others, very considerable sums, which I will not take time to specify.

We thus realize the inordinate and dangerous increase in this branch of patronage foretold by the report. What has been done to limit and restrain this patronage? Where is the statutory remedy, the bill which was reported for that purpose? Sir, it has had quiet repose, and has never been heard of since the success of "the party." The moment power was obtained, the admission made in the report, that the Senate had control over appointments, is denied in practice; and the right asserted by the committee, to call on the President for his reasons in case of a removal from office, is now scoffed at and contemned by Mr. Benton, Mr. Van Buren, and the whole party who made or approved that report! Mr. Van Buren was one of the committee by whom that report was made; and yet he and his party openly violate and disregard every principle it urged! He now holds the "power" over the "support" of these trained bands of office-holders at New York and throughout the country. "He makes and unmakes them;" and "his spirit will animate their actions in all elections." Almost the first notice we have of the appointment of Jesse Hays to the Collector's office in New York is the announcement of his official presence and activity in the charter election of that city. We hear of him by day and by night, his cohort of 114 office-holders with the 1,000 expectants, and leading them to the charge! Mr. Van Buren told us, in the report, that "the action of such a body of men, supposing them to be animated by one spirit, must be tremendous in an election;" and that they would be so animated, he said, was "a proposition too plain to need demonstration." But I suppose he wishes us to believe that in his hands all this power and patronage will be harmless! The case of the New York Collector furnishes my answer to this; and, if another illustration is needed, I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to the appointment of Mr. Wolf to the Collector's office in Philadelphia. That gentleman, you know, after holding the honor-able place of Governor of Pennsylvania, proudly called the Keystone State, was seduced here for a paltry clerkship. We heard recently, that he was dissatisfied in the contrast between the place given him and that provided for his political rival, (Mr. Muldenburg.) Governor Wolf, it was said, had resolved to withdraw, and give some indication of hostility to the President. At this juncture the power of

offer the faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue, and to displace defaulter."

But, besides its allowing title, that bill also contained the following provision:

"That in all nominations made by the President to fill vacancies occasioned by the exercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate at the same time the nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed."

The other four bills also looked to the restraint or reduction of the President's power and patronage. It is unnecessary now to read them. The report proceeds:

"The committee do not doubt but that there are many other branches of Executive patronage, in addition to those which are comprehended in the provisions of these bills, which might be advantageously regulated by law. Far from thinking that they have exhausted the subject, they believe that they have only opened it, and that nothing more can be done at this time than to lay the foundation of a system, to be followed up and completed hereafter."

Mr. Bond said that, notwithstanding a series of years had elapsed, and Mr. Benton and his friends had full power, the People had looked in vain for a superstructure on this "foundation of a system of reform," which this famous report proposed to have laid. That same committee, too, assert and claim for the Senate "The control over appointments to office," and say they "believe that they will be acting in the spirit of the constitution in laboring to multiply the guards and to strengthen the barriers against the possible abuse of power." This is necessary, they say, where laws "are executed by civil and military officers, by armies and navies, by courts of justice, and by the collection and disbursement of revenue, with all its train of salaries, jobs, and contracts; and where, in this aspect of the reality, we behold the working of patronage, and discover the reason why so many stand ready, in any country, and in all ages, to flock to the standard of power, wherever and by whomsoever it may be raised." The number of office-holders is spoken of as large and still rapidly increasing, and the report proceeds: "Each person employed will have a circle of greater or less diameter, of which he is the centre and soul—a circle composed of friends and relations, and of individuals employed by himself on public or on private account." By way of illustrating the great number of office-holders and their combined power, Mr. Benton then turns to the "Blue Book of the Republic," which he also calls "a growing little volume," and says it "corresponds with the Red Book of monarchies."

Mr. Speaker, this Blue Book is indeed a "growing little volume," but it has grown more rapidly in the nine years of this Government, administered under the advice of Mr. Benton and his friends, than it did in double that time, before they came into power. I present now, sir, for your inspection, the Blue Book for 1828, and that for the last year, 1837. It is plain that the last is nearly or quite double the size of the former; and if the contents of the two are compared, the number of office-holders, their salaries and compensation, the various divisions and subdivisions of every Department, it will be seen that, under this boasted system of retrenchment and reform, nothing has been curtailed, but on the contrary, a great increase in the number of office holders, with increased salaries. To this, too, is to be added a most alarming addition in all the public expenditures of the country, greatly exceeding in amount the expenses of that Administration which was charged as wasteful! And if this state of things is not checked in time, we may yet realize that this Blue Book not only "corresponds with," but has actually become, the "Red Book of a Monarchy," in this our boasted republic!

Mr. Benton, in his report, exhibits a list, taken from the Blue Book of 1825, of all the officers at the Custom-house in the city of New York. The number thus given is one hundred and seventy-four, and the aggregate amount of their compensation is stated \$119,620 29. He then exclaims—

"A formidable list, in deed!—formidable in numbers, and still more so from the vast amount of money in their hands. The action of such a body of men, supposing them to be animated by one spirit, must be tremendous in an election; and that they will be so animated is a proposition too plain to need demonstration. Power over a man's support has always been held and admitted to be power over his will. The President has 'power' over the 'support' of all these officers, and they again have power over the support of debtor merchants to the amount of ten millions of dollars per annum, and over the daily support of an immense number of individuals, professional, mechanical, and day-laboring, to whom they can and will extend or deny a valuable private as well as public patronage, according to the part they shall act in State as well as in Federal elections."

And to all this, the report still adds the Naval and Military establishment, the Judiciary, the Post Office, and presses, with what it calls the unknown and unknowable list of jobs and contractors; and the still more inscrutable list of expectants who are waiting for "dead men's shoes, and willing in the mean-while to do any thing that the living men wish." Having thus glowingly described the state of patronage, and the subservient league and unprincipled devotion of the office-holders, Mr. Benton then says:

"The power of patronage, unless checked by the vigilant interposition of