

monster is the General Post Office. It is a monster more formidable than Argus with his hundred eyes, and Briareus with his hundred hands. For, with more eyes and more hands than these old worthies, every eye is malignant, and every hand engaged in the work of corruption. This monster is bloated all over, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. There is no form nor comeliness in him. The half that is true of him has not been told, and all that is known has been extorted from his keepers, who have an interest in withholding all the facts that is in their power to conceal.

Now we conclude here is a monster worth looking at. Let the people look at him; and when they are satisfied as to this depraved nature, let them rise up as one man and destroy him.

FROM THE YORK (PA.) REPUBLICAN.

**THE POST OFFICE REPORT.**—Perhaps no document was ever published which contained a more alarming exposition of foul conspiracies for party purposes, and the personal and political advancement of unworthy favorites—and such deep—destroying—damning corruption. A republican government may, for a short period, endure, and even survive, the corruption of bad rulers, but no government on earth—no people, either republican or monarchical, can live under the influences and survive the diseases which have crept into the institutions of this Government.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND JOURNAL.

**POST OFFICE REPORT.**—We conclude, today, the Report of the majority of the Post Office Committee of the Senate, on the past abuses and actual condition of that Department. We published a general synopsis of this document, with such commentaries as then occurred to us, on Monday last. It exhibits a course of corrupt management and unexampled profligacy which has astonished the most excited and credulous opponents of this wicked Administration. Indeed, what do we see? The General Post Office, in the good management of which every citizen of the United States is daily and personally interested, made a general disbursing office to the brawling partisans of Gen. Jackson, while the public accommodation has been a merely incidental object. It has been a *back door* to the Treasury of the Nation, at which a few favored individuals could enter and help themselves to just as much money as they desired.

If the President, that wise, incorruptible and immaculate sage, who prated for many years about the insolvency of the Bank, has still so sharp an eye to the public interest, let him turn that eye toward the Post Office and witness the **BANKRUPTCY** of his own household. Let it not be forgotten that Mr. Barry received the Post Office with a surplus fund of 230,000, and his predecessor estimated that it would annually afford an increased amount of revenue. But on the contrary, this 230,000 has been squandered, the revenue expected to have been derived from it during the term of Mr. Barry's administration has been squandered, and the Department OWES EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE THAN IT CAN PAY. During the six years of General Jackson's administration, at least ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has passed out through this avenue, as a reward to political adherents. How much more has been disbursed through the same Office and other avenues, the people have to learn.

**JACKSON ECONOMY.**

The following little items, taken from a Bill reported in the House of Representatives, afford a tolerably fair specimen of the effect of the 'searching operation' which President Jackson promised in his Inaugural Address, to introduce into every department.

It seems that, in the progress of the search, the "Tennessee Farmer" found out a good many things that had been neglected by his predecessor. One of the first things that attracted the General's notice was the uncomfortable situation of the stables!—This was exactly in accordance with the expectations of those who wished him to cleanse the *Angolan stalls*. But it seems that he despaired of being able to render those which had been occupied four years by Yankee dray-horses a fit abode for *thorough-bred racers*; and accordingly he ordered the erection of new ones.

Has it been customary for the United States to employ a *gardener* for the President? We ask for information, as we don't remember ever before to have heard of such an officer under our General Government. Why should not Congress make an appropriation also for a groom to take care of the Royal stables, a cook to make turtle-soup, and another for pastry? In fine, we can see no reason why Congress could not make an appropriation to hire carriage-drivers, footmen, cooks, hostlers, and man-servants and maid-servants of every description, with just as much propriety as for a *gardener*. But our readers are anxious for the account.—Here it is:

For alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring the terrace, and erecting stables,	\$6,670
For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's House, and for planting,	2,550
For paving foot-ways at the North part of the President's House, and making a Macadamized carriage-way,	12,744
For planting trees and repairing the fences in the Lafayette Square, North of the President's House,	1,000

For enclosing and improving the grounds lying between the Capital and the Potomac,	\$0,000
For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs in the Pennsylvania Avenue and on the public grounds,	3,000
For keeping in repair two public fire-engines,	200
For completing the water-works at the President's House and Executive Buildings,	1,052
For completing the furniture at the President's House,	6,000
For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings during the past year,	22,000

Making in one year, the sum of \$77,446 Western Carolinian.

**Communication.**

FOR THE JOURNAL.

**Fellow-Citizens:** In these times of high political excitement, I think it a duty which devolves upon every free and independent citizen who has the welfare and stability of our government at heart, to raise their voices in sounding the alarm of the approaching and impetuous tempest with which we are about to be visited.—The awful and melancholy exhibition of the Post Office Department as developed in the recent investigations of the Committee appointed by Congress, is sufficient, within itself, to create in the minds of every true American patriot, feelings of the deepest regret and dissatisfaction, and is most unquestionably indicative of an awful foreboding as to the purity of our Government. Fellow Citizens, the indisputable facts growing out of the examinations made by the Committee certainly should merit a portion of your time, and demand your most serious attention. There is one stubborn and acknowledged fact to which I call and request your special attention before I proceed any further upon the subject under consideration, a fact the validity of which, no man will question, viz:—When Andrew Jackson was elevated to the presidential chair, the cry was raised and simultaneously circulated by all who were disposed to adhere to Jacksonism, and expected to receive a reward for past services, that the Administration of Gen. Jackson would be one of such strict economy, that the Government in a short period of time would be completely changed, and the nation enriched. An economical Administration was the appellation given—Yes, fellow citizens, we were assured, that all extravagancies were to be corrected and all corruptions removed. I sincerely and strenuously insist upon the reader to carry these facts in his mind as he passes along—they are of infinite and momentous importance. My sole and exclusive object at present is, to present the reader so far as my humble abilities will enable me with a fair, candid and impartial statement of the situation of the Post Office Department over which the President assumes entire control and for the faithful and honest performances of the Post Master General he stands "responsible." Let us examine into the transactions of this department and see, whether or not any extravagancies can be found, economy practised, abuses corrected, corruption destroyed, political partisans rewarded, clerks of the Department secret Contractors and the laws violated.—We find upon reading the report of the Committee that the Post Office Department is totally insolvent! bankrupt! and the Post Master General has actually borrowed upwards of \$400,000 contrary to and unwarranted by law, in order to keep in motion this powerful and much to be dreaded electioneering engine—the wheels of which, have been well lubricated so that the Administration should not be permitted to sustain a downfall. The conduct of the Post Master General throughout the whole drama, must have been known by the President—if so, why did he not remove him and place a man in the Department upon whom, and in whom, the utmost reliance could be placed? What was the situation of the Department when the present Post Master General came into office? according to the report of the former P. M. (Mr. McLane) in 1827 there was a surplus of between one and two hundred thousand dollars on hand, and in the same report, he stated if the Department be attended to with vigilance, and managed judiciously, in a few years it would be able to supply the wants of the Government, and pay into the Treasury annually half a million of dollars; these are statements from a man who stands high and respectable in the affections of his countrymen; and had the Department been under the management of Mr. McLane until the present period, no doubt but that such an exhibition of its affairs would now be presented.

When we come to compare the expenditures of four years of the former Administration with the expenditures of the first four years of the present, we have presented to our view the striking and unexpected difference of between three and four millions of dollars; yes, this much more expended by this economical Administration than there was by the former during the same period. It is admitted that during the last four years a number of new mail routes have been established, and the transportation of the mail expedited, but taking the report as good authority, I say it clearly establishes the fact, that these new routes, &c. bear quite a small proportion to the expenditures. Fellow Citizens depend upon it, there is something radically and practi-

cally wrong in the affairs of our government, and now is the time for all who feel any interest in the purity, welfare and stability of the same, to pause! Yes, pause, and examine carefully before you permit yourselves to be drawn into an abyss of interminable corruption, headed by reckless and aspiring politicians.

The Post Office Department insolvent! bankrupt! which a few years since was hailed as the pride and boast of our Government, yielding a considerable revenue, now unable to meet its own debts; are such consequences the ordinary results of a judicious and economical Administration? Is this the course by which abuses are to be corrected and extravagances arrested? This Department under former Administrations (if I mistake not) was always able to sustain itself without having to resort to the Treasury for assistance. The benefits resulting from the operations of the Department under former Administrations, were widely extended, and all the blessings connected with it circulated throughout the United States without pocketing the people's money to sustain these operations—on the contrary upwards of a million of dollars had been placed in the Treasury. When this economical Administration commenced its operations of "rewards and punishments" say 5 years since, the Post Master General in his report stated that there was a "surplus on hand upwards of \$200,000—where I ask is this money? have not the people of the United States a legal and constitutional right to ask what has become of their money? They should know, that it has been squandered among those who fortunately fell into the maws of political partisans—it has been given to advance the cause of Jacksonism, and reward those who were actively and zealously engaged in disseminating the Jackson and Van Buren principles—which are inseparably connected.—Can you give your approbation to such measures? Can you seriously and conscientiously advocate such principles, the practice of which results in such dreadful consequences? It is stated by the minority of the Committee, that there are only about \$300,000 of a deficit—how can such a statement be substantiated in the face of an open acknowledged fact by the Post Master General—he asserts, that the sum now necessary to meet emergencies will be about \$450,000—for which amount application has been made. Is it to be presumed that the Department would ask for more than a sufficiency?—Impossible! unreasonable! The aggregate amounts due the Department from various Post Masters, have been collected by the Committee, together with all credits and sums of payment as handed in by the Department, and the balance struck; and what an exhibition of affairs is presented to the full view of an anxious and deeply interested community!—upwards of \$800,000—worse than nothing! add to this sum the amount on hand when the present Post Master General came into office and you will find within 5 years that over one million of dollars have been expended beyond the income—What economy!—Is not such a melancholy exhibition sufficient to startle the most violent partisan in favour of this Administration of reform? I wish the reader to bear in mind that this immense deficiency has not arisen in consequence of a falling off in the revenue arising from postage. The fact is well known, that in proportion to the growth and increase of population in any country, in the same proportion must an increase of the revenue arise. I believe the point has been admitted by some of the Jackson party, that the Post Office Department is under the control of Executive influence, and the Executive stands responsible for its transactions—however a Senator a few days since asserted on the floor of Congress, that the Executive was "responsible" for the conduct of the Post Master General. If such be the admissions of the President through his friends in Congress, I venture to assert, that the assumption of all the "responsibilities" will produce a result unexpectedly mortifying to his Majesty's comfort. The Department has borrowed upwards of \$400,000 contrary to and in open violation of the law—which expressly declares that "the power of borrowing money is vested in Congress"—did Congress or the Post Master General and Gen. Jackson borrow this money?—all say the latter?—did they act according to law?—had they any legal or constitutional right to borrow money? No; not pretended.—Was not there a violation of law? Certainly.—Well the President stands "responsible" for such violations as "he understands them." But fellow citizens, how does it happen that the President in all his messages to Congress concealed so many important facts in relation to the Post Office Department—the transactions of which he must have been conversant. In his message in 1829 he says "the report of the P. M. General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department, abuses have been reformed, increase expedition in the transportation of the mail secured, and its revenue much improved." Was this part of the message made through ignorance or design? if the former, it reflects but little credit upon the Executive, if the latter, it clearly presents to our view a state of affairs much to be regretted.—What does he say in 1830—that "the report of the Post Master General exhibited a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Govern-

ment under his charge. Do you believe this? Can you say after reading the report of the Committee that such was the state of things in 1830? Hear him again in 1831: "all things are satisfactory and improvements suggested." Can the people bring themselves to such a point of credulity as to say he stated what was the fact?—Was there no concealment in the camp?—But the worst is not told you yet, what does he say in '32, it is this, "from the report of the P. M. General the Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources." Yes, fellow citizens, at this time, when the Department was known to be deeply in debt, actually insolvent and borrowing money in order that a suspension of its operations might not follow as a consequence, the President asserts, that the Department is "extending its usefulness without impairing its resources." Was this an honest and correct statement?—Why such secrecy and favoritism practised by an Executive in such a Department.

Fellow Citizens, I beg your kind indulgence a few moments longer, while I maintain another fact which goes to prove that corruption is deep in the Department. The law expressly says that no "Clerk in the Post Office Department, assistant Post Master, &c. shall be a mail contractor, or interested in the transportation of the mail"—now what are the facts—a clerk in the Department became a contractor in Michigan and received between \$3 and 4000, for carrying the mail—the contract was made privately, without advertising—as the law requires—No violation of law here?—Can you say these things are right? Will you say this is economy? Will you ever say again that the Administration has been one which has saved the country thousands? Can you stand by and see your money lavished upon Editors, travelling agents, &c. and say nothing? Will you any longer say that abuses, extravagancies, &c.—have been removed? The former Administration was charged with extravagance in expending the public money—let us for the sake of improving a few moments to advantage advert to the expenditures of the two Administrations and place them together and see how much money has been saved by Gen. Jackson:

Expenditures under J. Q. Adams.	Expenditures under A. Jackson.
1st year \$11,400,460	1st year \$12,662,400
2d " 12,562,316	2d " 13,229,538
3d " 12,638,093	3d " 14,777,991
4th " 13,296,912	4th " 18,009,900
\$50,908,781	\$58,677,831

Thus we find that during the four years of Jackson's Administration he expended nearly 9 millions of dollars more than Jno. Q. Adams—what economy! It is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury that upwards of twenty-two millions were expended last year—Are any more facts necessary to convince the people of the unexampled waste of the public money?

I feel very confident that in future the people will be disposed to look clearly and impartially at the transactions of our government—they will be led to this course from the facts which have been developed in the investigations of the Post Office Department—and I assure you the secrets are just coming to light the investigations are going on—I recommend to the reader to examine the report carefully—read it again and again.

**A. VOTER.**

**LIST OF BRITISH PREMIERS.**

The following list of the different British Prime Ministers during the reign of George Third, George Fourth, and William Fourth, are interesting, as showing the comparative duration of the various administrations:

Duke of Newcastle	6th April 1754
Earl of Bute	29th May 1762
George Grenville (father of the present lord)	16th April 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	12th July 1765
Duke of Grafton	2d Aug. 1766
Lord North (afterwards earl of Guilford)	29th Jan. 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	30th March 1782
Earl of Shelburne	30th July 1782
Duke of Portland	6th April 1788
William Pitt	27th Dec. 1788
Henry Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth)	17th March 1801
Wm. Pitt reappointed	12th May 1804
Lord Grenville	8th Jan. 1806
Duke of Portland	30th March 1807
Spencer Perceval	23d June 1810
Earl of Liverpool	8th June 1812
Geo. Canning	11th April 1827
Viscount Goderich	10th Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington	11th Jan. 1828
Earl Grey	22d Nov. 1830

Calculating from this list it would appear that the average duration of a ministry is about 8 years.

The great living Anaconda belonging to Peale's Museum, measuring 14 feet in length, was fed on Monday evening with a living fowl, which it swallowed whole, feathers and all, and not being satisfied with his supper had the conscience to swallow his bed also, which consisted of a *seven quarter wollen blanket!* This will give his digestive powers a fair trial, yet perhaps not more strange than his digesting the feathers, hair, and bones of the various animals he feeds on.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

[We are requested by Mr. Peale to state that this statement is strictly correct. N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**The source of the Mississippi.**—We have received from our Representative the Hon. Mr. Campbell, a very interesting report of Lieut. Allen of the U. S. Army, who, with Mr. Schoolcraft, was sent to visit the Northwest Indians, and explore the source of the Mississippi. The military expedition consisted of a Corporal and nine Privates, under Lieut. Allen, and the civil of 25 persons, under Mr. Schoolcraft—Among these were a Surgeon to vaccinate the Indians, a Presbyterian Missionary, an Interpreter, and 20 Canadian voyageurs. The objects of the expedition were accomplished in 80 days, in which our gallant countrymen, travelled 2,800 miles. This is at the rate of 35 miles per day. It is to be recollected, that in this travel, our hardy countrymen had no steam engines—no stage coaches, no roads—in fact no other facilities for progressing than the legs which nature gave them—the light Indian canoe, which moves with great rapidity—their pocket compasses and stout hearts. They met with great difficulties—on land with impenetrable forests, sinking savannas, deep streams and swamps—and when they took to boat, with dangerous cascades, rocks and shallow water. At great distances they were refreshed in the house of an Indian Trader, who all treated them with great hospitality. They gave an interesting anecdote of an Indian Chief, the great man of his tribe, but who possessed great powers from nature, which shows that man is the same every where. He invited the officers to breakfast at his cabin. They found it in a neat condition—the halls were hung around with flags, war clubs, spears, pipes and wampum, disposed in the most tasteful manner. His medals, wampum and flags were spotted with red paint. But he allowed none of the officers to sit down to breakfast with him but Mr. Schoolcraft, who commanded the expedition. The source of the mighty Mississippi—the mother of rivers—the great artery of the West—whose waves roll thro' the finest country on earth, and whose bosom is decorated below with a thousand Steamboats—is a small Lake, seven miles long, and about three wide—in the most dismal country on earth, where not a bird or an animal was to be seen, the country being too poor to give subsistence to them. [Georgetown Union.]

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Commercial Herald, dated.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) JUNE 12th.—Melancholy Occurrence.—A shocking occurrence took place here last week. A Mr. C. married Miss Buckner last week, a beautiful and interesting woman, of one of our most respectable families. On that evening Mrs. Buckner (the mother of the bride) had a large quantity of custard made, and sent to the houses of her married children. On Sunday Mrs. Foster (her daughter) was taken ill, and died in a few hours. While the company was assembling for her funeral, a daughter of her's became suddenly ill, and the funeral was postponed, that both might be buried together. Before this took place, Mrs. Buckner died; and, one after the other, eight have died, and nine more are dangerously ill.

Poison having been suspected, the servants are all in prison, but there is no evidence, external or internal, to prove the charge. The contents of the stomach show no appearance of poison. The symptoms in all resemble those of Asiatic Cholera—yet no one else in town has been attacked, and not one of that devoted family who avoided the custard. All who ate of it have died or are ill. The physicians and magistrates are all in alarm and bustle, and two people seem to agree in opinion as to the true cause of this melancholy visitation.

**Avalanche!**—A very curious migration took place in this vicinity on Wednesday last. About a quarter of an acre of land on the eastern bank of the Kennebec port, slid into the river, carrying away half of the Kennebec bridge, (a draw bridge) and nearly filling up the channel for a rod or more.—Where on Wednesday a ship of the largest size might have laid aloft, the river may now be forded without difficulty. The land moved in a solid mass, and the apples upon it looked as flourishing and seen to be as firmly imbedded in the soil in their new situation, as they did on the spot where they were reared. The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake. [Kennebec Journal.]

**A Sailor at Church.**—A "Jolly Yankee Jack of Blue," fresh from the Potomac, on a cruise among the "fresh water lubbers," came up in the steambot Herald, yesterday, and made his appearance at the Rev. Mr. Gage's church. With a curious leer of his eye and a twist of his quid, he took his seat upon the threshold of the door. During the sermon, Jack gave sundry tokens of approval; and when it was nearly ended, he rose, walked deliberately to the desk, and deposited before the astonished preacher, a quarter of a dollar! adding in a whisper, "I can't stop any longer!" He then turned to the audience, bowed repeatedly, and left the house.

**Teething in Second Childhood.**—There is a woman living in Stockport, England, who was cutting a new set of teeth at the age of 99.