EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1838. No. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

St. Peter's Parish Female Circle of Industry.

The articles made by this society, are placed for sale in Mr. Loveday's store where they may be seen, by those who wish to purchase.

Sept. 8

Notice.

The subscriber having been re-appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at Easton, on Monday 3d September—at the Trappe, on Wednesday 12th September, and at St. Michaels on Thursday the 13th September.

Persons keeping stores in the neighborhood of those places will please have their weights and measures ready at the times and places above mentioned.

J. H. McNEAL.

September 8.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned briefly announces his intention of publishing in Hagerstown, Md, semi-weekly paper to be called,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Progress of Knowledge is no longer a phenomenon,—it is increasing; and tyrants become tremulous.

This paper will oppose the ruinous mistaken policy of Martin Van Buren about the Sub-treasury scheme lately defeated in the House of Representatives, together with his political pertinacity in adhering to this and other rejected schemes of policy.

A large proportion of this paper will be devoted to general miscellany, elegant and polite literature,—useful and mechanic arts,—agriculture, &c.

The discussion of politics or other tenets will be conducted with candor and temperance.

A price current of Baltimore and other Markets regularly and correctly furnished.

Every endeavor will be made to render this paper interesting. The undersigned briefly announces his intention without going into details given in a future and more extensive prospectus. It will be printed on a large Imperial—good type, paper etc., and furnished to subscribers at $3 per annum.

T. McK. HEISTER.

August 18

Those Editors favorable to the increase of the Press will please notice the above and the favor shall be gratefully entertained.

To the Independent Voters OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a respectable number of my fellow citizens, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the next Senate of Maryland. In thus presenting myself before the people, it perhaps would seem more consistent that some fair ground should be assumed so that I may stand justified before the people—My former political course is well known to those with whom I have associated in other days; and it only now becomes necessary that a few words should be said in relation to my course, (if elected.) The subject of reform in the Constitution has been a subject that I have always advocated, and in the repeal of the odious Qualification Law no man went farther than I did; and so far as the state reform has progressed it has entirely met my approbation, and should it be the policy of Maryland to carry this subject any further, I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognising the will of the majority. As respects my opinions of the policy pursued by the State in her works of internal improvement, they are well known to those with whom I have conversed, at all times freely, on the subject, it is therefore not necessary to say more on this subject. One word more: as our State Government is divided into three distinct departments, and as the appointing power is by and with the advice of the Senate, I trust that my fellow citizens will always find me, heartily co-operating with the Government for the public good. In conclusion fellow citizens, if elected be assured that whatever talents I may have shall be used in promoting the best interests of the State.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BOON.

Sept. 15, 1838.

GOOD AND CHEAP.

The Subscribers have just received and are now opening at their store, a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER

Boots and Shoes,

Of every description

ALSO

FUR & SEAL CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

They are warranted in saying that their present stock offers greater inducements to purchasers than at any former time, being new and well selected. Persons wishing to buy, will please call and examine for themselves. They have the best lot of fine, and coarse water proof boots ever offered in this market.

Easton, Sept. 15, 1838. 3t

SHEPARD & Mc'NEAL.

N. B. They still continue to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every kind at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and most fashionable style.

S & Mc'N.

RULES OF CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

Ordered by the Court that the following Rules be adopted by the Court for regulating the conduct of the several Officers; and that the Rules prescribed to each officer be faithfully observed by each respectively without failure, denial or neglect.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE CLERK

1. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend the Court in person, unless in case of sickness or unavoidable absence from the County; and the necessity of dispensing with his attendance shall be made apparent to the Court before they will admit the services of his Deputy.

2. He shall furnish himself with a common paper Book at the commencement of every Term; in which he shall faithfully and substantially enter the minutes & proceedings of the Court in the order in which they shall happen: And after the close of each respective session, the same shall be recorded by him formerly and at large in a proper bound-Book to be used for these purposes only, and the same shall be marked and numbered as a 'Minute Book' of this Court, and the proceedings therein shall be referred to in a sufficient manner by an Alphabet or Index to be attached to the same.

3. He shall furnish himself in like manner with a rough paper Docket, in which he shall keep distinctly and severally an Appearance, Judicial, Trial, Imparlance, Amerciament and Reference Docket of all the civil suits, and an Appearance and Continuance Docket of all the criminal prosecutions, depending in the Court, and shall enter the proceedings in each which shall be made and directed by the Court during the Term: And at the close of every Term, the said Dockets and the styles and entries of the suits and proceedings therein contained shall be fairly and formally transcribed in a proper bound-book, to be used for the purpose of containing, only, the Dockets of the Terms of each respective year; and the said books shall be marked and numbered as the 'Docket Books' of this Court: and the suits and prosecutions therein comprised shall be referred to by a proper alphabet or index, to be attached to each respective book.

4. The said books shall be tendered to the Court at the commencement of each succeeding term, and be inspected and examined by them; and if necessary, such directions shall be given as shall tend to make them complete, useful and uniform. And the reasonable expenses of the Clerk for the books and his extraordinary trouble shall be defrayed by the County and levied like other public charges.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE SHERIFF.

1 It shall be the duty of the High Sheriff to attend the Court in person, unless in case of sickness or unavoidable absence from the County, and the necessity of dispensing with his attendance shall be made apparent to the Court before they will excuse him on the record: and in any event the constant attendance, at the bar, of an officer in this character shall be required.

2. The Sheriff shall return all process to him directed, and returnable on the first day of the term, by or before two o'clock on such day; by which the time the Clerk shall enter them on his respective dockets: Provided that this rule shall not excuse the Sheriff from returning any particular process, which may be required at an earlier period of the day.

3. It shall be the business of the Sheriff to keep order at the bar of the Court, and to admit no person within the bar, but such as shall be officers of the Court—such as shall be called on process or otherwise—such as shall have business to apply for—or such as shall be permitted by the Judges: And in every case the admission shall be so made, as to prevent the bar from being incommoded. And all directions given by the Court to the Sheriff in matters relating to their authority shall be immediately and punctually executed.

RULES FOR THE CRYER, AND THE CONSTABLES.

1. The Cryer shall punctually attend the Court at the hours of adjournment, and cause the bar of the Court to be well cleaned and properly arranged for the convenience of the Court and their officers; and he shall perform his duties at the bar and not otherwise: and all persons bound by process, recognizance, or in any other manner to attend the Court, shall answer the call of the Cryer from the bar.

2. It shall be the duty of the several Constables of this County to attend at the bar of the Court at the hours of their adjournment from day to day until they shall be excused or discharged; and shall alternately serve as Bailiffs to the Juries in such manner as the Court shall direct: They shall assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the Court; and all directions given to them in matters relating to the authority of the Court shall be immediately and punctually observed.

It is Ordered, by the Court that the following Rules be adopted by the Court and observed by the Attorney's and Counsel of the Bar, and others whom they may concern, as 'Rules of Practice' in the prosecution of the business of the Court in all cases whatsoever, to which the same are respectively intended to be applied; that is to say —

1. That the Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be gone over on the second day of the Term, and be taken up in the order in which they are here mentioned; and such Dockets shall be entirely gone through before any other business shall be entered upon: but at the reasonable request of the Sheriff, the same may be postponed until the afternoon: and the Clerk shall deliver to the Sheriff, and to each succeeding Sheriff when he shall first come into office, a certified copy of this rule.

2. That the Criminal business shall be taken up on the third day of the Term; and all recognizances for the Appearance of Criminals, and of Witnesses to prosecute, shall be called on that day: but witnesses so bound may be called sooner to attend the Grand jury.

3. That all affidavits or other causes for holding to bail shall be filed with the Clerk on or before the second day of the Term; and if not exhibited to the Court during that day, the plaintiff in the cause shall be compellable to take an appearance without bail.

4 That the causes marked for Trial shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket; and if any cause be called for trial, in which either party shall not be ready, the same shall be postponed, until the subsequent causes marked for trial shall be gone through: and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order in which they stand postponed: and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of one party, the intermediate expenses of the other shall be paid by the party, not ready from neglect.

5. That if for purposes of substantial justice to the contending parties, any cause that cannot continue beyond the time limited by law without affidavit or other legal ground, be nevertheless continued the party, applying for the same shall in the discretion of the Court pay the costs of the term.

6. That when a jury shall be once sworn for the trial of any cause, they shall not be adjourned over until a verdict be given in the same, except by consent of the parties and the order of the court in extraordinary cases.

7. That all special Virdicts, Points reserved, Cases stated, Demurrers; Errors in Arrest of Judgement and Petitions, shall be heard and argued after the Trial of Civil causes, unless it shall be proper to dispense with this rule for special reasons.

8. That all collateral points shall be stated in writing and moved in open Court, and supported by such reasons as the mover shall think proper to suggest; but shall be ultimately decided under a rule to show cause' unless the matter be so clear as to render a rule unnecessary.

9. That the first day of July, and the first day of January, in each year respectively, shall be deemed and considered as 'Rule-Days' for regulating the practice of pleadings and amendments.

10. That if the Plaintiff in any cause shall not affile his declaration on or before the rule day next succeeding the Appearance Court such Plaintiff shall be considered as laying under a peremptory rule to affile his declaration by the second day of the ensuing Term; and on default thereof, the Defendant shall be at liberty to move for a 'Non Pros' in such case at any time after the fourth day of the Term, to which rule shall be considered as laid.

11th. That if the Defendant in any cause shall not plead during the Term, before or at which the Plaintiff shall have affiled his declaration (other than the appearance court) such Defendant shall before the close of the Term be laid under a peremptory rule to plead by the second day of the succeeding Term, and on default thereof the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to move for a judgment in such case, in like manner as a "non pros" may be prayed for by the preceeding rule.

12th. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue 'with liberty' &c. the special matter in evidence, he shall give with the Clerk a full notice in writing of such special matter at least thirty days before the term succeeding the notice of Trial, otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof, unless in cases where such matter may be allowed in evidence by due course of law.

13th. That all judgments in Ejectments, or 'Fiats Eccentio' in Sire Facias's for want of an appearance being entered, shall be considered as standing absolute, unless such appearance be entered by the sixth day of the Term to which such processes shall be returnable.

14th. That a special bail, warned by process of 'Sire Facias' may surrender the Principal in his discharge at any time during the second day of the Term to which such process shall be returnable; and if a second 'Sire Facias' shall be returned 'Nihil' the Bail may nevertheless surrender the principal during the second day of the Term as aforesaid.

15th That the day of affiling Declarations, pleadings or notices shall be indorsed by the clerk, and the same shall be respectively copied for the opposite parties, if required, and be immediately transmitted to their respective attorneys. Provided nevertheless, that the foregoing Rules shall have no operation, except at election, but in suits and causes commenced since the Monday before the third Tuesday in October last, and returnable to the present and future terms.

16th. That in all actions of Trespass and Ejectment in which the Defendent shall oblige a warrant of Resurvey necessary for his defence, and in all actions of Trespass 'Quare Clausum Fregit' in which either Plaintiff or Defendant shall judge a warrant of Resurvey necessary to the trial of the merits of the cause, such Defence or necessity shall be communicated in writing to the clerk on or before the Rule day immediately succeeding the appearance court; and such communication shall thereupon be entered upon the Docket and filed among the papers in the cause: and the clerk shall immediately thereafter issue a warrant of Resurvey in the usual form; and the parties, respectively, shall proceed to lay down their pretentions with all convenient speed, so as to allow the Surveyor a full opportunity of returning his plots on the second day of the Term succeeding the issuing of such warrant. And if any amendments shall be prayed for by either party, the same shall be made by the rule day next ensuing; and the plots so amended shall be returned to the office of the clerk at least ten days before the meeting of the court.

17th. That in all civil causes not exceeding the first fifteen numbers, which shall be marked for Trial and in which any Subpœna shall be issued to compel the attendance of witnesses the same shall be made returnable on the Thursday next after the day appointed by law for the holding of the court, and not otherwise. And in all the remaining causes so marked for Trial and in which any Subpœna shall be issued as aforesaid, the same shall be made returnable on the Monday of the second week, and not otherwise.

True Copy,

Test.

JOS. RICHARDSON, Clk.
of Caroline County Court.

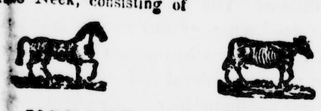
Sept. 15, 1838. 3w.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 1st day of October, all the personal estate of Lambert W. Ford, deceased, (negroes excepted, at his late residence in Hop kins' Neck, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS,

Farming Utensils, &c.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

One Gig and Harness.

Corn Blades and the Crop of Corn on the ground.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance by

RUFUS K. FORD, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Ford, dec'd.

Sept 22, 1838.—ts

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, eight

WORK HORSES,

that are well broke to the plough and Harness.

ALSO,

CATTLE AND SHEEP,

and some first rate

MILCH COWS,

Of an improved breed. A Wagon, Carts, and a variety of

FARMING UTENSILS.

ROBERT W. RASIN.
Near the Chappel, Talbot Co.

Sept. 22, 1838.—3t (W)

STAMMERING CURED

Dr. COMSTOCK'S,

VOCAL GYMNASIUM AND LYCEUM *FOR ELOCUTION.—Philadelphia.*

This Institution is open from the first of September till the last of June,—during July and August there is a vacation. All desirous of correction, either for the relief of Stammering, Lisping, or Improvement in Elocution, may learn the conditions of

ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.
No. 100 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland, (Md) April 20, 1838.

Dr. Andrew Comstock:

Dear Sir—I have deferred giving a certificate with regard to the success I met with in my recent visit to your Institution, No. 100 Arch street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of removing an impediment in my speech, until the present period, that I might thoroughly test the effects of your system upon any articulation by time and experience. Both of these, I am happy to inform you, find me now—as was the case when I left Philadelphia, on the 13th of February last—perfectly fluent in reading, as well as in conversation—so much so, that it would be impossible for any one who had no previous knowledge of my impediment, to know that any such defect ever existed me.

Besides the happy effect your system has had in relieving my impediment, it has been of incalculable benefit to me in many other respects. My voice which was formerly weak, and incapable of being raised very little higher than the ordinary tone used in common conversation, has been greatly improved and strengthened; and now it costs me but a slight, physical effort to fill a considerable space.

In conclusion, I unhesitatingly recommend all those similarly afflicted, to make a trial of your system. Besides the success which has attended it in my own case. I have seen many others greatly benefitted—both ladies and gentlemen. This speaks more strongly in its favor than words can express, and should remove all doubt from the minds of individuals, if any exist, as to its efficacy in effecting a cure.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. J. PIGMAN.

Sept. 15, 1838. 8wq

The friends of Judge Sutherland held a meeting in the second ward of Southwark, on Tuesday evening. The number was such as to be eminently gratifying, and the pleasure was enhanced by seeing among the most ardent of the Judge's friends, many who had felt it a *party* duty two years since, to vote for his opponent. While the business of the meeting was being conducted with spirit and harmony, there rushed into the room a large number of *Loco Focos*, who were determined to prevent any proposed action. The disturbance consequent upon this riotous proceeding soon led to blows, and one or two of the friends of Mr. Sutherland were seriously wounded. At length, roused by the insulting and injurious course of their opponents, the Sutherland men turned upon them, flogged them, turned them into the street, and went on with their business. The spirit manifested by the Loco Focos on this occasion, is proof of the terror which the nomination of Judge Sutherland has brought into their ranks, and the violence exhibited by them has confirmed many wavering citizens, and made them staunch friends of the good cause.

[Phil. U. S. Gazette.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

LOOK HERE:

Now that the election in Maine has taken place, and as no other election will be held before the election in Maryland, let us pause and take a review of the progress of Whig principles in this country during the present year.

THE FIRST was the election in the city of Baltimore and Anne Arundel county, for a member of Congress which terminated in the election of a whig by more than eight hundred and sixty majority, being a great whig gain.

NEXT was the election of Congressmen in Mississippi, which terminated in the election of the whig candidates by a thousand majority, in a State which gave Van Buren her electoral vote in 1836.

NEXT was the election in Connecticut, which terminated in the election of a whig Governor, by upwards of five thousand majority, the election of an entire whig Senate, and a large whig majority in the house of delegates, thereby securing the election of a whig Senator in Congress, in place of the present Van Buren incumbent. Connecticut gave her electoral vote for Van Buren, in 1836.

NEXT was the election in Virginia, which terminated in the election of a whig majority in the legislature by a majority of upwards of three shousand popular votes, thereby securing the election of a whig senator in place of the present conservative incumbent. Virginia gave her electoral vote in 1836 for Van Buren, by upwards of six thousand majority.

NEXT was the election in Louisiana, which terminated in the election of a whig governor, a whig majority in the legislature, and an entire delegation to Congress. Louisiana gave her electoral vote for Van Buren, in 1836; and elected two whigs to one Van Buren member to Congress.

NEXT was the election in North Carolina, which terminated in the election of a whig governor by upwards of sixteen thousand majority, and the election of a whig majority in both houses of the legislature. North Carolina gave her electoral vote for Van Buren, in 1836.

NEXT was the election in Kentucky, which terminated in the election of large majorities of whigs in both houses of the legislature.

NEXT was the election in Indiana, which terminated in the election of large majorities of whigs in both houses of the legislature, thereby securing the election of a whig senator in Congress in place of the present Van Buren incumbent.

NEXT was the election in Rhode Island, which terminated in the election of large majorities of whigs in the legislature, and secured the election of a whig senator in Congress, in place of the present incumbent. Rhode Island gave her electoral vote for Van Buren, in 1836.

NEXT, was the election in Alabama, which terminated in the election of a whig member of Congress by an increased majority, and which added to the whig strength in both houses of the legislature.

NEXT was the election in Missouri, which terminated in the election as in 1836, of two Van Buren members of Congress, and added to the whig strength in both houses of the legislature.

NEXT was the election in Illinois, which terminated, as is supposed, in the election of a Van Buren Governor, by a very small majority, and in the election of one Van Buren, one Conservative and one Whig member of Congress. Being a gain of one Whig member of Congress. A majority of the Legislature is understood to be Whig.

NEXT was the election in Vermont, which terminated in the election of a whig Governor by an increased majority, & also in the election of an increased Whig majority in the Legislature. In one Congressional district there has been no choice, so that another election will be held.

And last was the election in Maine, which gave a majority of upwards of nine thousand in 1836 for the Van Buren Governor, and which gave the Whig Governor a majority of six or seven hundred in 1837, owing to the small vote and the unpopularity of Governor Parks, the Van Buren candidate. This year the Van Buren candidate is elected by about three thousand majority out of upwards of eighty thousand votes.

From all these elections it will be seen that compared with 1836, that Whigs have gained MISSISSIPPI, CONNECTICUT, VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA, NORTH COROLINA and RHODE ISLAND, giving sixty electoral votes, and have lost nothing. Compared with 1837, the whigs have gained BALTIMORE, MISSISSIPPI, VIRGINIA, one district in LOUISIANA, and one district in ILLINOIS, and have lost Maine.

The result is truly cheering and ought to animate us to increase exertions.—The Whigs have gained six Van Buren States, the Loco Focos have not as yet carried a single original Whig State.—The next election will take place in Maryland, and let it not be said that she is the first to desert from the Whig cause. Our opponents are untiring in their exertions; the public business of the people is almost entirely suspended to give the office-holders plenty of time to electioneer; emissaries from Washington and Baltimore are preambulating the whole State to animate the Locos and brow-beat the Whigs; money has been raised in large amounts and every means that a desperate party can devise, has been adopted to defeat the Whigs. Let us be wide awake. Let us meet them on their own ground. If necessary let us carry the war into our enemy's camp.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Observing in your paper of this morning a paragraph copied from the Albany Evening Journal, ascribing to the Secretary of the Navy, in positive terms, the authorship of the recent strictures in the Globe, highly derogatory to the Officers of the Navy, I feel assured that the ascertainment of and dissemination of truth, is always preferred by you to the diffusion of erroneous impressions, whatever may be their political effect.

Mr. Paulding has long been known to the nation as a gentleman and scholar;—living in retirement, his pursuits have always been literary, never political: except his able vindication of the Navy some years since from unmerited slanders may be so termed—He accepted an appointment in the Cabinet, with a determination to sustain, if not to advance the character of that arm of the national defence, of which he had ever been the friend and occasionally the champion.

Incessantly occupied in the attainment of this object—engaged in placing in commission the Ohio 74, the frigate Constellation and Macedonian, ships of war Levant and Warren.—thus expending every dollar appropriated by Congress, and giving acceptable employment to every officer in the service he finds himself assailed as the reputed author of a paragraph derogatory to the fair fame of those whose destinies he was called to preside over and protect.

He felt the imputation highly insulting, and conceiving that none who knew would believe him capable of such a dereliction from propriety and common sense—he did not conceive that there existed any obligation to disavow it through the public press—by so doing every anonymous scribbler might create an expectation that the ascription to him of any exceptionable paragraph, required to be formally disavowed.

In conversation with his friends he has no reserve—the article referred to was never seen or heard of by him until it was read by the world in print.

Let not those desirous to unmask the real author, be led off on a *false scent*.

It is the production of neither the Secretary of the Navy, nor of War, to whom it has been occasionally attributed. This I vouch for, and you and all who know me, will admit that I am incapable of misleading the public in a matter which has assumed national importance.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR & CO.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN—A public document (No. 185 House of Representatives) has just made its appearance, showing a balance due from late postmasters. The whole number of defaulters is about 4,500.—More than 4000 of these were defalcations since Gen. Jackson came into power.

In looking over the list, I find that Samuel B. Crockett, former Postmaster at Frankfort, is a defaulter for $1,395 51, and that *Francis P. Blair* was his surety. In the column for remarks opposite to the names of Crockett and Blair is the following: 'Suit ordered, and judgment obtained May, 1824, for $1,827 01; credited by 431 47; penalty remitted by Post Master General, leaving balance as stated; application for relief, refused by the department, December 30, 1825; scire facias issued and returned March, 1826: *no estate found*; information was sought by the Department, relative to parties, November 30, 1835, referred to the District Attorney Dec. 30, 1835—also wrote to him February 13, 1837.'

Mr. Blair, the surety against whom there is a judgment in the Federal Court at Frankfort, has been living in Washington City since 1831, and has drawn from the public treasury within the last six years more than *three hundred thousand dollars* for printing for the Executive departments and for Congress. The Post Office Department alone has paid him more than *forty thousand dollars* for printing—and yet on the 30th November, 1837, *information was sought by the Department* RELATIVE TO THE PARTIES.'

Can you inform your readers how it has happened that the amount of this judgment was not retained by the Post Office Department? Your friend.

The above is from a distinguished member of Congress living in a distant part of the State. The exposition ought to cover the administration with infamy. The single fact, that, among the late Postmasters, there have been 4,500 defalcations, and that more than 4 000 of these have taken place since General Jackson came into power, shows that the corruptions which have pervaded this country during the last eight years, have no parallel in the history of the world. The act of the Post Office Department in paying over hundreds of thousands of dollars to the editor of the Globe, when, at the same time, that editor is surety for a bad debt of $1,395, which has been due

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