GAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY. MARCH 18, 1837.

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TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may bereafter be had re we Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of FOUR new subscribers who will ay in advance, the whole sum at one payment, hall have the paper for one year at Two Dos ans each, and as long as the same class shall entinge thus to pay in advance the sun of

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year ill becharged three Dollars in all cases. Na subscription will be received for less than

ight Dollars the same terms shall contique,

nerwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Nupsper will be discontinued but at the or of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid

All letters to the Editor must be post rid; otherwise they will certainly not be at-TERMS OF ADVERTISING - Sixty two & a hall

lents per square for the first insertion, and 311 ents per square for each insertion afterwards No advertisement will be inserted for less an ONE DOLLAR. Advertisements will be continued until orders

rereceived to stop them, where no directions re previously given. Advertisements by the year or six months will e made at a Dollar per month for each square,

MARKETS.

SALISBURY,

Beeswax per lo. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Ap. le per gal. 25 a 30 cts; Cotton per ib (a. Beis; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] Coffee per ib. 16 a 18 cts; Casting a pi \$1 75 a 2 00 "s; Feathers per la. 25:Oats pr bushei 20 ets; Corn pr bush 40 ets; Mulasses per gal 75 cts; Nails per ib 9 a 10 is; Beef per lb 0 a 0 cts; Bacon per lb 15 Butter per la 124 cis; 4 and per lb 15 Sait per bushel \$1 25 50 cis; Steel, Ameriblister, per, la. 10 cia; English du per ib es; Cast do. per lo 25 a 30 ets; Sugar 15. 121 a 15 ets ; Rum (Jamaita) per gal, Yankee do \$1; Wool (clean) per lb 30 is; Tallow per lb. 10 124 cis; Tox-linen pr yd 6 a 20 cts; Wine (Teneriffe) oer gal \$1 50 Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 ets; Claret do er gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 ms; Maiaga, (sweet) er gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 55 a 40 cts.

Beef in market per lo 6 . 8 cts; Bacon per 13 a 15 cis; if any do. 00 00 cis; Heesway er ib 20 a 22 ets; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 124 a 16 cts; Cutton per 100 lbs 514 16 75 r and behencent Providence. 00; Corn per bushel 60 a 90 cis; Flour in wagons per brl \$8 50 10, from stores ner 1. \$13 00 a 00; Iron per 100 lbs \$5 00 a 6 50; per is 8 1 2 a 9 cis; Wrought do, per is No Pork per br! \$8 9; Rice per 100 los \$4 yon de. pr lb \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco mano ured per 1510 a 15 ets.

FAYETTEVILLE

O Corn proush 85 a 90; Iron prib 54 a 6; Mo late spress and elsewater to be found. sses or gal 10 a 45; Nails out 7 a 8 Salt r bush 60 a 90; Sugar pr lb S a 12; Tabacco; at 32 a 4; Wheat pr bush \$1 50; 0 Whiskey gal 55 57, Beeswax 24 a 00

HEAVY CITY

FOREIGN HIDES.

ceiving daily HEAP'Y C'TY, NEW bich he offers for sale at the lowest prices and

Also, Leather of all kinds on hand, and finish worder at the shortest notice.

Charleston, S. C Feb. 4. 1837 - 5m '9

FOR SALE upwards of OO ACKES OF LAND,

RIST & SAIV MILL and in a good neigh-

8 NEGROES.

Mail the pesonal property attached to my mayiz: HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, min, Furnature, Working Tools &c. &c. 1 above property is not sold privately, I will

ith day of August next. JACOB TRAVIS. Salisbury Febuary, 4, 1827 -- 6m29.

HE Subscribers having imported direct from the manufactories in Europe, a large

DRY GOODS,

RENCH SILKS AND SWISS MUS LINS,

Offer them for sale by the piece or package their Store at the corner of Finzier wharf and terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD BOAG & CO.

FOR SALE

FIRST RATE JINNEY . warranted

Enquire at this Office.

BLANK DAFIDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MARTEN VIAN BUREN. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulhi, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the prinriples that will guide me in performing it. and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast in unitating their example. I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the carlast and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was best declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish at on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect & patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live If such men, in the posttion I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratified for this. the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inaminty adequately to discharge the dottes of an office so officult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or tort-carance. Unlike all who have proceder me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my buth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateral reverence that incinorabie event. I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circo astances press themselves upon ne, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant nonestly laboring in their cause; and, above ail. and I not per att myself numbly to hope for is; Bale rope per ib a 12 11 cts; Coffee pr. | the sustaining support of an ever-watchful

To the count tence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to ado those which spring from our present fortugate condition. Though not atogether exempt from embarrassments 00; Sugar per lb. 12 1 2 a 14 cis; Salt or that disturb our tranquility at home and 33 8 25; Salt per busnel 87) at clainted A. threaten it abroad, ver, in all the attributes can blister pr lb to 16 cts; This w per lb to of a great happy, and flourishing people, we 12) ets; Tea Imperial perib \$1.25 a 1.374 ets; sten : without a parallel on the world Abroad, we empty the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of evers uation; at nome white our Government quetty, out officiently, performs the sole seon, prib 11 a 18; Cotton prib 122 a 14 etc. legitemate end or political institutions, in dooffee pr lo 12 t a 14 ; Flour bol 584 a 94 ing the greatest good to the greatest number, laxseed pr bh \$1 25 a 000; Feathers pr la 45 a we present an aggregate of latance prosper How imperious, then, is the obligation

unposed upon every enizen in his own sphere of action. whether imited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost up on as, if we ar content to trust alone to the peculiar admintages we happen to possess. Position in a chirate, and the boats teens resources that nature has scattere : with so ineral a hand -even the diffused ORK AND FOREIGN HIDES and intelligence and elevated character of our orth the attention of Tanters to the interest, people -will avail us nothing, if we fait sacreaty to ophoid these political institutions out accommodating terms for each or City ac | that were worly & nelin rately formed, with reference to every encounstance that count preserve or might codenger, the blessing we expert. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country at they to uno it Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wone dul prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, epimons, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were een's fixed Distinct sover ignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all Between many of them there was at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, to be exaggirated through sinis ter designs; they differed in siz , in population, in wearth and in actual and prospec If the same at auction, on the premises on the tive resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which unwisely disturbed inight endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reefprocal concession and equitable compremise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allowed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and de signed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation it Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unumpaired their sovereign power over the mannerable subject em-

This provident forecast has been verified by

to existing compacts, has continued to pre- from abroad. vail in our councils, and never long been | Certain danger was forefold from the exabsent from our conduct. We have learn- tension of our territory, the multiplication d by experience a fraitful lesson that an of States, and the increase of population. inseparable from the lapse of vests

presses on my mind a firm belief that the nerica will present to every friend of man ernment, wisely formed, is wanting in no ever to be overlooked. element of endurance or strength. Fifty ears ago, its rapid failure was boldly pre by the wise and good; and not only did

completely failed. has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has unifor aly outing the confi dence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Governmert, when all felt the imposing unfluence. as they recognised the un-qualled services of the first President, it was a common sentime statist the great weight of his character death, nearly torry years are gone. Puty exasperation has been often carried to its popest poont; the virtue and the fortitude of the people hav sometimes been greatly men; yet one system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still proserves us spirit of free and tearless discussun, blanded with unimpaired fratefrial

The enpacity of the people for self-govgrament, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exuits tions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the manictual i w, have also been favorably exem diffed in the history of the American States Occasionally, it is title, the arder of pubhe sentiment, outronning the regular progress of the indicial tribinais, or se king to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overmow These occurrences, however, have been far less in quent in our country than in any other of equal population on the Globe, and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hopes that they will constantly dimush in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common ense of the great mass of our fellow-rittzens, will issuedly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the me justy of the law, but furnishes a prefext for worldging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and personal in interest in preserving the great fami-macks of social order, and maintening, on all occasions, the inviolabili , of those constitutional & egal provisions which they themselves have made.

more important on that water us | ed in the firm belief that they are in accor- But united as I have been in his counsels, a dat- al; and, as he reads Latin fas est ab hoste docccommunity, with the other nations of the war could never be the result of individual dance with the spirit that actuated the ven- is witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed do- ri-we say to him. Upon the two great thes

time. Half a century, teeming with extraor for irresponsible will, but must be a measure | erated fathers of the republic, and that suc- votion to his country's | welfare, agreeing with dinary events and elsewhere producing asto- of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily ceeding experience has proved them to be him in sentiments which his countrymen have nishing results, has passed along; but on our resorted to by those who were to bear the humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, warmty supported, and permitted to partake institutions it has left no injurious mark. necessary sacrifice, who would consequent- and just. If the agitation of this subject largely of his coefficience Linky hope that some-From a small community, we have risen to a ly feel an individual interest to the contest, was intended to reach the stability of our people powerful in numbers & strength; but and whose energy would be commensurate institutions, enough has occurred to show with our increase has gone, hand in hand, with the difficulties to be encountered. Ac- that it has signally failed; and that in this, the progress of just principles, the privileges, total events have proved the error; the last as in every other instance, the apprehencivil and religious, of the humblest individ- war, far from impairing, gave new confi- sions of the timid and the hopes of the ual are still sacredly protected at home, and, dence to our Government; and amid recent wicked for the destruction of our govern- my constry, I throw myself, without fear, on the while the valor and fortitude have removed apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw ment, are again destined to be disappointfor from us the slightest apprehension of that the energies of our country would not ed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of danforeign power, they have not yet toduced be wanting in ample season to vindicate its gerous excitement have occurred; terrifyus in a single instance, to forget what is rights. We may not possess, as we should ing instances of local violence have been right. Our commerce has been extended not desire to possess, the extended and evto the remotest nations; the value, and e- | er teady military organization of other na ven nature, of our productions has been tions; we may occasionally suffer in the outgreatly changed; a wide difference has arise set for the want of it; but, among ourselves, en in the relative wealth and resources of all nount dpon this great point has ceased. every portion of our country; yet the spirit while a salutary experience will prevent a of inutual regard and of faithful adherence contrary opinion from inviting aggression the principles it has made sacred. It will

implicit and undevisting adherence to the Our system was supposed to be adapted onprinciples on which we set out can carry us ly to boundaries comparatively narrow. resperously onward through all the con- These have been widered beyond conjecfliers of eircumstances, and the vicissitudes ture, the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of The success that has thus attended our our people are incledibly augmented. The great experiment. 18. in itself, a sufficient alleged causes of danger have long surpass cause for gratitude, on account of the hap. ed anticipation, but none of the consequenpiness it has actually conferred, and the ex- ces have followed. The power and influ imple it his unanswerably given. But to ence of the republic have risen to a height me, my fellow-citizene, looking forward to obvious to all mankind; respect for its authe far-distant future, with ardent proyers thortly was not more apparent at its ancient. and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents than it is at its present limits; new and in a ground for still deeper delight. It im exhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance perpetuity of our institutions depends upon have been averted by the inventive genius ourselves; that we maintain the principles of our people, developed and fostered by on which they were established, they are the spirit of our institutions; and the enfestined to confer their benefits on count. larged variety and amount of interests, proless generations yet to come; and that A. ductions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and form kind the cheering proof that a popular Goy- ed a circle of musual benefits, too apparent

In justly baiaucing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties dicted Latent and uncontrollable causes nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, of dissolution were supposed to exist, even and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable A mid these, it was scarcely unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate | believed possible that a scheme of Governfor us the fate of past republics, but the fears | ment, so complex in construction, could of many an honest patriot overhal-need his remain uninjured. From time to time emsanguage hopes Look back on these fore- barrassments have certainly occurred; but bodings, not hastily, but rejuctantly made, how just is the confidence of future safety and see how, in every instauce, they have imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. An imperfect experience, during the Overlooking partial and temporary evilstruggles of the revolution, was supposed to as inseperable from the practical operation warrant a belief that the people would not of all human institutions, and looking only bear the taxation requisite to discharge an to the general result, every patriot has reaimmense public debt stready incurred, and son to be satisfied. While the Federal to detray the necessary expenses of the Government has successfully performed its Government The cost of two wars has appropriate functions in relation to foreign seen paid, not only without a murmur, but affairs, and concerns evidently national with inequal afactity. No one is now left that of every State has remarkably improve to doubt that every burden will be cheer- ed in protecting and developing local interfully borne that may be necessary to sus. ests and individual welfare; and if the vitain our civil tostitutions; or guard our hon- brations of authority have occasionally our welfare. Indeed, all experience tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to bak in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery conti aone kind the discordant materials of Our forefathers, were deeply impressed our Government together & save us from the with the delicacy of this subject, and they viol ace of contending foctions. Since his treated it with a forbeatance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every smister forebo door it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the instice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an atherence to it can prevent all emparra-sment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of diffigulty or danger. Have not recent events. made it obvious to the slightest reflection. that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included ? Ainidst the violence of exerted passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and, standing as I now do, before my countrymen to this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it , and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be canthey will be my standard of conduct in the nath before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen w o were favorable to my election was gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the nflexible and uncompromising opponent abolish slavery in the District of Colmblia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination or redress. equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it xits." I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fulness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that

In a supposed unfile se of our institutions, they have been approved, and are confided for those a stilled merg acres, which no countries by a majority of the people of the Unitry can always avoid, their friends found a tel States, including those whom they most republic, excepting such only as necessarily frontini source of apprenension, their one-immediately affect. It now only remains fed racy, or its intercourse, as a united promptness of action that in Governments, views can ever receive my constitutional

witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequence of their conduct has exposed neither masses of the people, nor sections peace. of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and he ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous aguation may periodically return, but with each the object will be netter understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlighten ed judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and coutrol every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would ead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more granifying than such obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured To the opes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually expel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution turmount every adverse circumstance, freaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excurrment will, at all times mag- than one Unted Sodies Bank ever was -a momily present dangers; but true philosophy nopely that we tolerate in some parts of he must teach us that none more threatening country, because we cannot well do without it than the past can remain to be overcome; in others. Now, out of this mountrous motopoand we ought, for we have just reason, to 17 of all the ways and means of the Digence in extertain an abiding confidence in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to as and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect e-

quality of political rights. For myself, therefore, I desire to declare that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is, a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise : viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States all power not ex- immensely wealthy in a few yours. plicitly paried with : I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provision for direction in comment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate shall zealously devote myself; beyond

those limits I shall never pass. To enter, on this occasion, into a farther or more minute exposition of my views on the various docstrons of domestic poliv, would be as obstrusive as it is probably mexpected. Before the suffrages of my my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost a-

percence, and the known opinions of my onsuments We sedulously cultivate the most compatible with our welfare, and the poor man, the man of ordinary means, on out or nepples of our Government. We de- pay this energious postage the Postmaster puts line alliances, as adverse to our peace .-We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish tatives in Congress in the interior to say of this that mutual trankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in their actual fully weighed and understood. At least, state, as social communities, and preservlog a strict neutrali y in all their controver sies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the conscrousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security of every attempt, on the part of Congress, that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an bave to assure him that he experiment will not invasion of our rights, wahout punishment work long. Violating as he does the spirit of

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to York, and contracting to carry what letters and pledge myself that I will faithfully execu- papers should be entrusted to it, at what prices cute the office I am about to fill. I bring it chose to fix upon from Boston to New Oceans, with me a settled purpose to maintain the or to St Louis, could not maintain its constituinstitutions of my country, which, I trust, tional right in spite of all acts of Congress. We will atone for the errors I commit.

mies of hope. While they forested has to add, that no bill conflicting with these whole monorely well, I know that I cannot expect to perform month by pr v te enterprise of firently formed, they over checked the far sanction. These opinions have been adoption the arduous task with equal shility and success.

what of the some cheering approbation will be found to attend upon inv path. For him, f bot express, with my own, the wishes of all-that he may yet long live to capey the brilliant eyening of his well spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one deare, faithfully to serve justice and its kindness. Beyond that, 4 only ook to the gracious protection of the Divine Heing, whose strengthening support I humals selvcit, and whom I fervently pray to look down up on us all. May it on among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with korors and with length of days; may her wa a individuals to popular indignation; but be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE MAILS

The following sensible, and obviously wellconsidered, remarks on the subject of the Post Office and the transportation of the Mails, are from a late number of the "New York Ex

THE IRREGULARITY OF THE WAILS AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT -The last suspect on which we reel disposed to grumble is the irregularity of the mails, and yet it is intend the most annoying of the tinvernment evils that illiet the People. We have not a doubt that the present Postmaster General exerts busself retrospect as this! We look back on for the rapid transmission of information we cannot say for the certain transmission; but there is a paramony and tottleness in all his arrangements -- the extreme view of that other extreme, the produgality of his produces of which, after all, leaves the transmission of totellige ree to no better couldren toun under Barcy a miserable administration of the Department, though, to be sore, the fluores are better

monopoly from beginning to end-s givet cov-erament monopoly, fits times more powerful this vast Union, the Postmaster General is boasting of his surplus taken from the pockets of the People, while his mails are scattered by the ways de. Pelion upon Ossa, from St. Laure and New Orinana to Heaten, in Maine, to is a clear fact that when we speak of distant paris of the country the master regular only when irregular, It is a prodicty to have a fester of a new phoer from St. Louis, or Indianopolis, or Detroit, or Cleaveland, or New Orleans, or dobile in time. Think of this single fact, among such an enterprinting People as we are, when private enter-Where, then, is the fault? We heatthen had a charge the Head of the Department as respensible, for the irregularities are regular. It the Patmaster Governi will give a company the profits of carrying the mails from New York to St. Louis, for every futue we will tenure him e atriple the sum paid for its transmission. A company can be former to carry the great main with atmobit certainty, and out of the profits of carrying the a the company would make theil But, as if this monopoly were not monstrous

Lorseback, over rivers and awamps -to the depth of night, too, unarmed and unguarded but by a to our intercourse with foreign nations, I pair of saddle bugs, with its arings, and piny cove, who if the flash of a pistol would frighten off. To say authors of the temperation hard to tobbery, the Postmaster General, without law. so far as we know, or, if there be law, it is a most obnexious one, which makes it imperious to have the action of Congress for a ten dallar post read, and leaves this while Express Vail at the pleasure of the Department, and which countrymen were embert d upon me, I gives had the triple postage, or the power of submitted to them, with great precision, coarceg what he please; the Postmaster Generd has created this new monepely upon the old man poly, for the best first the very rew, at the expense of the very MANY. The benefit of the very fere! we don't even this, for there is great cre-gularity in the Express Mad, great O'r course of foreign policy has been risk in transmitting any thing valuable, great to uniform and intelligible as to constitute expense, too, and an almost entire derangement rule of executive, conduct which leaves of the regular Mail, to horry this pregular Mail little to discretion, unless, indeed, I were along. As the Express Mail is carried between willing to run counter to the lights of ex- this city and New Orlews, we would invest herelly a dollar to the boys mounted on the addie bugs But as to the many - what good have they from it, in this Government ever ec fr friend-hip of all nations, as the condition 'the benefit of all, and not for the fee? The

enough, the Postmaster General has got up an-

other-& that is what he calls his Express Mail

- into which the great commercial business on

on Ay, it must pozzle even the legic of the poor man to know why a Government, undertaking to convey his letters in the shortest possible time, and enjoying an entire mosopoly for that purpose should yet convey other letters, for which higher prices are paid, in one-half the time given him But what have the Represenextra monopoly upon the sealond? Buffalo, for xample, has lost her Telegraph Mad, and what it cost, it may be, is now paid on a line from New York to New Orleans. Nashville has a mail about once a weak, and what it would cost to make a mail regular there, is spent on the boys and the saddle hags here. That the Representatives from New England, from Ponsselvants, from O to, Lalians Illinois, Tennes ee, Kentucky, and Missouri should put up with all this, argues, to say the least, great indifference to the interests of the people show they represent, and to that equality of privileges the Goveroment owes them It the Postmaster General is but experiment.

ing in his line of the Government, we must beg the acts of Congress in his Express Mail, destroying the regular Mail of the many for the doubtful benefit of the fere, we think it a grave question whether a company started in New sav it is a grave question. We learn that there are those disposed to test it. We have heard In receiving from the people the sacred trust sound lawyers assign strong reasons in favor of

Now for a low hints to the Postmaster Gener-