AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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Baltimore Retail Price Current.

ARTICLES.	$	Cts.	$	Cts
Salt, prices not fixed				
Shot, per bag	6	25	6	50
—— per lb		25		
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb		15		50
Teas, Imperial	3	25	3	50
—— Hyson & Young Hyson	2	75	3	
—— Hyson Skin & Souchong	2			
—— Bohea	1			
Beeswax		33		37½
Wines, Madeira, good	4		6	
—— inferior	3		3	50
—— Lisbon	2	50	3	
—— Sherry	3			
—— Teneriffe	2	50	3	
—— Malaga	2			
—— Port	3		4	
—— Claret per doz	8		15	
Brandy, 4th proof Cogniac	2	75	3	50
—— Spanish (none)				
Holland Gin, real	3		3	50
—— country	1		1	50
Rum, Jamaica old	2		3	
—— new	1	75	2	
—— Antigua do	1	50	2	
Whiskey, according to quality, age and proof		80	1	50
Apple Brandy	1		1	25
Sugars, Havana white		25		31
—— .... brown		25		
—— Muscovado do		23		31
—— Loaf		37½		43
—— Lump		35		37½
Spices, Cinnamon, real, p. lb.	2		2	50
—— .... per oz		25		
—— Cloves per lb		60		75
—— —— per oz		10		
—— Cassia per lb	1	50	2	
—— —— per oz		12½		
—— Mace per lb	10			
—— —— per oz		87½	1	
—— Pepper, per lb		50		
—— Pimento per lb		50		
Alum		20		25
Almonds		31		37½
Roll Brimstone		18		20
Cocoa, Caraccas		37½		
Coffee		25		33
Copperas		15		18
Cotton		28		33
Currants, Zant		25		
Chocolate, No. 2 and 3		25		28
—— No. 1		33		37½
Candles, mould		25		28
—— dipt		23		25
—— Spermaceti		60		
Cheese, American		25		31
—— English none				
Cigars, Spanish	8		16	
Gunpowder, in pound papers and cannisters	1		1	50
—— by retail		85	1	
Hops		25		33
Hogs-lard		15		18
Indigo, Calcutta				
—— Flotant	3		3	50
—— New Orleans	1	75	2	
Lead, bar		18		20
Madder		75		
Nails, 8 to 20		11		13
Oil, in flasks		50		60
—— Bordeaux, in black bottles per bottle	1		1	25
—— Whale	1	40		
—— Spermaceti, winter	2	50		
—— ..... summer	2			
Raisins		37½		
Rice		10		12
Soap, white		18		25
—— brown		12½		16
—— Castile		33		37½
Salt-Petre, Am. double refined		75		
—— single do		60		

WHIG.

AN ACT

To incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Baltimore to Havre de-Grace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated to make a Turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to the town of Havre-de-Grace.

And be it enacted, That subscription books shall be opened on or before the first Monday of March next, at Baltimore, Bush-Town, Abington and Havre-de-Grace, for a capital stock for said company of sixty thousand dollars, in twenty-four hundred shares, five dollars each, under the direction of the following Commissioners, or any one of them, to wit: at Havre-de-Grace by Elijah Davis, Mark Pringle, Samuel Hughes, George Gall, John Stump, of Cæcil, Samuel Jay, and William B. Stokes; at Bush-Town by Edward Hall, Samuel G. Griffith and Josias Hall; at Abington by William Hall, John Monk and William Allen; at Baltimore by Josias C. Hall, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Isaac Tyson, William Lorman, John Beale Howard, James Beattie, John H. Barney, Thomas H. Sheppard, Robert Patterson, John Gadsby, Joseph Biays, Thomas Sheppard, and John Stockton.

And be it enacted, That when eight hundred shares of said stock shall have been subscribed, the Commissioners shall give twenty days public notice of the time and place appointed for the subscribers to meet, to organize said institution, and to choose by plurality of votes by ballot, a President and eight Managers, (five of whom shall form a quorum) a Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall deem necessary to conduct the affairs of the company, until the first Monday in January thereafter, and until a new election, and to make such by-laws as they shall deem necessary, and on the first Monday of January in every year, or within ten days thereafter, said company shall meet for the same purposes, at such place as the President and Managers shall appoint, and in all elections by Stockholders, each share shall be entitled to one vote, but no person or company shall have more than ten votes.

And be it enacted, That the Stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby created and erected into a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace Turnpike Company, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and all the privileges and franchises incident to a corporation, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, answering and being answered, and of enlarging their stock by new subscriptions, if the same be found necessary.

And be it enacted, That the sums so subscribed shall be paid to to the President and Managers aforesaid, in such sums and at such times as they may appoint, giving two months public notice of the payment so required.

And be it enacted, That the President and Managers be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint five commissioners, who (a majority of whom agreeing) shall lay out the road from the city of Baltimore to the town of Havre-de-Grace, on as straight a line as the nature of the country will admit, having regard to hills and other obstructions, and after having laid out and marked said road, they shall make two plats of the same, specifying the courses and distances and return one to each of the clerks of Baltimore and Harford counties, to be recorded, and said commissioners before they proceed to act shall take the following oath or affirmation, "I, A B do swear or affirm, that I will lay out and mark the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace Turupike road, according to the best of my skill and judgment, and according to the directions of an act of Assembly, entitled an act to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace, and I do further swear or affirm, that I am not interested in any land through which the said road is likely to pass."

And be it enacted, That the said company shall open said road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace, according to the location of the commissioners aforesaid, sixty feet wide, of which at least twenty feet shall be an artificial road, composed of stone, gravel, earth, or other msterials; and erect and keep up bridges over the streams crossing the same, and whenever five miles of said road shall be perfected, said company shall be entitled to receive tolls; *Provided*, that said company shall not be entitled to tolls after the year eighteen hundred and thirty, unless said twenty feet of width shall be composed of stone, gravel, or other hard substance: *Provided*, that no toll be demanded or taken from any person passing or re-passing from one part of his farm to another, or to or from any place of public worship, or funeral, on days appointed for that purpose; or from militia men on days of training, or from voters on days of election attending the polls, going to and returning from the same.

And be it enacted, That said company shall be and are hereby invested and clothed with all the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages, which are held and possessed by the turnpike company incorporated by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the district of Columbia to the city of Baltimore," to be governed by the same regulations as are therein prescribed, and be entitled to the same tolls; and every clause and provision of said act relative to the road therein proposed to be made, shall be in force as relates to the road herein contemplated so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with this act.

And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any corporation or body politic in the United States to become stockholders in said company.

And be it enacted, That if said company do not proceed to carry on said work within two years after the passing of this act, or shall not within ten years thereafter complete the said road, it shall be lawful for the legislature of this state to resume the right, privileges, liberties and franchises granted by this act to said company, and if the said road shall pass over the bridge built by Baltimore county over the great Gun-powder falls, then the commissioners appointed by Baltimore county court shall ascertain how much money has been expended by Baltimore county in building the said bridge and the amount so ascertained, shall be paid to said county in stock of said road.

And be it enacted, That in each of the counties of Baltimore and Harford, the county court shall appoint five commissioners, who shall estimate the amount of damages sustained by any person or persons, by reason of said road passing through his, her or their land, or by taking stone, gravel or other materials, for the use of said road, in cases where the parties cannot agree, which estimate shall be final in determining such damages.

And be it enacted, That no toll-gate shall be put up within two miles of Baltimore street bridge on Jones's falls, or within one mile of Havre-de-Grace, Bush-town or Abington.

And be it enacted, That if the legislature of Maryland shall at any time after the year eighteen hundred and forty-five think proper to take possession of said road, for the purpose of declaring it a free road, six persons shall be appointed by the Governor of this state, and six by said company, who or any seven of whom, not having an interest in said road, shall estimate the value of the property which said company have therein; and whenever the amount so estimated shall be paid to said company, their right to toll on said road and all their right, title and interest therein, shall cease.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners herein named, shall appoint five commissioners to locate and survey the said turnpike road, and to exhibit a plat thereof at the time of opening the books of subscription for the said capital stock, which plat however, shall not be binding on the said company.

We certify, That the above is truly copied from the original law, passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December session, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

THOMAS RODGERS,
Clerk of the Senate.
UPTON S. REID,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

January 29, 1814.

☞ The Commissioners named in the above law, are requested to meet at the Fountsin Inn, Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. for the purpose of appointing persons to survey and locate the above road.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.

CANADIAN PAPERS.

We have been favored with Quebec Papers to the 13th, and Montreal to the 15th ult. from which the following articles are extracted.

Pal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head-Quarters, Quebec, 6th Jan. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received a report from Lieut. General Drummond, communicating the report of Captain Stewart of the Royal Scots, of a spirited and judicious attack made by Lieut. Metcalf, in command of a party of militia, consisting of 25 men, at M'Crae's House on the river Thames, by which a party of the enemy, consisting of 3 officers and 35 soldiers, of the 25th United States' regiment, were surprised and taken prisoners. Four of the enemy were wounded, but no one of Lieut. Metcalf's party received any injury. The prisoners have been brought in.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head-Quarters, Quebec, 8th Jan. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has the satisfaction of announcing to the troops that he has received a despatch from Lieut. Gen. Drummond, reporting the complete success of an attack that was made at day break, on the morning of the 20th December on the enemy's position at Black Rock, where he was advantageously posted with upwards of 2000 men, and after a short but severe contest, the enemy were repulsed in the most gallant manner, and pursued his retreat to Buffalo, where he attempted to make a stand, but, on receiving a few rounds from the British field pieces, he abandoned that post also, and fled with precipitation to the 11 mile creek on Lake Erie, leaving 7 field pieces and 4 schooners and sloops, with a considerable quantity of ordnance and other valuable stores, which have fallen into our hands. The enemy suffered severely, but from the rapidity of his flight, 70 prisoners only are taken, among whom is Doctor or Lieut. Col. Chapin.

The corps under Maj. Gen. Riall, consisted of detachments of the Royal Scots, 8th or King's 41st, and flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, the whole not exceeding 1000 men.

The Lieutenant General bestows the highest praise upon the undaunted courage, and patient submission of the troops, in contempt of the inclemency of the weather, and the hardships to which they were exposed.

No British officer has fallen on this occasion; Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, 8th (or King's) and Capt. Fawcett, 100th grenadiers, were wounded, and it is supposed our loss does not exceed 25 killed, and 50 wounded.

Black Rock and Buffalo were burnt previous to their evacuation by our troops, together with all the public buildings and the four vessels. A considerable quantity of stores having been sent away before the conflagration.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Quebec, 9th Jan. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, has received from Col. Sir Sydney Beckwith, a report from Capt. Barker, of the frontier light infantry, stating the complete success of an expedition committed to the charge of that officer, against the enemy's post and depots at Derby, in the state of Vermont, which was taken possession of at day break, on the 17th Dec. An extensive barracks for 1200 men lately erected were destroyed, together with the stables and store-houses, and a considerable quantity of valuable military stores, have been brought away.

Capt. Barker mentions Capt's. Curtis and Taplin, Lieut's. Messa and Bodwell, and Ensign Boynton of the township battalions of volunteers of the militia, in the execution of this judicious and spirited enterprise.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.

FROM BUFFALO, Dec. 30.

The troops, 250 of the King's, including 89th Light company, 250 of the 41st, including the 100th Grenadiers, 400 of the Royal Scots, with about 100 Militia and 600 Indians, were embarked in the course of last night, and at day light this morning a combined attack was made on the enemy's position at Black Rock. His force proved to be much greater than we had expected, and the position was defended with much spirit; they were however driven from it with considerable loss, and closely pursued towards Buffalo, by Major Gen. Riall. After a short stand at this place, the enemy again fled or dispersed, and have not since been heard of. We have taken seven pieces of cannon, and about 70 prisoners, among whom is the famous Major Chapin, whom we have sent off under Cornet M'Kinney.

The enemy's loss fell short of 150 to 200.—Ours inconsiderable, probably 70 or 80 killed and wounded. Lt. Col. Ogilvie, of the King's and Capt. Fawcett, of the 100th Grenadiers, are the only officers wounded—not severely. Buffaloe, and four of the enemy's schooners and sloops are burnt.

There are considerable public stores at Black Rock, which we shall endeavour to remove. The troops behaved well. General Riall fulfilled every tittle of his orders.

The first week of this year has been more auspicious to this colony. Upper Canada may be said to have got rid of her enemies. The keys of the western countries are in the hands of the British and their allies. The Americans at Detroit, by this time, will have cursed the achievement of Harrison on the Thames, and consider themselves happy if they escape the vengeance of the cruelly treated Indians.

By private letters from York, it is stated that in the magazine at Black Rock and Buffalo great quantities of Salt and Teas were found. The former is a most valuable prize, the want of which caused much distress among the troops and British inhabitants, owing to the extravagant price of transportation from Montreal. It is supposed a stock of 12 months is secured by the capture for the whole district.

SIR JAMES LUCAS YEO.

This veteran in service, though in years only a youth, has rendered his country in the last campaign greater services than in the whole of his former exploits put together. His great talents, so finely illustrated in his profound caution, saved Upper Canada, nay we might say more. Had he imprudently come up into close action with a force one third superior to his own, and have been defeated, it may be questioned whether Wilkinson's expedition would have terminated as it did. We do not say he would have taken Montreal, but he might have done us more mischief had Lake Ontario belonged to the Americans. Mr. Madison, in his message, says sufficient in his praise—"through the caution of the British Commander on Lake Ontario, the American fleet could effect nothing." This is enough, and to say any thing further would be superfluous.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

Translated for the Evening Post.

PROCLAMATION

In the name of his Serene Higness the Prince of Orange. The General Government of the United Provinces.

DUTCHMEN!

The moment is born, in which we resume our national existence; the triumph of the allies has prostrated our oppressor, and annihilated his giant power.

Tired of the yoke, under which we were so shamefully reduced to creep, every Hollander fells the ignition of courage and liberty in this portentous crisis.

National Liberty and Independence! is our motto—Orange, the point of union of every one who is proud of the name of Dutchman. We accomplish the views of the allies, in assuming the reins of government, until the arrival of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and in his name, are willing to place ourselves at the head of the General Government. We assume the same under a firm confidence in the Divine Providence, whose almighty arm is evident in the direction of ours to accomplish the liberties of our enslaved country. We seize this moment, confident in the support of our countrymen of every description, to recover our lost country—that country! which once defied and defeated the proud Philip and Alva on the face of the elements as they chose them for their field.

From this moment our fetters are destroyed—No strangers shall ever more lord it over you—all allegiance with, or slavish submission to the tyrant of Europe, the destroyer of peace, prosperity and independence of a people, is for ever revoked.

In the name His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as our Chief in Government, we absolve all our countrymen from the oath of allegiance they have taken to the Emperor of France, and from this day we consider as rebels and traitors towards our National Government, all those whose attachment or subserviency to France, may induce them to dissent from our orders, or those of our officers, Delegates &c. or those, who may hold correspondence or communication with our enemy.

All connexion, with our oppressor, whose contempt and reproach, has caused the cheek of every Dutchman to burn with shame, ceases, from this day for ever. But this is not enough!

Dutchmen! We call on you to rally round the standard we have planted. We call on you to drive the enemy that remains, from our country, (our fathers land,) they dare seem yet to threaten us, although trembling at our union. Exterminate them from our soil.

Remember the deeds of our forefathers under the Immortal William the first of Orange! Let the volcanic enthusiasm of love of country, carry you to the same deeds of heroism—let the example of Spain animate you to sacrifice life, property, every thing dear to man, until you shiver into atoms our galling yoke, and restore us the rising sun of our new born liberty.

We have officers experienced in war, charged with your armament; they will head you in every danger, and united with the allies, all our dangers will soon vanish before us.

Order and discipline shall characterize our forces, both are inseparable from real courage. We will take care of our defenders, they shall not want in any thing. The God of Holland fights with us, et no one despair—He will assist by his almighty power, those who assist themselves.

If we are to carry on this war of defence and liberty beyond our frontiers, the expences of the general government must be defrayed by the continuation of our taxes, and we need not remind our countrymen of their duty—to tell them the countries revenues are essential to its real welfare and independence, is enough at this moment.

We order every officer in Holland to remain at his station, and ap oint them to discharge their duties, under the protection of every good Dutch man.

We desire and qualify all such officers whose superiors have abandoned their administrations, to consider and respect the oldest in rank belonging to their department as their chief, holding them all collectively responsible for the due administration of their appointments.

We trust to that spirit of good order which distinguishes our conutrymen of every department of the governmene, particularly that of Justice, for uninterrupted tranquility, and vigorous support of the laws of the government.

We desire and order all departments, cities and places, holding authorities, to proclaim and affix this as asual according to law.

Done this 20th Nov. 1813:

GK. VAN HOGENDORF.

A splendid dinner was given yesterday at Washington Hall to the brave Commodore Chauncey. Many of our most respectable citizens, without distinction of party, attended to do honor to the hero who adds one star to the galaxy of our naval glory.

Fire. Yesterday morning, between the hours of 2 and 3, the manufactory of oil and vitriol, belonging to Messrs. Maben and Campbell, at Greenwich, was discovered to be on fire; and before any effectual assistance could be rendered, was burnt to the ground with its contents. The workmen who had generally watched the progress of the manufacture all night, had left the works but a couple of hours and were to return at 3 o'clock, and from their absence, and the combustible nature of the materials employed, nothing was removed from the fire. Happily no other building was very near the establishment, or received any damage. The loss sustained is supposed to amount to 8 or 9000 dollars.—*Columbian.*

It appears that Gen. Winder, one of the prisoners of war from Quebec, passed through Plattsburg on the 27th ult. for Washington, for the purpose of discussing, it is supposed, the subject of prisoners of war, and putting to an end their close confinement on both sides.

At the last dates, apprehensions were entertained at Plattsburg of an attack from 4000 of the enemy, assembled at Lacadie, in 400 sleighs. Gen Wilkinson was there and intended to defend that place.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

Interesting particulars of the fall of Fort Niagara.

Robert Lee, Esq. late of Fort Niagara, has just returned from the Province of Upper Canada, where he had been taken as a prisoner, on the surrender of Fort Niagara. Not having seen any thing like a correct account of the loss of our Fort—of the slaughter of our brave soldiers, or of the enemy's treatment to them and our fellow citizens that they had taken prisoners; we feel a melancholy satisfaction in now having it in our power to give the particulars of that tragical event from a gentleman so intelligent and so well acquainted with the situation of Fort Niagara, and of the subsequent conduct of the enemy.

The Fort was attacked or rather entered by the enemy about 4 o'clock on the morning of 19th ult. So silently was this done that the garrison was not alarmed when the enemy entered the gates of the Fort. On their entering some firing took place between the guard at the south east Block House, and the sick in the red barracks, on the part of the Americans, and the enemy that had and were entering the gate. The whole American force in the fort at that time, was at least 400, including men of all descriptions, 350 of those were able and willing to defend the Fort to the last extremity, in the way the impotent and convalescent were able to do, to wit: firing on the enemy from the block house, barracks, &c. The principal and in fact the only resistance the enemy met with, was from the sick in the red barracks and the guard at the south east block house. From the order of congratulation that was issued by the enemy the same morning, it appeared we had lost 65 in killed and 15 wounded; the wounds as the order said were by the bayonet, but this order was issued very soon after they had got possession of the Fort, and did not include 15 of our poor fellows that were afterwards bayonetted in the cellars of the houses. Our whole number killed was at least 80. The British force that took possession was about 400, commanded by col. Murray, who was wounded in the arm in entering the gate—the command then devolved upon col. Hamilton. The private property in the Fort was given up to plunder. He does not believe that any individual saved any thing, except the clothes he had on.

Capt. Leonard, the American commander, was at his house about 2 miles distant from the Fort, and hearing the attack, rode towards the Fort, and was made prisoner and kept in close confinement two days and a half, how much longer the informant does not know. A non-commissioned officer and about 20 privates made their escape about the time of the attack by scaling the pickets. Our soldiers were kept 2 days in close and miserable confinement in the Fort, without the use of provisions, and with a very scanty supply of wood and water, at the expiration of which, both the citizens & soldiers were crossed over the river and lodged in a part of what had been the British magazine, at Fort George and in open plank and board huts; in either situation it was impossible to lay down. The magazine was so filthy that many of the prisoners became infested with vermin. They remained there 7 days, the citizens were then removed to a brick building near Queenston, where they were so much crowded that it was impossible to take any kind of comfort, either by day or night. The supply of provisions was not only scanty, but of the worst kind. Meat of the most inferior and repulsive quality, and bread that cannot be described, both at this place and at the magazine, &c. What water the prisoners used they had to purchase. The informant believes that through the influence of a gentleman resident in Upper Canada, himself together with ten other citizens, were permitted to cross to the U. States. On the 13th inst. the refidue of the citizens to the amount of about 70, were marched under a strong guard to Burlington Heights, and from thence it was said and believed they would be sent to Kingston. It was a matter of frequent conversation and exultation between the British non commissioned officers and their privates while the informant was a prisoner under guard, that the Americans cried out for quarters, but that they bayonetted, or rather in their language, skivered them, notwithstanding. The women and children that were taken at or near Lewiston, were stripped of the principal part of their clothing, shoes, &c. and taken across the river. After the informant was permitted to cross, he applied for some kind of protection from the British commander, from their parties of Indians and others, scouring on the American side of the river; but was answered he could have none—he and the rest must make the best of their way to the American line.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to say, that an express arrived at Batavia yesterday morning, and states that the British had reinforced at Fort Niagara; that they had made a sally from the Fort, and had burned all the buildings to the four mile creek (on the lake.)

Brig. Gen. Burnet arrived this day at Williamsville.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The proceedings of Saturday being chiefly of a local and uninteresting nature, are omitted until our next, that we may lay before our readars the mass of late foreign and other matter. In the course of the day,

Mr. *Ingersoll* submitted the following resolution and specifications—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House such information as may be obtained under the following particulars of enquiry respecting the General Post Office Establishment of the United States.

Mr. I. observed that it would be recollected that he had the honor some weeks ago to submit a resolution to the House for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of a better organization of that anomaly under the constitution, the post office department, and for bringing it nearer than it is to the constitutional principle, regulating other executive departments in respect to their appointments to office. Under that resolution a committee had been appointed, who reported a bill for referring the appointments in the principal distributing Post Offices to the President and Senate. Owing to the pressure of other business, however, this bill had never been called up for a third reading. The army bills and other public considerations of more moment had occupied the time of the House in preference. Mr. I. said he did not regret this delay, as further reflection and conversation with gentlemen on both sides of the House had satisfied him that such an act as the one proposed would tend but in a very inadequate measure to remedy the evils existing; of which many had been presented to his notice in the course of general incidental examination. There must be a radical reform. He therefore proposed to institute enquiries with that view; relinquishing, with the leave of the House, or at least suspending the prosecution of the act reported, which would not answer the purpose, by itself, of even beginning the reform. To consume no more time than was absolutely necessary Mr. I said he would trouble the House no longer than to state very briefly such explanations as might be due to each item of the enquiry he contemplated.

'1. The names, places of residence and number of all the postmasters of the U. States together with the salary and emoluments of each, and the aggregate compensation of the whole.'

Under this head Mr. I. said that he himself had obtained the requisite information so far as it concerned the number of Post Masters. They appeared to be now 3015. But his wish was to possess the house formally of all the details including the very important articles of the salaries and emoluments; which, said Mr. I. I have so far ascertained as to be able to say at any rate that they amount to much more than is supposed.

'2d. The number of clerks in each and every Post-Office of the U. States, including those in the General Post-Office, together with the salary and emolument of each and the aggregate compensation of the whole.'

What the number of these clerks may be, or the amount of their emoluments, Mr. I. observed he did not know; but he had understood that their numbers were discretionary or rather arbitrary, and their emoluments too; if so it was high time certainly to limit both.

'3d. The amount allowed and paid out of the public funds for house rent or room rent, stationary, fuel and all other expences stated or contingent in each and all of the Post-Offices in the U. States, distinguishing each item in each office, as well as exhibiting the whole amount in them all.'

This matter, Mr. I. said, especially required the interference of Congress. If he was not misinformed, it was the usuage to allow certain Post-masters, he did not know particularly which, a contingent fund, of 7000 dollars a year, in addition to the 2000 dollars salary, out of which contingent fund those entrusted with it had a discretionary power to appropriate what they pleased for rent, fuel, clerks, stationary and all other expences. The consequences might be readily imagined. Very lit-