

25th of April, on the 19th and on the 25th of May. The first sown was virtually destroyed by the worm; the second partially so; while that sown on the 25th May entirely escaped, and was a full crop.

The committee will close their report by quoting from a letter to one of them, from an intelligent Scotch farmer, Mr. Robert Forsyth, residing at Champlain, the northern town in our state, who seems to be an accurately observing man.

"1833. Sowed my wheat the 7th of April the first season the worm was discovered in this part.

1834. Sowed on the 15th April. The worm destroyed more than they did last year.

1835. Sowed the 7th May. Wheat all destroyed by the worm. Some farmers in the neighborhood burnt their straw on the ground. Reserved an acre and a half, which I did not sow till the 24th of May; which gave a good crop—no worms.

1836 and 37. Sowed both years on the 24th May—no worms.

1838. Sowed on the 14th May. A few worms discovered. All wheat that I examined this season, had worms, more or less, in it, some half destroyed. Since 1834 I have examined every patch of wheat in the neighborhood, and some in the adjoining towns, and every patch sown before the 18th May had more or less worms—all sown about the 1st of May, very much destroyed. I have found the same worm in barley, oats and rye, and in herbage (timothy) also.

In June, 1834, as the ear began to form in the blade, I opened a number every day. I began to do so on a Monday, but I did not note the day of the month, which I think is of no consequence.

For the first seven days, I could observe nothing in the heads prognosticating the worm.

Monday the 8th day of observation.—The ears nearly all out of the blade—observed nothing.

Tuesday and Wednesday—nothing.

Thursday. I thought I observed something like a small speck of fluid matter on some of the grains in the ear.

Friday. The matter was more visible.

Saturday. It was very plain to be seen.

Sabbath day. Appeared yellow, but still a fluid matter.

Monday. Appearance much as yesterday.

Tuesday. The matter appeared more thick—color yellow.

Wednesday. It appeared like worms, but not very plain.

Thursday. Perfect worms as I have ever seen since. I counted nine in one grain, and several in one ear.

Mr. Forsyth concludes his letter by saying, that the worm falls from the ear to the ground, and comes forth next season a fly, as he never could find any worms in the ear after the wheat was ripe.

J. BUEL, Chairman.

THE 'PATRIOT' PRISONERS.

On Monday last the Governor transmitted to the Assembly a message relating to the condition of our northern and north-western frontier, accompanied by a number of documents having reference to the same subject. From among them we have selected the annexed correspondence between the Provincial Secretary, R. D. Tucker, and the Secretary of State, concerning the disposition of the prisoners, now under sentence of death and in confinement at Kingston and London. It will be seen that Sir George Arthur, is disposed to grant an unconditional pardon to fifty-two of the convict "patriots." This clemency to men who, no matter what their motives, had forfeited their lives by every rule of modern warfare, cannot fail to be attended with the best effects; and as their liberation is made contingent upon the condition of affairs along the frontier, it is to be hoped that not a single one of their fellow citizens will be found, so callous to every feeling of humanity as to peril their lives by any act of rashness or imprudence, or to prevent the renewal of those bonds of peace and amity, which are so essential to the welfare and prosperity of Great Britain and the United States.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Toronto, 28th March, 1839.

Sir,—In a former communication to your predecessor I had the satisfaction of assuring him, that whilst the Lt. Governor of this Province was most strongly impressed with a sense of the sacred obligation imposed on him of endeavoring to protect the deeply injured inhabitants of Upper Canada from a repetition of those lawless and cruel attacks, to which they have so repeatedly been exposed, by the infliction of capital punishment on the principal authors of the injuries they have suffered; His Excellency Sir George Arthur, was equally anxious to confine such punishment within the narrowest limits consistent with the discharge of this necessary, though painful duty; and to discover some reasons which might justify him, both to his own conscience and to the public, in extending pardon to the least criminal among a body of men who had incurred the guilt of engaging in an enterprise repugnant to every rule of morality, and forbidden alike by the general principles of the law of Nations, and the municipal institutions of their own country.

Still animated by these sentiments, and sincerely desirous of testifying to the people of the United States of America, that no provocation, however great, no injuries, however severe, can induce, on the part of this Government the smallest departure from its long established practice of tempering Justice with Mercy, the Lieutenant Governor has very lately directed the release of twenty-seven of the convicted Brigands: two of whom were sentenced by the Court Martial to confinement for a long term of years in the Penitentiary at Kingston, and the remaining twenty-five, having been sentenced to capital punishment, were yet recommended by the Court for a mitigation of the penalty of death.

There is another and numerous class of the Prisoners concerned in the late Inva-

sions of Upper Canada, to whom the Lt. Governor is also disposed to grant a free pardon; on the ground that being young men they were less capable of estimating the criminality of the proceeding in which they rashly embarked, and more liable to be misled by the false representations of wicked and designing persons; and I am instructed to add for the information of His Excellency Governor Seward, that it is the particular desire of the Lieutenant Governor, that the state of feeling on the frontier, and the consequent prospect of tranquility, may be such as to render the early restoration of these individuals to their families, compatible with the welfare and security of this Province.

An intimation of the contemplated liberation of these Brigands has already been made to her Majesty's Minister at Washington; but as the greatest number of them belong to the State of New York, and as the whole of them will probably, in the first instance return thither, the Lt. Governor has thought it desirable that His Excellency Governor Seward should also be apprised of his intentions respecting them.

I have the honor to be,
With much respect,
Your most obedient and very
Humble servant,
R. D. TUCKER,
Prov'l Sec'y.

The Secretary of State for the State of New York, Albany.

List of fifty-two convict Brigands now in confinement at Fort Henry and London, U. C., to whom the Government is disposed to grant a free pardon, if circumstances shall render such a measure consistent with the welfare of the Province.

AT FORT HENRY.

Names.	Former Residence.
Timothy P. Rosin,	United States.
Dennis Sweete,	Alexandria, N. Y.
Oliver Tucker,	Rutland, do.
William Denio,	Lerayville, do.
Charles Woodruff,	Salina, do.
Abner Townsend,	Jefferson co. do.
Rousseau Bennett,	Herkimer co. do.
Culver S. Clark,	Jefferson co. do.
Wm. Stebbins,	do, do.
Peter Cronker,	do, do.
Paschal Cervantes,	Vermont.
Charles S. Brown,	Oswego, N. Y.
John Elenore,	Jefferson co. do.
Hosea C. Wilkie,	Miller's Bay, do.
Sampson Wiley,	Watertown, do.
Hiram W. Barlow,	St. Lawrence co. do.
Ethel Penny,	Jefferson co. do.
Edmond Holmes,	Syracuse, do.
Joe Drummond,	Salina, do.
Geo. Van Amber,	Alexandria, do.
Jacob Putnam,	Oswego, do.
Jacob Paddock,	do, do.
Levi Putnam,	Mont'y co. do.
Samuel Tibbitt,	Salina, do.
Phares Miller,	Watertown, do.
Charles Crossman,	Jefferson co. do.
Samuel Austin,	Alexandria, do.
Charles Wilson,	Jefferson co. do.
Geo. Blondeau,	United States.
Wm. Wolcott,	Mont'y co. N. Y.
James S. Snow,	Oswego co. do.
Geo. H. Kimball,	Vermont.
Simon Webster,	Green Point, N. Y.
Charles Smith,	United States.
Andrew Smith,	Orleans, N. Y.
Joseph Lee,	Oswego co. do.
Chas. Van Wormer,	United States.
Nelson Truss,	do.

AT LONDON.

Joseph Green,	Michigan.
Stephen Meadon,	Ohio.
Daniel Kennedy,	United States.
Joseph Horton,	do.
Ezra Horton,	do.
Charles Reed,	do.
David Hay,	do.
Wm. Jones,	do.
Israel Gibbs Atwood,	do.
Cornelius Higgins,	do.
Truman Woodbury,	do.
Orrin J. S. Mabee,	Michigan.
Oliver Crandell,	United States.
Robert Whitney,	do.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 12, 1839.

Robert Tucker, Esq. Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada.

Sir,—Your communication of the 29th of March last, was received within a few days, and has been laid before Gov. Seward. He fully appreciates the generous sentiments which actuate the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and in due disposition which you have communicated to me of granting a free pardon to the class of persons mentioned in your letter, when the state of feeling on the frontier and the consequent prospect of tranquility may be such as to render the restoration of these individuals to their families compatible with the welfare and security of the Province.

And he acknowledges also the propriety and courtesy of the communication to him of the intentions of the Lieut. Governor.—It is hoped and believed that such an act of clemency as is contemplated by the Lieut. Governor, will have a strong tendency to revive the state of good feeling formerly existing on the frontier. Governor Seward will soon lay before the Legislature of this State, now in session, your communication to me.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't
JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE CANADAS.

According to Lord Durham's report, the controversy and disputes in Upper Canada, have been rather conflicts of caste between the French and English inhabitants than merely political disputes. The ostensible topics of controversy have not been the real ones. It has been a struggle between the institutions of the French population, the preservation of which was guaranteed by the treaty of cession, and the new laws and customs which the British settlers have sought to introduce. This strife, continued, nourished and aggravated by the miserable policy which has been pursued in the administration of the affairs of the province, has terminated in a deadly and fierce hostility between the citizens of the two races, which places the most serious obstacles in the way of any satisfactory arrangement of affairs. The French Canadians are represented, as almost to a man, hostile in the highest degree to the supremacy of the other country, because that supremacy has been made the means of crushing them, and destroying all their hopes; while the loyalty of the British part of the population is stated to be by no means steady, they being attached to the mother country only in proportion to her willingness to carry out their wishes, and being greatly dissatisfied at the prospect that their adversaries will be per-

mitted to enjoy any political weight or influence whatever.

In the Upper Province, there are stated to be three parties; first, that known as the "Family Compact," which seems to bear a strong resemblance to the late Albany Regency of New York, being composed of a certain number of the old settlers who have contrived to engross all the power into their own hands, and to fill every office with persons of their own stamp, so that every new Governor falls soon under their influence, and is obliged to submit to their dictation; second, that portion of the old settlers who are not included in the "family compact," and who are impatient at such a close monopoly of political influence; and thirdly, the recent British emigrants, who, by the jealousy of the old settlers composing the other two parties, find themselves treated like aliens, and excluded not only from political influence, but from many of the social advantages of citizenship.

When to all these sources of trouble are added the deficiencies of the colonial administration, which Lord Durham places in a very striking point of view, the disorganization of the Canadas is not to be wondered at.—*West. Atlas.*

TORONTO, April 9th.

The pecuniary affairs of this province being very low, the Committee on Finance of the House have reported various bills to supply a large deficiency in their receipts, to meet the expenditure of the year; and for which, they expect the Home Government will give up to them the surplus revenue arising from public lands and the Post Office. They also propose selling the Stock held by the Government in the Bank of Upper Canada, and a bill to this effect has been reported, but with a clause, that the Government shall not have the privilege, after such sale, of nominating, as heretofore, four Directors of the institution.

There is ruin and desolation now over the whole province. The Banks, you are aware, had suspended specie payments; and a bill to prolong that suspension for a year more, has been introduced. All these bills will doubtless pass.

It is generally supposed that, ere this, a bill to unite the upper and lower provinces has passed the British Parliament.

MR. PAPINEAU.

The Paris correspondent of the New York American, writes thus:

Papineau has been favorably received in Paris by all the political parties: it is not true that he experienced at Havre any obstacle to his coming thither. After the feasting of Louis Napoleon in England, even the Court party in France may be excused for investing a Papineau with some consequence. As the emancipation of the Canadas is deemed certain, sooner or later, the general French policy would seem to dictate that the refugees who can be considered as the representative of the French Canadian population, should be respectfully and kindly distinguished. He is under stood to be already engaged in writing for the press, a critical reply to Lord Durham's Report on Canadian affairs. Such information and views as he must be able to present, if skillfully exhibited, in a volume of moderate size, would probably circulate and make an impression, not merely in France, but over a large part of the European continent.

From the Ogdensburg Times, April 17.

GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, our villagers were aroused by the cry of fire, and sad and gloomy are the results. About one half of the business shops of the village are now a heap of ruins. The reward of many years' toil and skill have disappeared in a night, and left behind only the sad memorials of desolation, in place of the comforts and enjoyments of yesterday.

The fire originated in the barn and sheds attached to the building formerly known as the Ogdensburg Hotel, and burst out with such fearful rapidity that the buildings on both corners of Ford and Isabella streets were in flames in a few minutes. It extended itself from thence through the whole block on both sides of Ford st. and into State st., and including the Ogdensburg Bank, and up and down Isabella st. from the place of its origin, so as to include several buildings.

The loss is entirely unknown. It must be large in amount, though the stock of goods in the buildings was comparatively small, as the merchants had reduced their goods very low and had not received their spring stock.

This morning, the remains of a human being was discovered on the ground where the barn of Hamilton Stewart stood, supposed to be Peter Lansing. It is presumed that he must have gone into the barn and laid down in a state of intoxication, as the fire did not communicate to the building in which he must have been, till an hour or more after the alarm.

Mr. Buck, who kept the stable where the fire broke out, lost six horses and Aaron Lyon one.

As to the origin of this fire, nothing is known to justify any conclusion. An investigation will undoubtedly be instituted to throw all the light upon the subject which can be obtained, until then, it is prudent to suspend opinions.

From the Albany Argus.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALBANY.

Saturday evening was signalized by one of the most extensive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this city, and the most extensive since the great fire in Beaver-street in 1828. The number of buildings destroyed, besides out-houses, &c. is not less than forty-three; including the Wesleyan Chapel, many valuable residences, and a large quantity of furniture. The loss cannot be properly estimated at this time; it will probably exceed \$50,000.

In the course of the day and evening, there were three alarms of fire—the first at or in the vicinity of the Alma-house, the second in Quackenbos-street, in which little damage was done, and the third, at half-past seven in the stables attached to the Pearl-st. House. The last spread with amazing rapidity, under the effect of a very high wind, and before it was subdued, at about 11 o'clock had burnt over nearly the entire square from south Pearl to Rose st. and from Lydius to Hamilton st., including Rose alley.

Several buildings on the east side of Rose street were slightly injured, and were saved from destruction, by the persevering and well directed efforts of John Taylor, Esq. with the engine attached to his brewery, worked by steam power.

While the fire was raging in this direction, the burning cinders were carried by the high wind across two streets to the south side of Herkimer street, where they

caught the roof of a stable, which was soon in a blaze, and the adjoining Methodist church, (the Wesleyan chapel) a spacious and handsome edifice, built in 1837, and several other buildings, including most of the block except the buildings fronting on South Pearl street, were consumed.

The firemen were promptly on the ground and active as they always are. But the previous fatigues, the breaking of two of their machines, the high wind, literally a gale, the rapid spread of the flames, and the confusion occasioned by the two fires at different points, combined to counteract their best exertions.

The remains of three horses were found among the ruins. Two or three persons confined by sickness were removed from the burning buildings. The burning cinders and shingles were carried across the river, and in large and dangerous masses below Ferry street.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The annual election for Governor and State Officers took place on the 17th.—The regular candidates for Governor were William Sprague (Whig) the present incumbent, and Nathaniel Bullock (Loco Foco). Besides these, a liberal ticket was got up headed by Tristram Burges for Governor, who published a letter declining to stand as a candidate, but whose name nevertheless was freely made use of by the partisans of the "liberal prox." The object of this ticket was to produce divisions among the Whigs upon the licence law question, and its effect has been to defeat a choice of Governor by the people.

The Senate and House of Representatives however are decidedly Whig. The Loco Focos expected confidently to carry both the branches of the Legislature, as their party were far too well trained to be effected by the third ticket, and it was well known that all the votes obtained by this ticket, would be drawn from the regular Whig party. We are happy to state, however, that they have been disappointed, and that the General Assembly of our sister and neighboring state is yet sound.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The entire Whig Senate is unquestionably elected, and probably the Whig Lieut. Governor, and we shall have an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives. Owing to unfortunate dissension amongst the Whigs upon purely local questions, there has been no election of Governor—but the result shows that Rhode Island is still true to her principles, and that Loco Focoism finds no quarter in the land of Greene and of Perry. Rhode Island stands pledged to return two Whig Representatives to the next Congress, and that pledge she will redeem. The united Whig vote of the towns to be heard from, if they go as they did last year, will exceed the Loco Foco vote by 803, and thus a majority be given next August for the Whig candidates for Congress.—*Providence Journal.*

The united votes of Sprague and Burges, which is the true Whig strength, amounts to 2756; loco-foco vote 1918; Whig majority in the State, 838.

The vote of Burges and Bullock amounts so far to 2443. Sprague's vote 2331. In all but three towns, therefore, Sprague falls short of a re-election 112 votes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Providence,	4	0
North Providence,	2	0
Smithfield,	2	0
Cumberland,	2	0
Johnston,	2	0
Cranston,	0	2
Scituate,	0	2
Posters,	0	2
Gloicester,	0	2
Burrillville,	4	0
Warwick,	4	0
East Greenwich,	2	0
North Kingstown,	0	2
South Kingstown,	1	1
Richmond,	0	2
Charlestown,	0	2
Exeter,	0	2
Westerly,	1	1
West Greenwich,	0	2
Coventry,	2	0
Newport,	6	0
Middletown,	2	0
Potomstun,	4	0
Little Compton,	2	0
Triverton,	0	2
Warren,	2	0
Barrington,	1	0
Bristol,	1	1
	41	25

Of the other three towns, Jamestown will elect 2 Whigs—Hopkinton and New Shoreham four locos—giving the Whigs a majority of 14 in the House of Representatives.

AUGUSTA, April 14, 1839.

I owe you an apology for not sooner giving you the facts in relation to a statement made in your paper some time since in regard to recommendations that were forwarded from this State in favor of the appointment of Mr. Webster as Special Minister to England, as that statement was probably made on information which I gave you: I noticed the contradiction of the Argus, but such is the credit of that paper that its assertions or denials are considered of little importance where it is known. As I find that several papers have been deceived by the confident manner in which the Argus made the denial, I will give you the facts. Before leaving Washington the delegation from Maine in the last Congress, with the exception of V. D. Parrie, either personally or in writing, recommended the appointment of Mr. Webster. Governor Fairfield, on numerous occasions, has expressed himself decidedly in favor of that appointment, and stated that he had laid the subject before his Council, and that they were unani-

mously in favor of it also. He promised that his views and those of his Council, should be forwarded to the President. During the session of our Legislature a paper was drawn up recommending the appointment of Mr. Webster, which was signed by many of the leading members. Whether that recommendation has ever been forwarded to the President or not, it is not in my power now to ascertain. No person who was here during the last part of the session of our Legislature, when that matter was a subject of very general conversation, will deny, that there was almost a unanimous wish expressed that this appointment should be given to Mr. Webster. Mr. Holden, one of the editors of the Argus, who was at Augusta at the time, will not, I presume, deny that such was the fact. That Governor Fairfield, the Hon. Ruel Williams, H. J. Anderson, Albert Smith, and many others of the leading friends of Mr. Van Buren, took an active interest in getting up recommendations in favor of Mr. Webster's appointment, is a matter of general notoriety.

Your information was probably not correct in relation to an offer on the part of the Whigs in Maine Legislature to nominate General Scott for the Presidency. No such proposition was made. A few individuals may have talked with General Scott on the subject, but they had no authority to speak for the Whigs of the Legislature—as that subject was never acted on or introduced at any meeting held by the Whigs during the session.

The disgraceful manner in which our Madawaska war has been conducted by our Loco Foco rulers, does not seem to meet the approbation of the people. Our municipal elections this Spring have resulted highly favorable to the Whigs. Calais, Waterville, Belfast, Windham, Minot, Albion, Greene, and Wilton, all of which towns were represented in the Legislature by Locos, have elected Whig town officers. In the most, if not in all of these towns, the election was put on party grounds.—*Cor. Boston Atlas.*

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

In 1826, a committee of the U. S. Senate, consisting of Col. Benton, Chairman, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. White, Major Eaton, and others, made a report on the subject of executive patronage, accompanied by six bills, the object of which was to restrain and prevent the exercise of power in the hands of the President. The extracts which we give our readers from that report, will show the holy horror which those persons then had of "sully the purity of our institutions;" but we fear they are no longer operated upon by their own arguments. At all events, the evils which they deprecated have arrived upon the country, and it remains to be seen whether the danger is not such as to rouse every American to immediate action.

"The committee 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. If a country could be imagined in which the laws should execute themselves—in which the power of government should consist in the enactment of laws—in such a state the machinery of government would carry on its operations without jar or friction. Parties would be unknown, and the movements of the political machine would but little more disturb the passions of men than they are disturbed by the great laws of the material world. But this is not the case. The scene shifts from this imaginary region, where laws execute themselves, to the theatre of real life, wherein they are executed by civil and military officers, by armies and navies, by courts of justice, by the collection and disbursement of revenue, with all its train of salaries, jobs and contracts; and 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 patronage of the federal government at the beginning, was founded upon a revenue of two millions of dollars. It is now operating upon twenty two millions, and within the lifetime of many now living, must operate upon fifty millions. The whole revenue must, in a few years, be wholly applicable to subjects of patronage. At present about one half, say ten millions of it, is appropriated to the principal and interest of the public debt, which, from the nature of the object, involves but little patronage. In the course of a few years this debt, without great mismanagement, must be paid off. A short period of peace and a faithful application of the sinking fund, must speedily accomplish that most desirable object. Unless the revenue be then reduced, a work as difficult in republics as in monarchies, the patronage of the federal government, great as it already is, must in the course of a few years, receive a vast accession of strength. The revenue itself will be doubled, and instead of one half being applicable to objects of patronage, the whole will take that direction.—Thus the reduction of the public debt, and the increase of revenue, will multiply in a fourfold degree the number of persons in service of the federal government, the quantity of public money in their hands, and the number of objects to which it is applicable; but as each person employed will have a circle of greater or less diameter, of which he is the centre and the soul, a circle composed of friends and relations, or of individuals employed by himself, on public or on private account, the actual increase of federal power and patronage by the duplication of the revenue, will be, not in the arithmetical ratio, but in geometrical progression—an increase almost beyond the power of the mind to calculate or comprehend."

The report then proceeds to give a list of the names and compensation of the officers of the customs in New York, upon which the committee make the following comments:

"A formidable list, indeed! 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 a valuable private as well as public patronage, according to the part which they shall act in state as well as in federal elections. Still, this is only a branch, a mere prong of federal patronage, in the city of New York. The same government has in the same city a branch of the United States Bank, [the government has no longer a branch, but a number of pet banks, far more dangerous] wielding a capital of many millions; a large military, naval, and post office establishment; a judiciary, with its appropriate officers; presses, which print the laws and public advertisements; and a long list of contractors and jobbers."

After declaring that "the power and influence of federal patronage is an overmatch for the power and influence of state patronage, that its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the general government eventually to govern throughout the states as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire," the report adds:

"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of executive 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 unmake 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. They may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions will come to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subvert 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. If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they would wish them to be. We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue, of which the government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two houses of Congress; when the principles of public action will be open and avowed, with less than without the nominal check of the Senate. 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