aint out the powers of the President? and, according zoall rules of construcion, is not the naming of one thing pe exclusion of every other? Grant at the Bank was guilty. Was it not the right, sir-was it nut the duty of the President to issue a Sci. Fa. and the President to issue a Set. Fa. and bring it to punishment? Had he a right to proceed in any other way? Was he afraid to tryst the judges and jurges of the country? I may see a man will another. Hare I any right, though his life is forfested to the laws, because I deem the process of justice too slow or uncertain, to step in as an arbiter, and become the judge, witness and executioner? But, sir, there is another view of this subject which deserves consideration. It is the open contempt manifested by the Executive for the peo, de's representatives. They. to whom the spirit of our institutions, his plodges, and trampled on his notess than the express words of the friends. But I forb ar on this point. Constitution, confides the control and It has no nocessary connexion with the management of the public money, had declared it was safe. Yet the Executive, gively days before the meeting of Congress, thrusts hissself between the constitutional guardians of the public treasure, seizes ir, and sets up a claim so monstrous, that I can scarcely speak of it with moderation. What are his words? They are substantially that the custody of the public money belongs to the Executive Department; and that Congress-ave, sir. Congress | address the representatives of Southern have no right to deprive num of it without a violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution. Sir, it may be said this position has been abandoned. Vet the Inct that any President. has dared to avow it, shows how far the views of his advisers have extended. and is well calculated to awaken the vigilant apprehensions of all whware nut believers in Presidential infallibility. It was a feeler. to see how far the gratitode of the nation would carry them. Why his not the President await the a-semblage of Congress? Why did he not consult the Representatives of the people? Sir, the answer has been furnished. He dayed not trust them. He was a-Araid the bank would corrupt the membors; and having lately assumed to himself the guardianship of the public morals, he wished to remove all temptations to do wrong.

Yes, he removed the money of the country from the place where the law had placed it, where it was confessedly and notoriously safe, and placed it. where? Who knows where the public treasure is? Is it in any Bank over ashich Congress have any control? No one can tell whether or not it be safe. Sir, in all free Governments, the right over the public money has been retained with jealous care to the immediate representatives of the people. In the country from whence we sprung, it has men retained with the grasp of death, and has been the instrument by which the Commons of Great Brittain have from time to time wrung from the necessities of the throne the great principles of English freedom. Our own Constitution, equally jealous of Executive pow-er, has reposed it in the only hands where it, and it was to protect this constitu- not the only check to Executive supower, reposed in them, that the resolution of the Senate was passed. I am admonished, Mr. Speaker, by the indisposition under which I labor, and by the time I have occupied, to condenge as much as possible what I have to say, and to leave unsaid much that I intended to say. I therefore dismiss this branch of the subject, and leave it to those who are to follow me, The gentleman from Halifax has amused, perhaps instructed the House, by furnishing tests by which the Federalism of certain men is to be tested. Sir, those tests are, voting for the Tariff, for Internal Improvements and the U. S. Bank. All these are grievous ing I admit-sins which I condemn n as usqualified terms as the honora-ale gentleman himself. But it is strange that, whilst he was applying these touchstones, it never accurred to him to extend his ordeal a hittle further, and give us the result. Flad he done so, he would have discovered that Andrew Jackson, yes, "the fac simile of the Rock of Ages." "the aimost sainted Jackson," voted, whilst in the Senate, for Internal Improvein one of his messages, most unequivocally recomnended a national Bank; and that even as late as the celebrated Veto Message, stated that if Congress had applied to him, he could have framed a bill free from all Constitutional objections. Sir, he would have further found that Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of '28, the bill of abominations, and for the erection of tall gates in one of the sovereign s of this Confederacy. He would have found that Mr. Crawford not only voted for the present Bank of the United States, but was its ablest and most eloquent defender in the United States' Senate. " Nought extenuate, nor set down anght in malice." If Mr. Calhoun is a Federalist for voting for the Pariff bill of '16, and for the Bank, and for Internal Improve-

more than all preceding Presidents; that | from the Report, as follows, must serve | "extra allowances," the Committee he who came into office the advocate of a cheap and economical Government, would yet swell the expenditures from 12 to 22 millions per annum; that he who had declared that the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, would yet wield that patronage, not only to influence elections, but to control the Legislatures of the States; that he who professed to be a friend to the rights of the States, would yet have promulged doctrines at which the most high-toned Federalist hangs his head for very shame, I could not, I would not have believed him. Sir, I say it with pain and with deep humiliation, for I was one of the most ardent of the supporters of the President, no man ever so betrayed his principles, falsified his plodges, and trampled on his subject, and the example of others

must be my apology. Some geutlemen, in this debate. have expressed an utter despair of being able to change the settled determination of the majority. I am not of that opinion. True. sir. the signs are inauspicious; true, clouds and darkfirss lie in the perspective. Still I will not despair. And why? Because I address Southern freemen; because 1 freemen-a people high-spir ted. and magnanimous even to the errors of public men. I will not believe that such men have surrendered their reason, their consciences, and their judgments, either to the dictation of the Washington Globe or that of a few arrogant pretenders here, or that they will lend their aid to degrade and disgrace a dis. tinguished public servant, until I have conclusive evidence of the fact. And who, permit me to ask, are these individuals at whose brek you are to come. and whose bidding you are to do? Where are the evidences of their genius? Where are the monuments of their patriotism, wisdom or public services? Have they given you any assurance that they are, or will be safe counsellors and guides? For, sir, it is my solemn conviction that this thing had its origin, not with the people, not with the great body of the Jackson party in this Assembly, but with a few ambitious aspirants; and I appeal to the members of the party themselves if I am not correct.

I call upon this Hoyse to pause in their career. I warn them that, whilst they are about to denounce the supposed usurpations of others, they themselves are guilty of flagrant usurpation of the rights of their constituents. What good is to result from these resolutions? What principle is to be advanced? None, Sir; none, I'rue, we may gratify the vanity of the Executive-true, we may minister to his vindictive passions; and, by our adulation, intoxicate still more a brain already well nigh turned by clouds of incense. But what then? We do so at the expense of another department experience has shown it to be safe. -- of the government, the one which, in The President has lately seized upon many particulars, is the principal, if premacy, We convert our Senators from being manly and independent guardians of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, into the mere supple instruments of power. Sir, I will not longer detain the House. I have discharged with whatever ability I possessed the duty 1 owed my country. As I seek none of the laurels or honors of this measure, so neither shall I be responsible for its consequences.

as an example:

"Your Committee called for the account of Jas. Recaide, and it was shown to them on the ledger, when there appeared a bal-ance against him, on the 1st April, 1834, of \$45,369 07. The accounting officers, however, informed your Committee that the ledger did not present all the credits to which Mr. Reeside was entitled, and they have since exhibited an account containing many additional credits, by which there appears to be a balance in his favor on the 1st of July, 1834. of \$7.529 55, making a difference of about \$61,000. Some of the credits bear date between the 1st of April and 1st of July, but a large part of the amount is made up of entries which, if entitled at all to a place in the account, belonged to a date prior to the 1st of April, 1834 -The correctness of those several credits will be considered in another part of this report."

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by the committee from these causes, in arriving at true results. rom the books, the committee employal two accountants, unanimously ap proved, to examine and audit the books, in which business these persons have been and are still diligently engaged, the result of whose labors the committee will report when arrived at and examined.

Meanwhile, with the materials in heir possession, the committee enter nto an elaborate comparison of the reports of the present and late Postmaster General, and of the reports of the present Postmaster General with facts disclosed by the books, &c. to which nothing but a life al transcript which we have now no opportunity of making) of the whole of this part of the report can do justice. There is the improved bid, which is often twice of one paragraph of it, however, which three times the sum at which it is entered so forcibly attracted our attention. that we have thought it proper, by extracting it, to make it an exception to the rest. It is as follows:

"There is one other item introduced into estatement of the 26th December, 1834. which your Committee knew nothing un il since their former report, and did not ven suspect i's existence. It is a balance against contractors for payments made them rior to the 1st April, 1834, for the current services of the quarter which ended that day, and for prior services, which had not yet been placed to their credit, \$284,897 38. Your Committee did not suppose a fund of this character and amount existed to the credit of the Department, because they knew, by former statements, that there were very large sums actually due to contract tors, for services fully and faithfully performed, in previous quarters, which the Department was bound, in good faith and in justice, to pay. Those sums actually due were not paid for want of funds. Large sums were also borrowed from Ranks, on interest, and it seemed inconceivable that, under these circumstances, so large a sum of money should have been advanced to few contractors, before they were entitled to receive it by the terms of their contracts. But the present investigation has satisfied your Committee that very large sums were. and still are, due from contractors for illegal Book) payments and advances of money, and that his sum at least, and probably a much larger um, ought to be reclaimed from them, and laced to the credit of the Department." The next topic embraced in the re-

port is that of the removal of Postmasers without cause, to make way for nere partisans, in many cases wholly unworthy of credit or confidence, &c. In the prosecution of their inquiry into the cause of these removals the committee were, as the reader already knows, met by a refusal of the Postmaster General to furnish the committee with the information demanded. in a letter which the Postmaster General, with a disrespect towards the committee that is merely alluded to in the report, caused to be published in the official journal here within a few days after the date of the transac-This branch of the Report tion. concludes as follows: \* Your Committee did not think it incumbent on them to enter into a discussion with the Postmaster General on the subject of their respective rights and duties, nor do they now think it proper in this paper to examine them, or to blend an argument on constitutional law with the facts which they were required to examine and report to the Senate. This refusal of the Postmaster General to permit the inspection of these er will recollect, sat by order of the papers on alleged constitutional grounds. can s above referred to, which rest on the same principle, of course put an end to this branch of the investigation. Finding the doors closed upon them here they turned their attention to other subjects of inquiry, touching the condition of the Department and the management of its concerns The Report then proceeds to the examination of the practice of the Dopartment is making contracts, in a manner contrary to law, and equally unauthorized by a regard to equity and to the public interest. The account of the Improved Bids, which have had such an unfortunate agency in the present insolvency of the Post Office, will be new to many of our readers. We therefore copy it: theretore copy 11: "A practice has of late premiled extensively in this Department of advertising proposals for carrying the mail on the principal until routes has different manner from that in which it is in fact to be carried -of receiving hids for carrying it is a different manner from that in which it is advertised, which are called "improved bids" - of accepting the bids as made all together, and entering their acceptance as applicable to that part of the bid which conforms to the advertisement, and immediately changing them to the Improved Rid, and so executing the contract, thus in effect letting or making the contract without advertisement. The is a violation of law, and has given rise to, The Report then goes on in shew that, in regard to all this class of "Im-proved bids," which have been made

say, throws the door wide open to unfairness, favoritism, and collusion. And the Report, on the same subject, continues thus:

"The public know nothing of the pu ses or the wishes of the Department as to the time and manner of transporting the mails except through the medium of the public advertisement. And the honest business man, who would wish to seek a contract, through fair competition, would naturally suppose that a bid, pursuant to the advertisement, would be the one, and the only one, by which he could procure such contract. And he would further suppose that he would be bound by such bid With the public at large, this probably has been the case: it appears to have been so with the small contractors generally. But it has been far otherwise with a class of large contractors, who appear to be on terms of intimacy and confidence with some of the officers of the General Post Office, and whose affairs are intimately blended with the fiscal concerns of that Dev pariment. For example, in looking over the bids of the Fall of 1831, it will be found that several individuals who obtained contracts upon the great mail routes, or a great number of the small routes united, included in their bids, not only a proposition to carry the mail according to the advertisement, but with stipulations, that the bidder would bind himself to carry the mail in a different manner, at a different price. Of the favored con tractors, the bids to carry the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, are generally very lass so as to enable the Department to award them the contract, while their improved bid, in pursuance of which the contract is at last executed, is very high, so as to ensure to the contractor an enormous profit. The acceptance is marked on the Proposal Book, opposite the sum which was bid for carrying the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, and the rival bidders will see at once, on an in spection of this book, that they are underbid. But the contracts are executed according toon the Proposal Book laid open to the inspection of the public."

Of the general effect of this mode of distributing, at pleasure, the public money to favored contractors, the Report speaks thus:

" It were tedious to enumerate the cases n which this difference exists between the bid made pursuant to advertisement and accepted, and the contract executed. Your committee have caused to be prepared by their Secretary, and they exhibit herewith, table compiled from books and papers in the Department, from the Blue Book, from the letter of the Postmaster General of the 5d of March, 1834, in reply to a call of the Senate, and from his report of the 18th of April, 1832, which shows, in each individual case in the contracts of 183', the difference between the bid, as entered on the bid book. and the contract executed. It shows, also, the cases in which no difference exists The same paper shows in another column, oppo site the name of each contractor, what extra allowances have been made him over and above his contract as executed, from which it will be seen:

"1st. That the whole amount of the bids eccepted, pursuant to the advertisements in \$340,626 54 Ictober, 1831, was Amount of contracts as executed for same division (by the Blue

488 259 40 Making a difference of \$147,632 86

"And it will be seen that this whole difference, amounting to the enormous sum above shown, is made in favor of not more than ---- contractors, or companies of contractors, most of whom your committee will find it their duty to notice hereafter in Lis report, as the recipients of other pecuniary favors from the Department."

A single case out of many is qu t d to shew the anomalous character of the contracts and the unjustifiable waste

"in whatever manner this matter may have been considered by the Postmaster General, and whatever may have been his reasons for the presentation of a report in its tendency so certwin to mislead, whatever opinions or views un-known to your Committee actuated him; thu feature in his report, according to their deliberate judgment, connot be justified. It is, indeed, unnecessary to enter into a disquisition upon the subject it is a question referable to the faruqs of plain common sense and commo y. It is simply whether the obligations of truth extend or do not extend to the official papers of high public functionaries. If they do not, this paper may be justified; if they do, it is a breach of official duty.

"There is another eircumstance touching the above named report which ought not to be en-tirely overlooked. It was made out and preto Congress just before the camm ment of the Presidential canvass in 1832; and it was a paper, the tendency of which was to bear upon that election. It held out to the American People a selasive view of the prosperity of an important Department of the Government, and naturally induced a belief that it was wisely and economically administered; while, in truth, the public moneys were squandered without stint, and the Department was rapidly sinking

After contrasting the practice of the resent with former Administrations of the PostOffice, the Committee revert to he Postmaster-General's Address to the People of the United States at the close of the last Session of Congress, and rebuke some of its statements, &c.

The committee then proceed to reexamine in detail and at very great ength some of the cases of extra-allowance contracts which were more briefly notized in their report to Congress at the last session; and especially the cases of J. F. Robinson, J. and B. Bennett, W. Tillow, Reeside's con particular transaction, the Committee tracts from Hagerstown to M'Connellsburg, from Bedford to Washing ton, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, from Baltimore to Chambersburg, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Reeside & Slaymaker's extra 10,000 dollars per year, Reeside's contract from New York to Philadelphia, &c., The allowances to Mr. Reeside are most dwelt on by the committee, apparently because they are the largest, and he is the most extensive contractor. To this gentleman, in one form or other, of contract or allowance, the committee say there has been paid, within two years and a half (from 1st January, 1832, to 1st July, 1834) for carrying

the Mails between Philadelphia and New York, 884,372; or \$5,748 86 per year. The committee conclude this laborious examination of contracts with the following summary, shewing the aggregate of payments which they aver to have been unlawfully and unjustifiably made to a single contractor: "Passing over those cases in which a contract on an allowance was made contrary to law, but for which an equivalent service has been render-

ed, and taking only those in which the law did not warrant the allowance, and in which also no service whatever was rendered, or in which the allowance was much above the fair and just va-Ine of the services, and then taking the excess only of the allowance over and above that value, your committee find the following sums paid to James Recards, since the 1st April, without any warrant of law or justice-to wit: On the contract to carry the mail from Hagerstown to M'Connells-\$2 932 00 burg From Bedford to Washington 7,733 66

From Cumberland to Blair's Gap 12,559 dollars and 62 cents, less 1,500 dollars a year for two years

3,000 dollars, From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 9,559 52 excess of allowance over servi-8,000 dollars for two years and six months 20,000 00 Same route-carrying newspapers in most rapid line, half From Baltimore to Chambersburg From New York to Philadelphia. 8 750 00 3,987 50 Allowance for expediting from January 1, 1829, to December 31, 1831, 6,000 dollars-service paid for, not performed -Detention, waiting for distribution 18,000 00 of foreign mails -an unprecedent-ed allowance, and without sufficient evidence Carrying mail bogs from Philadel-phia to New York-a charge 4.550 00 wintly unprecedented or transporting the mail from Philadelphile to New York from ,550 00 the 1st January, 1832, to Bit Mrly, 1834, 2 years and 6 months, teeside has received \$4,37\$ doi-lars and 17 cents. flis original contract was 6,000 dollars a year for carrying a daily mail, but, in his improved bid, which was afterwards made the contract, he agreed for 19,000 dollars to run two daily mails, and a third mul for 1,500 dollars, making 20,500 dollars and furnish grards and earry all expresses. This allowshort of the sum actually paid in two years and six mouths on that

\$3.192.17

accepted by O. B. Brown, Chief C. 1, date the 29th day of April, 1834, and paraller the months after date, which draft was paid by its Department at maturity; so that, as the trans Department at maturity is so that, as the im-tion stood at the time the account of Recaid made out and presented to the committee was entitled to no credit arising from thist scion. If a credit were entered on the hos-the time the draft was negotiated, then, the draft was paid by the Department, should have been a charge of an equal as gainst Recaide, to bulance it. This was not gainst treastle, to unince it. This was not due and this sum atood as a credit to Resaide, as it helped to reduce a balance of \$54,360 at which, notwithstanding his large extra-lowances, stood against him on the books of th Department on the 1st of April, 1834. Ye committee called upon Obediah B. Rows at explain this transaction, and he stated that the deat on which Resaide raised this trait on which Recaide raised this money had a drait on which necessic raise into moses had not become due until some time in the month of No-vember, and that sisce that time there had been to settlement with the Bank, so that the credit could in the ordinary course of things, be so tered. A member of your Committee then, in the hearing of the witness, asked for the sument of the Cashier of the Western Bank Philadelphia, and the paper not being in the Committee room it was sent for, and the where was them inted onto it should be brought in. As ter a short time the witness retu that he had been mistaken; that the charge minst Mr. Reeside was omitted by mi wal also by mistake entered against R. C.Stuck ton, but that he had promptly corrected the en try on the books, and that it was now all right Your Committee directed the witness to brin in the books in which he had made the correc tion; he did so, and showed no. less that seve erasures and changes of entry which he has caused to be made in the books in the short tim that your Committee had respited him from en-amination. "he credit which is due to book amination. The erected to suit the emergen ties of the occasion, can be readily appres by the Senate.'

After reciting the testimony of C. K. GARDNER, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, in regard to this sum up the case as follows:

"Thus when these acceptances are made, d are c edited to the contractor as so much most paid by him to the use of the Department, the he, in fact, pays nothing, but merely leads he name as a drawer or endorser; the same sum is name as a drawer or endorser: the same up is charged to the Bank as so much deposited to the credit of the Department, and the draft is at lar inken up by a check, which is certified to be for transportation by the three officers who, seen-ing to the improved system of checks, ordinbursement, adopted by Mr. Barry, are required to certify every check which issues from the Department. But, by examining these debits, and eredits, and certificates for transportation, a accountant, however skillul, could ascertain the such expedients had been resorted to, or many raised in that manner. I hese certificates, upa whatever grounds they may be supported, an contrary to the plain fact of the case."

After adverting farther to the erssures in the books of the office, the conflicting testimony of witnesses, &c. all of which we are obliged by want of time to pass by for the present, the Report comes to the following conclusion, to which we give insertion at large, as no less due to the importance of the subject, than to the indefatigable labors of the intelligent Committee by whom it has been prepared:

"So numerous and so great are the abar which have grown up in this Department, that n form has become absolutely necessary; but in measures by which it is to be effected are by a means free from embarrassment. They are the more difficult, as many of the evils which require a remedy do not arise from defects in the enhing law, but from an habitual disregard of plan legal provisions. They may, however, be pri-cipally traced to the absolute and unchecked ower which a single individual holds over the resources and disbursements, and all the s aschinery of this Department.

The checks of various inferior officers upon each other are of no value, when all are guided and controlled in their acts by one dominant wi ....

"Within the comparatively short period of this five years this Department, nas arisen thus a feeble beginning until is not acquired a revenue equal to that of the Union itself at the thus of ganization; and its extensive and diversi operations, its patronage, its resources, and the power, must, by the mere force of elem-stances, go on increasing: indefinitely, with the increase of our country in population, business, and wealth. and wealth. "The annual Reports of the Postmaster Gen-eral are of hitle value at a restraint upon the Head of the Department, or as a means of coll-ing public attention to his official constants." These Reports may be true, yet the state r affairs which they indicate cannot be imderstood without that careful examination, which for a none will leel willing to give them, amidet he other arduous duties of legislations: or thus statements may be fulse, and yet few will be disposed to bestow on them the labor, boddle and mental, which would be necessary for the correction-and to encounter the historicand party radeor, and the reckless violence of party columny, which those must encounter als party rateor, and the rectars violance of part columny, which those must encounter she renture to explore the secret mysteries of great parronage and high power, and to expose their enormities to the public gaze, "From reflections on these and other cauce leading to the same result, your Committee in eline to the opinion, that there will be for he stances in the future history of our countly of full and searching investigation into the confish and management of the Post Office Department. They deem it, therefore, their duty, at this im-they deem it, therefore, their duty, at this im-to propose such measures of legislation as which in their opinion, the most effectually press the recurrence, in future, of abuses, similarly those which this investigation has discided. This, they conceive, can be best effected by a change in the organization of the Departments of its funds in different hands, and under the control of officers entirely independent i tak other.

From the Nat. Int. of Jan. 27. Report upon the Post Office.

In the Senate, yesterslay, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the General Post Office. (which, the read-Senate during the late recess of Congress) made a Report.

The reading of this Report occupied the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment, and was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

As it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible for us to publish the whole of this Report, (however desirable it would be to do so, ) we have availed ourselves of a casual opportunity to make such an abstract of the Report, in this and the following columns, as time allows, without limiting ourselves to that part only of it which has been read in the Senate.

The Report, notwithstanding its large volume, and the evidence which it carries on its face, and in its bulk, of great labor and perseverance, is not definitive, but rather a report of the progress of the committee, so far as they have gone.

The report, after stating the meeting of the committee in this city on the 19th of September last, and the accommodation of a room in the Post Office afforded to them, for their sittings, commences with a description of the confused state of the Books of of the confused state of the Books of the Post Office, which rendered it in-of law sud official duty " ments, in what respect is he worse off than the distinguished individuals like accuracy the true state of the whom I have mentioned? But I forwhom I have mentioned? But I for-bear on this point. I have no unkind feelings for General Jackson; I respect his character, and feel grateful for his public services. And, sir, should any man have told me-aye, should one have arisen from the dead, and foretold that he who had warned the people of the danger of appointing members of Congress to office, would yet appoint

of the public money in the practice accepting these improved bids.

"Take, for example, the route from Philadel phis to Pittsburg, which was first accepted daily at \$7,000, and which, by the modified contract at \$1,000, and which, by the moduled contract pursuant to the *improved bid*, is carried, as is alleged, twise daily to Pittsburg, at \$25,000, and extended to Wheeling, at \$27,000-one of the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg running at m increased speed. Now it can hardly be established as a mathematical proposition, that if a darly mail costs \$7,000, that a mail twice daily should, by exact proportion, cost 25,600 dollars think that any one who understands nor de we the nature and value of the service will be prepared to say that the one bears any taic or just proportion to the other. It were vain to urge as an apology for such excessive increased allow ance, that there is no means of arriving at the true proportion which the original bid, and the increased allowance, bear to the service render ad under each or to each other. If such pro portion ennot be arrived at, the law forbials the increased allowance. But in truth no law apof a hybrid race meither an original contract, which the law will recognize, not a legal extra al-lowance for increased services. It is about equi-distant between them, and sustained by neither."

In a few words the Report shews low this whole practice, and the allowances growing out of it. have been officially screened from the view of Congress and the People, until the Senate forced a revelation of the whole system:

"Your Committee have shown that the Postmaster General did not report the increased alwances, made in consequence of these improves bulk, as my part of the original contracts in a hich they were embodied-neither did he report them as extra allowances when called upon by reso-lution, of the Senate to report the amount of those allowances made for extra services since the 6th of April, 1829. They pass wholl without his notice in any of his reports to Con-gress, and seem in his judgment to be refers-ble to no class of cases whatever. Indeed, so one could but feel that they were wholly without legal warrant, and that they could, therefore, full er no kn wn legal head.

Nevertheless, immense sums of money have brough their means, been transferred from the Department to the pockets of individuals; and the American Congress and the American peo-ple have, until this investigation commenced been wholly ignorant of the existence of any such mode of appropriating or disposing of the public

The Report next proceeds to a further xamination of the manner of making these contarcts and extra allowances, with especial reference to the Report of the Posmaster General of the 18th April, 1832, which the Committee argue, from the fac's disclosed by this inves-

So that the whole sum paid to Recsile, which is founded on no law, and on no apparent justice \$110,194-85

route, by - - - - -

If the name of Mr. REESIDE makes thus prominent figure in this summary, it is because it does so in the Report, and not from any preference of ours. The private pecuniary trans-actions of the same citizen with the Postmaster General and with the Chief Postmaster General and with the Chief Clerk of the General Post Office are also brought into view in connection with the largeness of his extra allowances. So also are his loan to the Chief Clerk, (O. B. BROWN,) and said Brown's alleged partnership in the contracts of E. PORTER, upon which large extra-allowances have been made, &c. In relation to these passages of the Report, as it is impracticable for us to give the whole, we forbear making extracts which might only give a partial and imperfect view of them. Adverting again to the generally

confused manner in which the largest and most important accounts of the Post Office are kept, the Report presents the following curious instance, for which, to make room for it, we use a smaller type:

"In examining the account of Las. Recaide, your committee found to his credit the fullowing your committee round to his credit the following: "1833. April-50 Cash deposited in the Wes-tern Bank of Philadelphia, 20,000 dollars." "Your committee, while in Philadelphia, es-amined the backs of the North Western Bank,

and obtained a statement of its transactions with the Post Office Department, by which it appears that this sum was raised by Recaide on a draft drawn by bimself in favor of R. C. Stockton, and

"That Department, as at present arranged, is a dangerous anotaly in our system; and whomsoever its concerns are hereafter to b The accountability of its officers might alast be rendered effective, and these discretes limited, as far as is consistent with the official performance of the public service."

## TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE. Satu day, . In. 24. The Senate did not sit to day. Monday, Jun. 26.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post, Roads marin a Report, the reading of which was called for. The reading of the Report was commenced by Mr. Ewing and continued by Mr. Southard. A four o'clock, Mr. Clay moved that the Senate adjourn, stating that there was a considerable portion of this Re-port which had not been read, and that a counter Report would be presented. He excused himself for not making his promised motion that the Senate # into the consideration of Executive bits siness, which he had intended to make but for the interruption caused by the reading of this Report, which had put it out of his power., The Senste the adjourned.