GOLD CURRENCY—VOICE OF MR. LOWNDES.

In January, 1819, Mr. Lowndes made a report on the Gold Currency, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The relative value of gold to silver is fixed by our law at 1 to 15, which is much below the relative value which is assigned to it in all those countries from which we might have expected to procure it. In Spain Portugal, the legal value of gold is to that of silver as 1 to 16; and in that colony of Spain with our intercourse is most frequent and valuable, (Cuba) its price in commerce is at least 17 for 1. Hence, we are not only precluded, in the common course of trade, from obtaining gold from those rich sources of supply but the little which finds its way into the country from other quarters, is drawn from us, by the higher estimate which is there placed upon it.

"The West Indies, which are probably our most considerable bullion market, estimate gold in proportion to silver, very little, if at all below average of 16 to 1.

"The inconveniences which have been attributed to our present system of coins, would, in a great mersure, be removed, if gold should be made the only legal tender for all debts over a moderate amount.

"The balances of payments between different States would be settled with more ease, than if our coins were principally silver; and the traveller would be relieved from the loss and imposition which we frequently suffers when he carries with him bank notes."

☞ *Note* These ideas from Mr. Lowndes on the subject of the gold currency, are of the highest authority and importance, and give fresh reason for regretting the premature loss of that great man. The report from which they are extracted, bear date in 1819, so that they are among the last of his public labors, and come recommended to us with a double weight on that account. To restore gold and to general use, as a part of the national currency, was his great objects, and the way to do it, was to correct the erroneous value of 1792. Mr. Lowndes was a friend to the United States Bank,—the present Bank; but he was not a slave to it. He owed it no money; he took from it no fees; he received no douceurs, under the color of compensation for nominally legal, but in fact legislative services; he could, therefore, do justice to the country, notwithstanding his friendship for the Bank. He advocated the restoration of the gold currency; and gave, as one his reasons for it, that gold was preferable to Bank notes for travelling, and for liquidating balances between States. This was in 1819, when the present Bank of the United States was in full operation; we have, therefore, the authority of Mr. Lowndes for saying, that gold is preferable to United States Bank notes for travelling; and this is what every body knows, and is the precise reason why the present Bank of the United States and the hos of its stipendiary debtors, and feed retainers, cry out against gold, and object to raising it to its FULL VALUE; because they know that gold will supersede United States Bank notes in all the expenses of travelling, and put an end to the circulation of small Bank notes, and thereby, curtail the profits of the United States Bank, and extinguish the plea in favor of its currency.

Since Mr. Lowndes' death, the argument in favor of a gold currency has derived an additional weight from the discovery of our native gold mines. These mines are developing with a rapidity and expansion unknown in the history of the world. Ten years ago, first noticed, and producing them $5000 in a year; now producing above two millions in a year; and no assignable limit to their extent and production.—To those who talk of a NATIONAL CURRENCY, we point them to the GOLD REGION in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the contiguous portions of East Tennessee and Alabama. *There* is a NATIONAL TREASURE! There is material for a NATIONAL CURRENCY! *National* in every sense of the word; for it is the product of the *nation*; and current all over the *nation*; and called for by every man in the *nation*, who is free from the chains of stipendiary servitude to the U. S. Bank.

If Mr. Lowndes had lived, his truly *national currency* would have been long since restored. The discovery of the gold regions in the South would have stimulated his exertions, and consummated his purpose. The restoration of this currency is now demanded by the voice of the whole country. It is demanded from the present Congress. It is the great measure of the session. Let the nation not be disappointed. Let the GOLD BILL pass! 16 to 1 is the word! The bankmen, not daring to make an open opposition, will work under ground, and endeavor to frustrate the measure by proposing all manner of fractions between 15 and 16 to 1; but let the *gold phalanx* stand firm, and the *paper legion* will be defeated.—GLOBE.

From the Baltimore American.

An abstract of the opinions of the majority of the South Carolina Court of Appeals, on the Test oath case, is given by a correspondent from Columbia, in the Charleston Courier. It appears that Judge Harper agreed with the Union majority, in believing that the convention transcended their power, in defining allegiance and directing the enactment of the oath. He gave no written opinion, but expressed his dissent from the other views of Judges Johnson and O'Neal, adding that he saw "nothing in the oath contrary to the constitution of the United States or of the State."

The form of the action, it will be remembered, was an application for a *mandamus* commanding the delivery of certain militia commissions to Union officers, from whom they had been withheld, on a refusal to take the oath in question. The mandamus has therefore been granted.

A nullifying paper at Columbia is very violent in its denunciations of the Judges for this decision, and calls for immediate action against it. It pronounces it a "daring and barefaced" attempt under the "hypocritical forms of the law," to rob the State of her sovereignty, and demands whether this is to be considered "law." It thus invokes the people to put down the Judges:

"But, be not disconcerted, fellow-citizens, act as becomes your dignity. Meet in your primary assemblies and let your voice be heard forthwith. Waste not a moment. Call upon your Governor to assemble your legislature and let your sovereign will be traced in characters not to be mistaken; uttered in a tone not to be resisted.—Let your servants, those appointed to execute your will, know, and forever, that your hands are not to be manacled by the cobwebs that lawyers and judges may spin to subserve the purpose of party or of faction."

GOLD CURRENCY.

Extract from Mr. SANFORD'S *Report, in the Senate of the U. S. Dec.* 1830.

"Bank notes are frequently received in preference to silver, when gold coins would be more convenient or desirable than bank notes. In such cases gold would be used, if it could be procured. To refuse to coin gold for the sake of paper money, or because paper money occupies a place which gold would fill, would be a mischievous error. Strang indeed must be that policy which can tolerate 500 different kinds of paper money, and cannot tolerate two kinds of metallic money—gold and silver. The currency of gold coins in our country will tend to repress this tendency to excess of paper."

"The relative value of gold and silver in the American countries South of the U. States is a fact of great importance in this inquiry. From all the information which can be obtained, it appears that the value of gold in relation to silver is about 16 to 1 in all these countries. In the West Indies, it is 16 to 1. In Brazil, during the last ten years, the ratio of these metals has been fixed at 16 to 1. In Spain it was fixed at 16 to 1 in the year 1779, and has remained so ever since. The proportion in Portugal is 16 to 1, and has been so since the year 1820. In all these countries gold and silver circulate concurrently; neither expels the other from circulation."

"The ratio of 16 to 1 is recommended by some considerations which deserve attention. Though Mr. Ingham proposes a lower valuation of gold, he is of opinion that the ratio of 16 to 1 is necessary to render gold and silver equally attainable in the United States. Mr Campbell P. White is also of opinion that no valuation of gold, less in respect to silver than 16 to 1, would effectually retain our gold coins in use. Spain, Portugal, and all the American countries which have mints, except the United States, have established the proportion of 16 to 1. (In the United States it is 15 to 1.) And if we should adopt the same proportion, one uniform rule would prevail in all the independent countries of America. Much more of the two metals is now coined upon the basis that gold is in value to silver as 16 to 1, than according to any other proportion. If it is expedient to conform our ratio to the existing proportion of any other cuntry, it must be expedient to adopt that proportion which prevails most widely; and the ratio of 16 to 1 is now far the most extensive example. A rule so extensive is entitled to respect; but the practical operation of the rule is much more instructive, since it shows that this relative valuation of the two metals secures their concurrent circulation in a very large part of the world."

☞ *Note*—It appears from this report of Mr. Sanford, that a gold circulation is the true regulator of a paper currency, and that we must rely upon gold to check the tendency to excessive banking which prevails in this country.

It also appears from it that the proportion of 16 to 1, was the one which his judgment preferred, though he yielded to the committee of which he was chairman, and reported a bill for a fraction less, to wit, 15 990 1000.

We would state, for the information of the gold mining districts in the South, that a bill for raising the value of gold will probably pass at this session of Congress, and if the ratio of 16 to 1 is adopted, the rise in value will be 6 per cent. and a fraction; therefore, no one should sell his gold at present rates, but hold it up for the event of this bill. It is calculated that the passage of such a bill would be a clear profit, and what is more, a just and honest profit, of from $120,000 to $150,000, this year; with an increase for every succeeding year.

From the New York Evening Post.

EJECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS BY THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

Every day demonstrates more and more plainly, that the great struggle which is going on, is whether the People of the U. States shall be free and self-governed, or whether they shall be the serfs and vassals of an enormous, corrupt, and despotic money power. It is not among the least fearful of the signs of the times, that the Bank has now thrown off all concealment, and asserts its pretences with a boldness which can proceed only from confidence that it will be able to command success by the influence of its gold. We pray heaven that this confidence may be misplaced: we pray heaven that the virtue of the people may be strong enough to resist its efforts of corruption; and that their intelligence may be keen enough to discern what are the real motives of the Bank, and what would be the fatal consequences of its success. Mr. Alley was ejected from the seat to which he is entitled at the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Biddle requiring the Board not to recognise his commission until notified by him of Mr. Alley's appointment. We take it upon ourselves to assert that this is the fact. Although Mr. Alley produced his commission, signed by the President of the U. States, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, yet he could not be recognised, because Nicholas Biddle had not yet signified his approbation! The times are pregnant with fearful events, and each hour gives birth to some new wonder.—What the Bank will dare do next it is impossible to conjecture. The only safety for our country is in the virtue and incorruptibility of the great mass of the people.

Mr. Alley visited the Branch Bank on Saturday, in virtue of his commission from the President of the U. States, as Government Director of the U. States Bank. The President of the Branch Bank immediately called him aside, and stated that he could not be received at the Board, as they had no official information of his appointment. Mr. Alley, knowing that he had his commission in his pocket, returned and exhibited it. The authority of this document was denied, and the directors stated that they could not acknowledge Mr. Alley's right to a seat among them, until they should be informed of his appointment by Mr. Biddle, who, they complained, had not been treated in the matter with the respect to which he was entitled. When so informed, they added, Mr. Alley should be invited, and until then he was not entitled to a seat at the Board. To this he replied, that but a year had passed since he was admitted to a seat at that Board in virtue of being a Government Director; that he had not been invited there, but was cordially received; that he had never been informed that it was usual to be invited, or that any resolution to that effect existed; but, on the contrary, he had sat for three years as a Director of the Branch, during which time he had frequently observed Directors of the Mother Bank to come in, and be cordially welcomed, who, from circumstances, could not have been invited. The President and Cashier stated that they were under the impression that they must have invited him verbally, but could not be certain. Mr. Alley is positive that he never received any invitation when he was a Government Director before, but states that even that pretence did not exist on the present occasion, since the President of the Branch Bank had invited him himself.—Meeting that gentleman in an omnibus on Thursday last, he inquired of Mr. Alley if he had yet received his commission as a Government Director; and being answered in the negative, and that he did not know whether he should accept it, the President of the Bank said he hoped he would, and that he should be glad to see him at the Board as soon as he received it, and that he was sure the gentlemen all would. This invitation, Mr. Alley states, was not without some influence in inclining his mind to accept the appointment.

We do not approve of the style of the annexed article from the Globe. We quote it merely to show the blindness of party which seems to have possessed even the most distinguished members of the Senate. Mr. Webster is undoubtedly a great man and a patriot, but we cannot agree with him in political opinions, and his prejudices are unworthy of his station.

From the Globe.

SENATORIAL VERACITY—MR. WEBSTER ARRAIGNED.

There was a time when the Leaders of the *would-be Aristocracy* performed the work of falsification (which is indispensable to such a party in this country,) by *proxy*. But it seems the desperation of their cause now brings the commanders into the thick of the battle, and they are obliged to risk their personal character with all the reckless boldness (or rather impudence) of the meanest Swiss in the ranks of the Bank. It will be recollected, Mr. Webster solemnly denied that he had voted against the charter of the present Bank of the United States, when the fact was charged upon him in debate, by Mr. Tallmadge. We were under the disagreeable necessity of convicting Mr. Webster of a violation of truth, by publishing the yeas and nays from the record, showing that he did vote against the Bank. In like manner Mr. Clay violated truth in charging Mr. Taney with misquoting Mr. Crawford's letters. We convicted him by publishing the letters verbatim et literatim. He was contradicted by Mr. Forsyth, on the floor of the Senate. He promised to vindicate the truth of his statement: but like his issue with Mr. Adams, it stands an adjourned case of veracity up to the present hour; and we suppose the "period more propitious" to the calm consideration of the matter, will never come. In the same way, the false statement made by Mr. Clay in relation to Gov. Wolf, which was challenged by Mr McKean in the face of the Senate, has been laid over.

Mr. Poindexter, it will be remembered has not failed to do his part in libelling Mr. Taney, to prepare the public mind for the judgment, which the Bank has given orders to its Senatorial corps to pass upon him. The Senator from Mississippi stated that large amounts of the Government deposites, had been directed to be transferred from the Bank at Natchez to the Banks of New York. He was convicted of this falsehood, by the production, in the Senate Chamber, of the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers of the Bank at Natchez. It appeared that not one dollar of the deposites at Natchez were directed to be transferred to New York.

Last, but not least, Mr. Webster comes forward to calumniate the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late speech which appeared in the Bank Intelligencer on 7th inst. He says—

"We are officially informed that an officer is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect or superintend these selected banks; and this officer is compensated by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them. I ask, sir, if there can be a more irregular or a more illegal transaction than this? Whose money is it out of which this salary is paid? Is it not money justly due to the United States, and paid because it is so due, for the advantage of holding the deposites? If a dollar is received on that account, is not its only true destination into the general treasury of the Government? And who has authority, without law, to create an office, to fix a salary, and to pay that salary out of this money? Here is an inspector, or supervisor, of the deposite Banks. But what law has provided for such an officer? What commission has he received? Who concurred in his appointment? What oath does he take? How is he to be punished, or impeached, if he colludes with any of these Banks to embezzle the public money, or defraud the government? The value of the use of this public money to the deposite Banks is probably two hundred thousand dollars a year; or, if less than that, it is yet, certainly a very great sum. May the President appoint whatever officers he pleases, with whatever duties he pleases, and pay them as much as he pleases, out of these moneys thus paid by the Banks for the sake of having the deposites;"

We pronounce the assertion here made by Mr. Webster, on which he predicates so much severe animadversion on Mr. Taney, not only untrue, but directly the reverse of what Mr. Webster must have known to be the truth.

A call was made, by resolution, on the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to "an officer" which, it was pretended, Mr. Taney had appointed "to inspect and superintend the selected Banks;" and Mr Taney, so far from having "officially informed" Mr. Webster and his brethren of the Senate that he had appointed "this officer, compensated (as Mr. Webster says) by a salary fixed by the Executive, agreed to by the Banks, and paid by them," expressly and "officially informed" him and the Senate that no such agent had been employed by him. We here give Mr. Taney's letter, replying to the call of the Senate, and, leave Mr. Webster to make what defence he can at the bar of the public, before which we hereby arraign him.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 11th, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to the Senate the name of any agent, or agents, employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of the compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom, and from what fund the said compensation is paid; and in pursuance of what law the said agent or agents have been appointed."

I have the honor to state,—that for many years past, it has been the duty of one of the Clerks of this Department, to attend to the business of the Treasury with Banks. The clerkship to which that duty is assigned, has been filled for upwards of four years by Samuel M. McKean. He is appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818, and the salary to which he is entitled under that act, is $1600 a year. And since the deposites have been removed, as well as before, he has continued to attend to the business of the Department with banks, without any additional compensation for such services.

If this Clerk in the Department is not to be considered as embraced in the call made by the Senate, no agent has been employed by me to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposite of the public funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury,

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate

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From the New York Star.

THE RACES—NORTH AGAINST SOUTH.

I have not been at a horse race since the great contest between Eclipse and Henry, on which the fate of nations seemed to depend, by the intense interest created, and don't attend such sports, unless something peculiarly attractive is in the wind. But hearing a continued buz of *north* against *south*—encountering a host of strange faces in Broadway, and a number of tall, good-looking, middle aged men with drab hats, broad brims, and top boots, looking very much like the inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, I apprehended, as they say north, that something of great consequence was under consideration. So, hitching the little mare to the green wagon, I started alone for the race course; but thought of stopping for my friend Hale, of the Journal of Commerce; but recollected in time that he had some scruples of conscience on these subjects; so I whipped up for Williamsburg ferry, and crossed with perfect ease and comfort. I recommend that ferry, but I own no stock in it; men's motives now-a-days are always suspicious. The road is excellent; and the view from the hill about two miles from Williamsburg superb—embracing the entire panorama of the city. The weather was clear, cool and delightful; and the crowds of carriages, omnibuses, gigs, curricles and horses, looked like an invading army. The flags on the race course were floating gaily in the wind; the oyster stands were numerous beyond example; turtle soup and cold cuts were distributing in the Pavilion; here and there a roly-poly table, and now and then the rattle of the dice box was heard on tables along the road. I was glad that Mr. Hale was not with me—it would have shocked his morality. There were two or three handsome equipages containing ladies and gentlemen of color. Altogether, the scene was quite animating.

About ten minutes after one o'clock—I like to be particular as to time—the bugle sounded to bring up the horse; the little riders, three smart looking boys, paraded in front of the starting pavilion, to hear orders and listen to the established rules—having previously been weighed. The nags were then brought forth, sleek, smooth and shining—Trifle, Shark and Alice Gray. I took a stroll among the knowing ones to hear how bets were going on, and found in a few moments that our southern friends were wide awake. Trifle was the general favorite, and bets were freely taken, as Shark maintained a high reputation also; but when the field was gleaned, bets were then offered *Trifle against the field;* which was an offer too tempting not to take. So our northern friends opened their wallets freely, and the safety fund notes circulated in abundance.

By the tap of the drum the horses started perfectly fair: the rider of Alice Gray in scarlet, of Shark in navy blue, and of Trifle, a finely formed lad and a superior rider, in sky blue silk jacket. Shark took the lead, Trifle followed close, Alice no great distance behind—all seemed to hold in hard. The second mile Shark still ahead—odds rather in favor of Shark; a Johnny Raw near me, "one hundred dollars on Shark." "I take," says a tall, quiet man, next to me, thrusting a cut of old Virginia in his mouth. The stakes were held by a neighbor. On the third mile Trifle shot ahead of Shark with perfect ease, and kept ahead, coming in the winner, and in no way distressed. Time, 7m. 57s.

Stocks rose considerably on Trifle, and in a half hour the nags were ready for a second heat Alice Gray led off and kept ahead, showing that she was a clever creature; on the third round Trifle, with great ease, passed them all, and won the race, Shark appearing distressed, and, to my mind, rather ill.

The racing was good; Shark and Trifle are both fine nags, but on the whole, the affair was much inferior in character and interest to the great Eclipse race.

One word to the Club. They must raise the wind and build a splendid Pavilion, in order that suitable accommodations should be had for the ladies, where they can dine in a comfortable manner. Very few were on the ground. This course is becoming popular, and will be sustained. It is necessary that it should be got up in more style. No accident, as we learn, happened.

We have already announced the death of Mr. LANDER, the enterprising adventurer into Africa. late London paper furnishes the following particulars of this melancholy event, derived from a letter from the agent at Lloyd's at Fernando Po, dated February 6, 1834. Mr. Lander had left that place some weeks before, in the Craven cutter, taking with him a long boat:

On his arrival at the Nunn, he left the cutter and proceeded up the river, with about £400 worth of goods, to join the iron steam-boat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about 300 miles up, to a small island, which he had purchased from the king, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the currrent being strong against them, they were in good spirits tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed, and four men wounded; Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way. They were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continued fire for five hours until it grew dark, when they lost sight of them: they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr. Lander expired of the wound on the 6th of February. The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous affair. Mr. Lander's papers are all lost—Mr. Lander estimated the parties that attacked him at from eight to ten thousand all armed with swords or muskets—a number, no doubt, much exaggerated—and felt convinced, from the judicious position they occupied, that some Europeans were assisting—which, from the slaves being much opposed to the English, and any trade on the coast is very probable. A Mrs. Brown, (wife of an English merchant up the river,) with her child and wounded black boy, were unavoidably left in the boat when she was abandoned, but Mr. Lander communicated with King Boy, who immediately sent about them, and had great hopes they would be returned uninjured The loss to the Company, in arms, goods &c. on the occasion, is stated to be about £450.

Bal. m.A.

SHORT YARNS.—It is a great pity that Jack never can learn to provide for a rainy day. A sailor on shore, is proverbially profuse with the money which he receives, as a guerdon for almost incredible hardships, and risk of life. This may be seen in the conduct of the Potomac's late crew, who are rambling about the city, and spending their money as if they were in possession of an inexhaustible mine.

A few days since, two of these genuine sons of Neptune, jumped into a hackney coach, and were passing slowly down State street, when one of them perceiving a shipmate on the side walk, with whom he wished to speak, and not being able to let down the side window, thrust his fist through the glass, and hailed his friend. The Coachman stopped the carriage, and remonstrated angrily against such proceedings, and insisted upon prompt payment for damages. Jack asked the amount—Jehu answered $1,-50. Jack pulled out his wallet, and abstracting a $3 bill put it into the hand of the Coachman, who declared his inability to change it,

"Never mind," said Jack, hitting the glass on the opposite side with his elbow—"this will square the yards!"

A pair of them went into a fancy goods store last week to purchase some handkerchiefs and ribbons, which were put up in a neat package. They paid for the goods, and one of them took the package in his hand, when a thought seemed to occur to him. "Well, my old boy," said he to the shopkeeper, "did you take pay for the twine, you have tied round the bundle? If you did not, here's a dollar for you."—Suiting the action to the word, he threw a silver dollar on the counter and walked off.

GREENFIELD, Mass.

A few days since, a child of Mr. E. Ryther in this place, about three years old, was discovered in a well near the house, into which it had probably fallen by seizing the bucket and carrying that down with it. When Mrs. Ryther discovered it, it was holding fast by the side of the bucket with its litle hands, and crying for "mother." The mother ran to a neighbour's for assistance; but before she could return, a girl living in the house had raised the bucket with the child clinging to it the whole way, and supporting its weight by the mere power of its arms and hands. After it was safely landed, there was considerable difficulty in disengaging its hands from their convulsive grasp of the bucket. The well was more than twenty feet deep, with twelve feet of water.

"Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint?" said a wag to his companion, as they walked along Prince street. "Oh," replied the other, "that's a spark which she has struck."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1834.

Post office Department.—We find, from the great length of the reports submitted by the Post Office Committee, that we shall not be able to give these documents at length; we shall, endeavor, however, in our next, to offer our readers a summary of the most important points in them.

We regret to see the strong manifestation of party feeling which is evinced throughout the majority report. The committee consisted of five members, 3 of whom Messrs. Ewing, Clayton and Knight, made the report of the majority, that of the minority was by Messrs. Grundy and Robinson. The report of the majority, is undoubtedly very much the work of the Messrs. Bradley, two clerks who have been dismissed from the department, and who are well known to have been called on by the committee to aid them in their investigations.

Can it be possible that members of the Senate of the U. States can so far forget the station which they occupy, as to descend to such unwarrantable attacks on private reputation, to gratify the basest feelings of party malignity?—Can it be possible that they have so little respect for themselves, so little respect for public opinion? In our last paper we published an extract from the speech of Mr. Bibb of Ky. a member of the opposition in the Senate. Mr. Bibb speaks of the Postmaster General, as one whom he had known for 30 years, and known him intimately; he speaks of him as one of the most able, and virtuous of our great men; yet the majority of the committee would not only deprive him of his reputation for talent, but even for common honesty. Already has Col. Reeside, in a letter to the Editor of the Globe, proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the majority have misrepresented a transaction of his with the Postmaster General; and misrepresented it in a way too, which, speaking least harshly, indicates the grossest negligence, or want of respect, for private character. We have no doubt, that some errors, and indeed some abuses, have crept into the administration of this department. It is agreed on all hands that the department has never been properly organized; and that some men, who have sought to promote their own selfish views, have wound themselves into the confidence of Mr. Barry, is not unlikely; such things may be expected in any institution of equal magnitude; but for Senators to become the accusers of one of whom the constitution has constituted them the judges, and to pass sentence of condemnation, not only on him, but on a score of others whose reputations are their fortunes, and this too, on ex-party testimony, or no testimony at all, is calculated to bring this important branch of the government into contempt with the people.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE EARLE.—We regret to learn that the Chief Judge of this Judicial District has withdrawn himself from the labors of the Bench, and the more so, that it should have been induced by ill health.—We trust that he will find in his retirement to private life, and in the recreations of the domestic circle, perfect restoration. There can be no enjoyment superior to that which is derived from the consciousness of a well spent life of public usefulness. To this enjoyment Judge Earle is eminently entitled. His labors have been arduous, unremitted and faithful, and he carries with him in his retirement, the high respect of most of those with whom he has mingled in the discharge of his official duties.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1834.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR: It was not my intention to appear before the public, to respond to the charges of the Post Office Committee, in relation to myself. Supposing that the inquiry was to be an official one, I did not expect that there would be any attempt to injure my private character, and I was content to leave the correction of any error in relation to statements as to my contracts with the Department, to the Senate, and the officers of the Department.

But the majority of the committee, consisting of Messrs Ewing, Clayton, and Knight have thought fit to impeach my private character, and to insinuate a charge of the darkest hue against me in the following paragraph of their report. They say—

"It appears that in the spring or summer of 1831, Mr. Barry applied to Reeside, in Philadelphia, to assist him in negotiating an acceptance for $1000, to raise money for his (Mr. Barry's,) individual use Instead of doing this, Reeside advanced him the $1000; and he stated before the committee that Mr. Barry paid it by his acceptance at a short date, which he (Reeside,) negotiated in the Schuylkill Bank. On inquiry of the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, we find that no such acceptance was negotiated there. Your committee having collated the evidence touching these transactions, leave them without comment,,

As I gave my testimony on oath before the Committee, if the statement here made were true, it would appear that I had committed perjury, in saying that the $1000 draft referred to was negotiated at the Schuylkill Bank; and the inference is almost irresistible, that I had fabricated the story and confirmed it with my oath, for the purpose of giving the appearance of a loan to this advance on my part to Mr. Barry, while it was, in reality, a corrupt douceur. This is evidently the object for which this transaction is drawn into the Report by the majority.

Now, the truth is, that the committee have either totally misunderstood the matter or have stated a wilful falsehood to destroy my character and to bring suspicion on that of the Postmaster General. I have not had an opportunity of obtaining the evidence of the officers of the Schuylkill Bank on this subject, since the making of the report; but the following letter from Richard Smith, Cashier of the U. States Bank, proves that the draft I referred to was negotiated through the Schuylkill Bank, and was paid as I stated to the committee.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,
Washington, June 12th, 1834.

"SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, I have to inform you that, on the 4th Nov. 1830,

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