CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The leaders of the opposition, who, from their vantage ground in the Senate, and the ready obedience of their tractable majority, had hoped to embroil every thing, are sadly disappointed. "We are in the midst of a revolution," said Mr. Clay, at the commencement of the session, when he opened the campaign for the Bank, in concert with its confederates, North and South. Pressure, panic, consternation, were the watchwords sent abroad from the Senate house, and re-echoed by the agents and partisans of Mr. Biddle and his political allies all over the country. Distress memorials were poured into the Capitol by the emissaries of the league; the Senate chamber was, for successive months, converted into a sort of theatrical scene, to play off, with stage effect, the fancied miseries thus conjured up; and to add universal distrust to the efficacy of sudden bank curtailments, and make that *real*, which at first was merely feigned. The Bank press in this city was then made to groan night and day, to give birth to millions of copies of the funeral orations which were pronounced over the fragments of the constitution, and the immolated liberties of the country. All this was but a grand preparation for the real tragedy, which the great actors of the scene had in private rehearsal. The President was to be impeached for usurpation and tyranny—his fame and popularity sacrificed by the sentence of the Senate, finding him guilty as the author of the distress and ruin which overwhelmed the country. And Mr. Taney, in his proper person, was to be offered up as an atonement, at the close of the scene, for the violated laws and constitution of the country.

The virtual impeachment was voted—the President was accused of having broken the constitution in changing his Secretary. The Secretary was accused of violating the laws, in supposing that the charter—in directing the deposite of the public money in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary should "*otherwise order and direct*"—gave him any power to "*order and direct otherwise.*" And both the President and his Minister were solemnly condemned for high crimes and misdemeanors on these grounds. The President's PROTEST, appealing against the illegal mode of procedure, and the unjust decision, given without permitting a defence, was treated with contempt, and rejected; and Mr. Taney's ostracism followed,—he has been expelled from his office.

The majority of the Senate having thus signally acted out and accomplished the denouement of the plot so *judiciously* conceived—*so honestly and patriotically*, developed—are now, that all is over, somewhat astonished that they do not hear the sounds of triumph and applause they anticipated. They hear nothing but hisses. The very trumpet which sounded onward to these successes, gives out the note of despair.

'Congress will close (says the Telegraph) one of the most eventful sessions this day—a session, which, for *subserviency on the part of the House* and bold, dignified, and patriotic resistance to Executive usurpation, on the part of the Senate, has had no parallel, and will, in all probability, never have another parallel in the history of this Government. *We have not been disposed to despair of the republic, but our spirit flags—we see but little cause for hope. The People are duped, fleeced, flattered, and enslaved.*"

But this is not all. The Editor of the Telegraph, the most sanguine, certainly, of the those at work for the coalition, goes on in his confession. He says:

"An idea has gone abroad, that Jacksonism is overthrown—most fatal delusion! What is Jacksonism? Is it a devotion to Andrew Jackson? No. What do those who have used his name as the means of combination, care for Andrew Jackson? The People have tasted blood—they have been taught to come up to Washington for office, and they would worship any other name with the same zeal as they worship this."

"THE PEOPLE," we believe, have never yet come up to Washington for office. THE PEOPLE who came out from their farms and the forests to the polls, in their devotion to Andrew Jackson, and who are never found wanting, when their votes can attest their confidence in his patriotism, or give support to his measures, belong not to the class who haunt cities for preferment, or hang on corporations for their favors. No. It is the misfortune of the political agitators, that the democracy of the country which has given its steady support to Andrew Jackson, are not "*the combination of those who live on the public money,*" and it is in vain that the Editor of the Telegraph appeals to the People to put down the manyheaded monster, to which he ascribes the invincible strength of the President. He says, (alluding to the efforts of the Senate to put down the President,)

"*This hydra is unharmed; and, unless the People can be aroused, will triumph—their energies will be directed to election of Senators, pledged to maintain their combination;* and if the elections to take place during the present summer, shall sustain that combination, nothing short of a *bloody* revolution can restore the constitution and the liberties of the People."

Here is the melancholy foreboding with which the Senators turn towards their constituents! The New Hampshire Legislature has already *voted out* Mr. Bell, who has so long *voted down* the will of the majority of the People of his State in the Senate. The rest read their fate in his, and they now threaten the country with "*bloody Revolution,*" if by displacing them, its will is made to prevail instead of theirs in the Senate—or in other words, if the will of the People should be heard there, instead of that of stockholders and politicians.

But there is another painful aspect of the affairs of the coalition that depresses the Telegraph. There is "*no concert either of opinion or action*" among the malcontents, and the democracy cannot be divided. He says—

"ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXISTING ORDER OF THINGS THERE IS NO CONCERT, EITHER OF OPINION OR ACTION, WHILE ON THE PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION ALL IS CONCERT, IMPELLED BY A COMMON PURPOSE."

This is the weight that pulls them down. "*On the part of the Administration all is concert.*" The hope of division in the cabinet of the President—the hope of producing dissension in the Democracy of the country, has vanished. It is seen that the immediate Representatives of the People upon whom all the arts of political intrigue—all the blandishments and temptations of the aristocracy and its fountain of wealth, appealing to the *vanity, aparice, and ambition* of every bosom, has been tried in vain. With the exception of a very few, who gave pledges and whose hearts were as ready to sacrifice them to the shrine of interest, as to make them for the sake of temporary policy, not one of those elected as a democrat to the House, has faltered in his course. The firm and faithful majority returned by the People to the present House of Representatives, to supplant the *Bank-acquired* majority in the preceding Congress, have shown themselves incapable of "*the subserviency*" charged upon them by the organ of the disappointed leaders of the Senate. They have repelled, with Roman patriotism, all the attempts of the great moneyed power to seduce them to a surrender of the currency and wealth of the nation into those hands most willing to be profuse in bestowing it on them. They defied all attempts which they saw so openly made to destroy their popularity at home. They passed the bill to secure the public treasure against the pretended *chartered* claims of the United States Bank, and against loss in the State Legislatures. They have restored the currency of the constitution, in the Gold Bill, which is calculated to restere the precious metals banished by the policy of the Bank; and with pure hands and untainted integrity, they go home to receive the smiles of their constituents, whom they have most faithfully served, in resisting all the efforts of the formidable institution which has grown up by stealth into power, and is almost capable of overturning the Government, that gave it birth.—*Globe.*

GOLD CURRENCY.

The great bills have passed. The triumphant measure is adopted. Gold—the cherished currency of all nations—a currency banished from the United States for a whole generation by the power of bank legislation—this precious currency once more appears in our land, and, in defiance of bank power, will diffuse, and spread itself throughout the country, and become the familiar inmate of every industrious, man's pocket. Such is one of the first fruits of the great measure of removing the deposites, and rousing a continent to its energies against the oppressions of a lawless and gigantic moneyed power. What now has become of all those predictions that the currency would be ruined—that there would be nothing but broken bank notes to be seen in the land! The new law is to take effect on the 31st inst; but already gold is in circulation! already the rare and precious metal is jingling in the pockets, and glittering in the hands of the People. Already many travellers have supplied themselves with it, and will be able to traverse the country without the danger of receiving, or the humiliation of offering to pass, the counterfeit imitations of a wretched paper currency. Strangers as our whole population are to the sight of gold, it may be necessary to give them some information upon the value of the coins which will come chiefly into circulation. Our *old* coinage, *now in existence*, will pass thus: The Eagle $10 66⅔; half Eagle $5 33⅓; the quarter Eagle $2 66 1-6; this being the true value of the pure gold now in those coins; the *new* coinage will contain as much less pure gold as will make the Eagle and its parts pass at $10, $5, and $2 50. British gold, of which a great deal will come in along the whole line of the nothern frontier from Passamaquoddy bay to Lake Superior, as well as on the sea coast of the Atlantic, will pass thus: The Guinea $84; the Sovereign $4 84; the Louis D'or of France about $3 74; the Doubloons, both Spanish and Patriot, are of the same weight and fineness; but the Spanish Doubloon will generally be above the legal rate in market for exportation to Cuba, where that species of Doubloon passes for $17.

There is but little gold now in the country—perhaps a million and a half of dollars; but by fall it will be coming in plentifully and will begin to have a sensible influence on the general currency. The great West, and all the new States, will feel the golden shower. Emigrants, and purchasers of public lands, will all carry gold to the west, and to the land offices; and of these rich accumulations the greater part will diffuse itself among the People in the expenditures of the emigrants and the disbursements of the People. ☞ No doubt effectual measures will be taken to prevent local bank notes to be disbursed for the Government when gold has been received.

Let the country rejoice. There is no longer a plea for federal bank notes! Gold is a good enough *national* currency for the republicans of the United States!

We shall soon have an abundant circulation. Our native mines are yielding two or three millions per annum. Commerce will bring it in from all quarters. England coined 28 millions of pounds sterling of gold in six years after she reformed her currency in 1822. France has coined 195 millions of gold since Bonaparte reformed her currency in 1803. England also coined 40 millions of silver from 1822 to 1828; and France has coined 499 millions of dollars in silver since Bonaparte banished paper money. With the aid of foreign coins, and the double power of the new mint of the United States, we shall soon abound in gold. Such is the first fruit of the victorious issue of the great contest with the Bank, growing out of the removal of the deposites.

Globe.

THE MORALITY OF THE BANK PARTY.

A great petition was forwarded to Congress from the rich county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and it was proudly unrolled before the House of Representatives as displaying the language of the Bank. The following account of the achievement, taken from the Lancaster Journal, is sufficient to set forth the glory that belongs to it:

"We have in our possession, a *printed copy* of the petition laid before both Houses of Congress above alluded to, and the names of all the signers, by order of the Senate, were printed with the petition, and are appended to it. It will naturally be asked—"What then?—are they not numerous?—are the signers not highly respectable?"

"Our reply shall be short—They are numerous. Many of the names are those of highly respectable citizens. And many of them are the names of youths, from 18 to 20 years of age. Many of them are of men who do not live in the county. Many of them are written twice and three times over. Many of them removed from the State long before the dispute about the Bank occurred, and have never been in the county or State since. Many of them have been dead before the petition was thought of, and many of the names are *forgeries!*.

Do not be alarmed, fellow citizens,—I do not mean that you need not be alarmed at the magnitude of the crime that has been committed, for that is cause both of alarm and regret, as evidence of the steady march of depravity, with the increase of Bank gambling, Bank power and influence; I do mean that you need not be alarmed that I do hold in my hands the full proof of what I assert. I have that proof, and have submitted it for the last two days to the examination of a number of citizens, who could not deny the evidence spread before their eyes.

"I submitted it to our repected Mayor, *John Mathiot*, Esq. whose name is there swelling the number. He is decidedly opposed to rechartering the bank. He did not sign the memorial. *It is a forgery.* I submitted it to another neighbor, *Henry Carpenter*, Esq. His name is inserted *twice*. He never wrote it. This is another forgery. To *Isaiah McCarty*, the democratic candidate for sheriff: to George Waltz, to Daniel Herr, to William McMillan, to George Haughman, they are my neighbors—they are politically opposed to the prayer of the petition—their names have been *forged*.—A. N. Breneman, whose name is inserted twice, says he never signed it. George Stouffer never signed the memorial. The wanting the cross, it has been printed Slouffer, but there is no such name in the county. A. Selvert never signed it. Stephen St. John—the only man of the name that ever resided in Lancaster county, has been dead upwards of four years!

"John Bomberger, Esq. was one of the surprised when informed of having signed the memorial for the restoration of the deposites. 'Never,' said this old and undeviating democrat, 'it is a forgery, a base one.' Thomas T. McCausland, another of the hundreds, whose names have been used in this shameful manner, we understand is in the Arkansas Territory, and has been absent two years. *Gentlemen!* we must call you so, because courtesy requires it; —gentlemen, would you have ventured this outrage had you not supposed your petition, with all the names, spurious, and forged, would have been thrown into a dark corner, where they would have remained forever! But Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, lawyers as they are, dreaming of no fraud, and exulting in these evidences of their strength, must have the 37,000 printed, and fifteen thousand of these, which Mr. McKean wot not of, turn out to be men in buckram.—*Globe.*

ADDRESS
OF WILLIAM T. BARRY POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Although the opponents of the Administration have made me the object of unexampled persecution since I came into office, I have hitherto remained silent, willing to submit to the severest scrutiny of my public conduct, confiding in the justice and intelligence of the American People. That confidence is undiminished. But the extraordinary conduct of the majority of the Committee of the Senate on Post Offices and Post Roads in conducting their recent examinations; the personality, misrepresentation, & falsehood, which characterize their report, make it my duty to notice it in an especial manner; to expose its errors—refute its falsehoods—and repel with indignation its base personal allusions and imputations.—Preparatory to this, it will be necessary, for a proper understanding of the subject, to notice so much of the Post Office Law as confers power on the Postmaster General and defines his duties.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1825, "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," ordains that the Postmast General shall establish Post Offices & appoint Postmasters at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the post roads that are or may be established by law. "He shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all Post Roads that are or may be established by law, and as often, as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper." "He may direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between places designated by law for a Post Road, which route shall be considered the Post Road." He shall pay all expenses which arise in conducting the Post Office and in the conveyance of the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue and management of the General Post Office."—The fourth section of the same law requires "that the Postmaster General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest Post Office on any established Post Road, to the court-house of any county which is now or hereafter may be established in any of the States, or Territories of the United States, and which is without a mail."

In regard to the powers conferred; and the duties imposed upon the Postmaster General it will be seen that this Department is anomalous from all others in the Government. In every other Department, not only the object but the maximum of every expenditure is defined by law, and subject to an annual appropriation from the Treasury. In this Department no appropriation from the Treasury is made for its general objects. It rests upon its own resources alone. No limitation in this respect is prescribed by law, but all is left to the discretion of the Postmaster General. He is bound to provide for the conveyance of the mail, and to pay the expense; but the manner and the frequency of conveying it, consequently the amount of expense which it may incur, are subject to his discretion alone. He cannot draw money from the Treasury without appropriation by law, nor involve the responsibility of the Treasury for any of his engagements; but so far as the responsibility of his own Department will sustain him, he does not transcend the power vested in him by law. If the expenses of his Department shall at any time exceed its revenues, and if he shall anticipate so much of its revenues as to meet that excess, so long as he does not involve any responsibility beyond that of his own Department, he does not violate the law. And the power which he exercises is, by law invested immediately in him. He is, like all other Executive officers, amenable to the President for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; but the law comers directly on him, an independence of power which is not so fully recognised in any other Department of the Government.

The law, in these respects, is similar to what it was from the beginning of the present government. All the authority of the law is vested in the Postmaster General, who, alone, is held responsible for all tranactions of the department. Every other Department of the Government is organized with its proper sub-officers appointed by the President and Senate, who superintend contracts or engagements which involve liabilities, and the adjustment of accounts before their payment, and whose acts have the sanction of law. This Department was small in its beginnings, which rendered such organization of little importance; but its growth especially within the last few years, has been beyond all anticipation. The rapid improvements of our country, the spreading of its population over its widely extended domain; and the increasing fondness for intelligence, even among the most distant frontier settlements, have called for a progressive increase of mail facilities beyond all former example; and the responsibilities of granting or denying them—is in the Postmaster General alone. To refuse them, would be withholding from the people a benefit which they conceive it their right to claim, under a Republic where security depends on popular intelligence; to grant them, would confer on the people a benefit of incalculable value, though it might subject the Postmaster General to animadversions from those who did not themselves need them, or whose party prejudices were paramount to every other consideration.

The majority of the Committee have stated, that the late Postmaster General, in his report of Nov. 13, 1827, expressed an opinion that the Department, by a vigilant administration of its affairs, would be able to supply all the wants of the community, and in a few years to pay into the Treasury an annual sum of $500,000; and they add, "your Committee entertain no doubt, that had its affairs been conducted prudently, with a view to the public interest, the anticipation would at this time have been realized." Here, their object evidently is, to charge upon my mismanagement of the Department, *while under my administration*, the difference between the present condition of its finances and an ability to pay $500,000 annually, into the Treasury. This charge, the Committee knew at the time of making it, if it contained a shadow of truth or justice, rested *against my predecessor in office*, and not against me. They had the facts in evidence before them, that the late Postmaster General, in his next report, dated November 17, 1828, showed, that instead of saving for the Treasury $500,000, the expenses of his Department, from the 1st of July, 1827, to the 1st July, 1828, were upwards of $25,000, more than all its revenues for the same period; and that he had entered into contract to take effect from the 1st of January, 1829, which involved the Department in an expense for the period of only six months from the 1st of January, to the 1st July, 1829, of $49,778 55 more than all its revenues for the same time; that the expenses of the Department for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1828, were $74,714 15 more than its revenues, and that this excess of expenditure, together with the losses sustained, had diminished the finances of the Department within one year, to the amount of $101,256 03. In this state of things, I had no agency. It was produced before I came into office.

The late Postmaster General, in his Report of November, 1828, gave this reason for his change of policy: "As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them where required by the public interest, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail to five hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-four miles in stages, and two hundred and four miles on horseback, making a total of seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty miles, has been made the past year." He also adds: "It is believed to be good policy to keep the funds of the Department actively employed, extending its operations until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied." This policy, whether good or bad it will be seen, was introduced by my predecessor. The incurring of responsibilities to a large amount beyond the revenues of the department, originated with him, or if before his day, it was adopted by him in the latter part of his administration, and the facts were known to the Committee, when the majority of them reprobated the measure, and by exhibiting the subject in a deceptive light, endeavored to cast the imputed odium on me.

In this condition I found the Department. Its responsibilities were involved for years in prospect, to an amount of nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year beyond its revenues. The late Postmaster General expressed to me, in a letter, his views of the proper and successful mode of administering the Department. The following is an extract of his letter to me, of the 31st of March, 1829:

"The expenditures of the Department this year will exceed the receipts, as was the case last year: but the increase of receipt will show the rapid advancement of the Department. It was deemed good policy to permit the expense to go beyond the receipts, in order that a part of the surplus of former years might be absorbed. It is the true policy, to keep the funds active, & never suffer a large surplus to accumulate. The above remarks are made, because some persons are ignorant enough to suppose that the Department is sinking, provided its receipts do not in the current year, equal or exceed the expenditure."

Acting on this view, I proceeded. Relying upon the correctness of the statements which the books exhibited, my annual reports to the President were based upon them. The revenues increased beyond all former example, and in a progressive ratio till within the last year.—My estimate for the increase, from the 1st of July, 1833, was founded upon the increase of the preceding year; but it will fall short of that estimate about one hundred thousand dollars. This may be, in some degree, owing to other causes; but it is principally owing to the extension of the franking privilege to members of Congress, during the whole year; which privilege was obtained by a clause introduced by way of amendment to the general appropriation law, passed on the eve of the last session of Congress and which secures the privilege not only to members elect, but also to those whose terms have expired, for months after they have gone out of office. The great abuse of the franking privilege, among members of Congress, while in session, is undeniable, and from the enormous amount of expenses for the delivery of free letters, it is highly probable that the abuse is continued during the recess. The exercise of this privilege, not only deprives the Department of the postage on letters thus sent, but it costs the Department two cents, allowed by law to Postmasters, for the delivery of each free letter. It has happened that a post office, which before yielded a revenue to the Department, of fifty or sixty dollars a year, has, since the extension of this privilege, cost the Department upwards of a hundred dollars for the delivery of free letters within one quarter; and it would be but a moderate calculation to estimate the loss to the Department, by its extension, at $100,000 a year.

In receiving proposals for transporting the mail, it appears always to have been the custom of the former Postmaster Generals, to consider all propositions for improvements beyond what have been called for in the advertisements, and if deemed more eligible, to accept them; or after accepting the bids, for performing according to advertisement, to adopt the improved bids. The benefits resulting from the custom, are often too great to be refused.

Contracts are ordinarily made for a term of four years. During their pendency, such changes take place in the country, especially in the new-States, as to render extensive alterations and improvements absolutely necessary. Places unknown in the beginning, within half that period spring up into importance. Other places, requiring but light weekly mails in the beginning, become so improved in point of trade and population, as to require frequent and heavy mails. In such cases, the original contracts are made the basis of allowance for the additional service, and the improvements are made in conformity with the earnest wishes of the people, expressed by their petitions, and by the pressing importunites of members of Congress. The connexion of mails in their multitude of branches, is a matter of great importance to their harmony; and it frequently happens, that an increased expedition, or a change in the times of arrival and departure of one mail, requires a change of schedule in twenty others; and it will sometimes happen that some one among the number, in order to keep a proper connexion between very important mail routes, will be required to run with such increased expedition, and at such times, as will subject the contractor to a great additional expense. The law gives to the Postmaster General full power to provide for such cases; and it is a condition stipulated in all contracts, as well those which were made by former Postmaster Generals, as those of modern date, that the expenses incurred by such changes, shall be defrayed by the Department.

The correctness of the method of keeping the accounts which exhibited the annual expense of transportation, I had never suspected. It was natural to take it for granted that a system which had been adopted from the earliest existence of the Department, and had continued unchanged to the present time, was correct. Had it not proved defective, the expenses of the Department would not have been permitted to absorb all its revenues. The derangement was superinduced by this erroneous system, and the consequent embarrasment created the necessity of resorting to temporary loans. The first loan was obtained in anticipation of the revenues to be collected, before a suspicion existed of the imperfection of the system.

The subsequent loans were essential to keep the mail in operation. These loans were effected upon my own application, on the credit and responsibility of the Deprtment. The authority vested in me by the post office law under which I acted, was deemed sufficient to justify the course in a legal point of view; and the exigencies of the case rendered it necessary. The legal right of the Postmaster General to incur debt upon the credit of the Department, has been denied by the majority of the committee. They state, that "the Postmaster General has, without warrant of law, borrowed from banks large sums of money, on interest, for the purpose of sustaining it," (the Department.) The Post Office Department is required to act upon its own resources; and these resources; are by law, placed at the disposal of the Postmaster General, independent of any other Department of the Government. He is required, on these resources, to provide for the carriage of the mail on all post roads that are or may be established by law. He is required, from those resources, to pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the Post Office and in conveying the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising in the collection of the revenue, and management of the General Post Office.

A law is passed by Congress, creating more than 15,000 miles of new post roads. The law *requires* the Postmaster General to provide for the conveyance of the mail upon these roads, and to pay its expenses. He has not the money on hand for doing it. The resources of his Department are all the means afforded him, and these are at his entire disposal. He obeys the law, by anticipating these means. He obtains the money by a loan upon the credit of his Department alone. He does not compromit the Treasury. He pledges nothing, but what the law has placed at his own disposal; and he does this to fulfil the law. In this case, what law is violated? If this were like other Departments, dependent on the Treasury, drawing its funds from that source in virtue of annual appropriations by law, it would present a different aspect. But its means and its wants are within itself. It can touch nothing but what it creates; and it is independent in the application of what it creates, except the restrictions imposed by law. If a body corporate, a turnpike or canal company, obtains a loan upon its own credit, stipulating nothing but its tolls for the redemption, no law is violated, and no exception is taken to the legality of the loan. So, if a loan is obtained by the Postmaster General, on the credit of the revenues of the Department, for the fulfillment of the law, he is performing a duty which the law imposes upon him. Such was the case in obtaining these loans.

As soon as the discovery was made, that the expenses were greater than what the accounts had exhibited, I retrenched the expenses by curtailing the mail facilities which I had extended as far as the public convenience would admit, and one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars of the loan have been paid. The law under which I acted, did not authorize me to look to Congress nor to the Treasury for relief; but to depend upon the resources of the Department. There was, therefore, no other recourse but that of retrenchment. The facts are within the knowledge of Congress; & if they should prefer a continuance of all the mail facilities now enjoyed by a temporary restoration to the Department of a part of the moneys which the Department has paid into the Treasury, they have the power to make the provision. But the Department is not warranted in asking or relying upon such relief, its own resources are its sole dependence. Such farther retrenchments are within the power of the Postmaster General as will place the finances in a state of perfect quietude, and it will be his duty to make the application.

The character of the times is understood.—The bitterness of party animosity—the rancor of unrelenting persecution, are at war with the liberal spirit of the age in which we live. All this, I have felt and borne without a murmur. In the extension of the mail facilities, I have known no person or party—I have had no sectional prejudices to gratify—no selfish interest to consult. My sole object has been, the accommodation of the public in accelerating the mail, extending the means of intelligence, and the frequency of correspondence, and facilitating the traveller in his transitions. But the polical spirit of the times, is without a parallel in our history. My attachment to the illustrious patriot and hero, who presides over our public councils, is known. I have adhered to him in all his measures; and I am proud, in the belief, that the bitterness against me arises in no small degree from my devotion to him ad the principles of his administration. The confidence which he has ever reposed in me, the kindness which I have uniformly experienced from him, under all the changes which have taken place during his eventful administration; our coincidence of sentiment on all the leading principles of national policy, have continued to strengthen that devotion; and while he is made the object of the most bitter opprobrium, I have no reason to look for kindness or candor, from his enemies.

But the dignified character of the Senate, organized by the Federal Constitution to represent the sovereignty of the States, might be regarded as a pledge for the magnanimity of the committee emanating from that body. The hope, however, which might have been indulged from this consideration, was but the illusion of a moment. The majority of the members of that committee, were of a character that forbade all expectation of candor. Two of them were known, not only as among the violent opponents of the administration, but especially as the bitter enemies of the department: & the other was distinguished for his party rancor. One of their first actions was indicative of the course which they intended to pursue; it was to call to their aid Abraham Bradley and Doctor Phineas Bradley, who were formerly the Assistant Postmaster Generals; but who had been dismissed from office by me, the first of whom had for the last four or five years been in active hostility to the Department. These men, rejected from the Department, and under all the impassioned feelings of disappointment and revenge, were employed by the majority of the committee to examine the books and documents of the Department, and to search out cause for complaint. Their long experience in the Department, would enable them to discover the smallest shadow of pretext for complaint if it existed; and their hostility would incline them to give to it the deepest coloring.

From this step it was evident, that the object of the majority was, not a fair investigation, but to seek for a pretext for accusation; to obtain scraps of information, which they might magnify, and distort, and bring forth an accusatory report: not for the purpose of fair legislation, but for mere political party effect. Such a selection, might justly have been regarded as an insult offered to the head of the Department; and the privilege of their introduction into the Department, might properly have been denied. The People had given them no authority to act; nor were they in any way responsible for their conduct. But willing to open the door to the fullest investigation, having no disguise for concealment, I furnished the committee with a room in my office, and permitted these men to enter and examine, in presence of any member of the committee, every book or document which they called for. The majority of the committee assumed for these men still higher ground: they made the attempt to invest them with authority, by placing in their hands, in the absence of every member of the committee, the archives of the Department; thus constituting these Bradleys an inquest upon its proceedings to exercise, in fact, all the powers of the committee.

The committee called before them subordinate clerks, from whom full information could not be expected, at the same time excluding officers of the Department. Their examinations were carried on in secret, and their conclusions drawn from *exparte* evidence, without being hinted to those whose characters were to be affected by them. They accused by implication, and endeavored to blast the reputation of honorable men, without permitting the accused to face their accusers or the witnesses, without giving them an opportunity for defence, nor even informing them. They carried their inquiries into the private transactions of life, and into matters altogether unofficial, affecting individual interests alone. Upon rumor and hearsay, they summoned witnesses, examined and cross-examined them, prying into private circumstances, in a manner that outrages all propriety, and puts honor to the blush; concealing their inquires from ther intended victim, lest all should be satisfactorily explained, they distorted plain unvarnished transactions, with the view of casting a shade upon private character. They endeavored falsely to impeach the veracity of the books and records of the Department, by imputations of interlineations figures, and marks.

Each individual of them called for document statements, and transcrips at his pleasure, sometimes through the person whom they employed as their clerk, and sometimes upon a subordinate clerk of the Department To all their inquires I give the fullest latitude; till I doubted the propriety of trusting the archives of the Department with the Bradleys, who were undisguised in their hostility, and irresponsible either to the Senate or the Department. I therefore directed that the books should never be out of the custody of a member of the committee, or of the Department. I also gave direction that all orders from the committee, before they could be recognized as such, should come through the proper channel to the Head of the Department. No other restriction was laid; and these directions were only in reference to the proper order to be observed, and could not, in any degree, limit the means or interrupt the progress of their inquiries. When apprised of the instruments which they employed and the course which they pursued, I had no reason to look for candor, honor, or veracity, in their report. The minority were disposed to act correctly, but they were overruled by the majority.

T, be concluded in our next.

We extract from *the Lutheran Observer* the following correspondence in relation to our respected fellow-citizen, the Hon. William Wirt. The letter of Mrs. Wirt will be perused with interest by most of our readers, who participate in the general feeling of esteem with which he was regarded by our whole community.—*Balt. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, May 12th, 1834

To Mrs. William Wirt.

MADAM:—The subscribers have been charged on behalf of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society, with the duty of transmitting to you the enclosed memorial of their late highly respected President. We are sensible that latterly it has become much a matter of form for all institutions to pay respectful notice to the memory of any of their deceased officers; but in the present instance we beg you to be assured that it is not mere formality which has induced the Board of the Maryland Bible Society to record this memento of their affectionate regard for their christian friend and fellow laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Warmly attached to our deceased President, we ask the privilege of co-mingling in a small degree our feelings with your own, and to sympathize in the bereavement with which an all-wise Providence has been pleased to afflict you, and we have only to add on behalf of those whom we represent on this occasion our sincere prayers, that he may be pleased specially to bless you and your family, and verify his own gracious promise to be a father and a friend to the widow and the fatherless.

With much respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

RICH. B. MAGRUDER,
Vice Pres. Md. Bible Society.
WM. GWYNN JONES, Cor. Secretary.

To Messrs. R. B. Magruder, and William G Jones,
Vice President and Cor. Secretary
Md. St. Bible Society.

Gentlemen:—Permit me, though it has been deferred longer than my feelings prompted, to thank you, and the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society for the very kind letter received from you since my arrival here—and for the admirable memorial which it enclosed, of respect and affection for the memory of your late President.

No consolation, not immediately emanating from a heavenly source, has such power to sooth the anguish of bereavement like this, as the spontaneous offering of veneration and love for the departed, and of sympathy for the survivors. It makes us feel that he who has left us, did not live in vain—that his labor of love among his fellow men was so applied as to produce fruits that will be perennial and imperishable—and it gives a strong hope that he is now enjoying the reward promised by the Lord of the Harvest to those who are fellow workers together with him on earth.

It was often a subject of regret with my beloved husband, that he could not more entirely devote the talents entrusted to him to the cause of the redeemer—yet whenever it was in his power, in any way to promote this object so near and dear to his heart, it was done with all his heart and soul—and we believe that God accepteth the *willing mind*, where the profession in which one is *called*, and which the apostle charges us not to forsake—or other circumstances, put it out of our power to render the homage of *all* the time and talents to this sole object.

Our God is pleased to accomplish his pledged promise of turning the whole earth to himself, by the agency of his Servants, in subordination to the influences of his Holy spirit—yet is he perfectly independent of these his honored instruments—he taketh one and raiseth up another, and we are dumb before his presence,—it is the Lord, let him do as seemeth good to himself. To us it seemed that our departed friend was in the time of usefulness, and that his removal would be a loss long to be felt and deplored, and not easily supplied in the vineyard of the Lord. But He will not suffer his own work to languish—other disciples will be called to his service, and the church will yet

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0968.jpg