

were designed to restore political friends previously removed, we should be glad to be informed, how the number of restorations came to be nearly three times as many as the whole number of removals, ever made.—*Boston Atlas.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Advocate, dated

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1834.

The Senate has been nearly all day discussing the Post Office Report. In the House, the Kentucky election has been the only subject of importance. I was not there when the vote was taken, but I hear that Mr. McKay's resolution, "To commit the report of the Committee on Elections, and the amendments thereto, to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to bring in a report, declaring the election in the 5th Congressional District to be void, from uncertainty and irregularity," was carried by a vote of 113 to 109. This is as near a full bill as the party dare yet make. Mr. Watmough endeavored to get up his bill for equalizing the pay of the navy, &c. but failed. I will give you a few more facts from the report, as it is impossible to say when you will get the report itself. It appears that Mr. Green, the Boston Postmaster, is the brother of the Mr. M. of the firm of True & Green, of the Boston Statesman, and that they have received near \$30,000 for stationary and for printing for your Post-office, and this too on the simple certificate of Mr. Postmaster Green, without any other voucher. Both in Mr. Barry's report, and in the Blue Book, the sum paid these gentlemen is a little over \$6000!!! You may recollect how often we have made the charge, that when Mr. Green was appointed, the bargain was, that he was to devote part of his salary to pay off the money which the "Statesman" was indebted to Mr. Henshaw, and this is the way it has been done. It seems the "spoils" were not quite so plenty in Boston as in your city. I was in error in stating that it was the real Isaac who had the contracts in New Hampshire. It is his brother of the firm of Barton & Hill, which firm are also the ostensible proprietors of the New Hampshire Patriot, though all the world knows that he is the real owner.

"ENDURING MEMORIAL."—The Savannah "Georgian" has come out with an idea which we doubt not, will please the Old Roman wonderfully, as it is all, every word of it taken from the Roman history. It is, that the President shall show his "enduring memorials" as well as talk about them. We give the editor's very words. He is speaking of some cotemporary, who had dared to laugh at the memorials, and says—

"If he had consulted a Historian instead of a Dramatist, he would have found that it was a constant custom for candidates for the Consulship, not only to allude to their wounds, but to show them to the people. A candidate was not allowed to wear a tunic, but was confined to a toga, or loose gown—hence a peculiar facility for such aids to oratory, and a frequent recurrence of their use. Moreover, Plutarch says, "When, therefore, Marcius (Coriolanus) shewed the wounds and the scars he had received in the many glorious battles he had fought for seventy years successively, the people were struck with reverence for his virtue, and agreed to choose him Consul."

And so we suppose the grand finale of the Washington drama will be, that on the last day of the session, the President will appear in the Senate Chamber, dressed in his Roman toga, not a Tunic, and in the presence of the assembled representations of the States and People, expose to public gaze his all—"enduring memorials," and Martin will declare it to be "glory enough" to have seen such "enduring memorials," and all the Tories will cry out Amen.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1834.

There has been a warm and interesting debate in the Senate to-day, on the printing of the reports of the Committee on the Post Office Department. The whole conduct of the department and the Government, in relation to the corruptions practiced by the heads of the post office and the mail contractors, were laid bare. Some singularly base bargains were presented. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, delivered a powerful speech, in which he showed with great force and beauty, the false and corrupt resorted to by the department, and from Gen. Jackson's own doctrine, he declared it must have been done by his consent, and he was responsible for it. It is doubtful, however, whether the General will be disposed to take the entire responsibility of the acts of his secretary in this instance. His agents in the post office, have placed him in a situation, which I am inclined to think he will not much relish. Mr. Southard made an able and eloquent speech; and in reply to the precedent which Mr. Forsyth introduced, that of Mr. Monroe at the head of the War Department, in 1814, borrowing money to meet the demands of the army at New Orleans, he delivered an eloquent and feeling eulogium on the purity and exalted patriotism of Mr. Monroe. He showed that there was no analogy between the cases, and admonished Mr. F. not to rest on such an argument, for it would not be relished at the White House. All will recollect that Gen. Jackson was so indignant as to write a beastly letter to Mr. Southard, in 1826 or '7, because the latter had mentioned the same fact at Fredericksburg, to a gentleman, and viewed it as highly contributing to the success of the day. It is now near nine o'clock, and the vote has not been taken on printing.

The House is yet sitting on the contested election. They refused to put the main question last night, after sustaining the previous question. It has been warmly discussed all day. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, both delivered able and energetic speeches in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Letcher. Mr. C. was particularly interesting. He looks sickly, but he speaks with such energy, candor, and lofty moral feeling, that he makes a very favorable impression. Mr. McKay, a collar man from North Carolina, moved to refer the matter back to the people, because he said the House could not tell which was entitled to the seat. This motion is yet under discussion.

Having determined upon the destruction of the honest democracy of the country, they are willing to resort to any means, and to use any instruments to effect their object; and more suitable instruments than Messrs. Ewing, Clayton, and the Bradleys, could not have been selected. None but a person regardless of principle and of veracity, degraded in the moral sense, below all respect for private character or public virtue, could have answered the purpose of the faction. Such an one they have found in Mr. Ewing; and such supporters have they found in aid of their principal, as Mr. Clayton and Mr. Knight, who must excite the blush of the smallest States in the Union, of which, one at least is known to.

Washington Globe, June 12.

"The destruction of the honest democracy of the country"!!! Was there ever such a silly declaration made, as that any party should attempt the "destruction of the honest democracy of the country" which, if it mean any thing, must mean that the parties charged with the attempt "to destroy the honest democracy of the country," intend the destruction of the whole people of the United States!

Is not such a charge ridiculous in the extreme? Is it not a palpable and open attack upon the liberty of speech in the Senate? and a gross and false declaration that the majority of the people can be corrupted? Is it not the very basis of civil liberty, that every act of "the Government" shall be inquired into? The paragraph we have quoted above is taken from a long and labored attack upon the majority of the Post Office Committee, who are thus accused of a determination "to destroy the honest democracy of the country"—and how are they making this alleged attempt? Why, forsooth, by exposing to the nation the greatest system of speculation and fraud ever exhibited.

But suppose, for the sake of the argument, what no honest man can believe, that Senators Ewing, Clayton, and Knight "are degraded in the moral sense below all respect for private character and public virtue," is that a reason, that they should be such arrant blockheads as to suppose they can "destroy the honest democracy of the country?"

Cannot "the honest democracy of the country" form some opinion for themselves—and must not the Senators who are charged with an intention "to destroy the honest democrats," know that such an attempt would be the very thing, of all others, best calculated to destroy themselves. Time will make all these things manifest, and we promise these vile calumniators of the Post Office Committee, and of every other person in the Union who will not enter into their system of corruption—we say, we promise them that they will find the "honest democracy of the country" (instead of fearing any ruin from the gentlemen named, or any others of the majority in the Senate) will delight to honor that glorious band of patriots, and will hurl the cabal that surrounds the President from the places they so signal y disgrace—and by this means rid the country of a set of gambling politicians, who daily resort to the lowest bilgewater slang, in the columns of the Washington Globe, vainly hoping to injure the reputation of men who are more and more exalted in character, from the very fact of their being obnoxious to so much censure from so vile and infamous a press.

New York Advocate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A newspaper, brought by the Orbit, Captain Moncrieff, from Jamaica, contains some additional particulars of this dreadful calamity.

PARO, 22d Feb. 1834.—I have to inform you that the town of Santiago, adjoining the parish of Sibundoi, situated to the east, and at the distance of 12 or 14 leagues, was built over a hidden volcano, which burst on the 20th ult, at 7 o'clock in the morning. The earth shook so violently, and that that alone ruined the ancient Rio Bamba, which may afford you some means of drawing a comparison. A run of land about three leagues long and two broad, sunk, with the forest which covered it; and its superficies presents now the aspect of a savanna, covered with stones and sand. Although the trees which covered the spot were as old as the world, there has not a root of them remained, nor even a leaf to indicate the place where they stood.

During 24 hours that the earth shook without ceasing for one instant, the town and environs were rendered a heap of ruins; the cottages of the peasants were swallowed up by the earth which yawned at every point, and the churches of Santiago and Sabundoi were ruined, and also my house, under the ruins of which I was buried. But, as if by a miracle I escaped from my sepulchre; for the same convulsion which swallowed up my house, threw it up afterwards upon the superficies of the earth, and I then managed to get out, although I was dreadfully crippled. The waves which the earth formed, rolled, in every sense of the word, similar to those of the sea, and to as great a height as happens when the ocean is enraged by a tempest. Eighty persons were swallowed up by them, with all their live stock; and the only ones that could escape were those of us who were able to run a hill, which, although it shook as well as the rest, did not sink, neither did the waving of the earth affect it.

PEDRO LEON Y LOPEZ.

The following paragraph is an extract of a letter from the New York Journal of Commerce, dated at Rome—

BASIL HALL GOUGED.

"Several young English and American artists being occupied in copying at the same gallery, were wont to beguile the time with conversations on the merits and manners of their respective countries; and the war of words, though never carried beyond the bounds of good feeling, was, nevertheless, occasionally quite high. The other day (it is said,) one of the former adduced, as an evidence of the native vulgarity of Americans, the custom of gouging; a custom certainly too barbarous to be practised by civilized communities. His opponents, of course, denied the existence of any such practice; and received, as a reply, a reference to Captain Hall's sage observations on the subject. The American then remarked, that Basil's authority was indeed excellent, as he had himself experienced something like the operation when put on shore on the banks of the Mississippi, by the captain of a steamboat, for certain rude and vulgar conduct. After this remark, a gentleman who had been present during the whole conversation, apparently intent upon the pictures, suddenly left the room, and it is since discovered that this was no other than the censured Captain, who wisely deeming the reflections cast upon him the natural consequences of his conduct, has quietly swallowed the affront, though somewhat aggravated by the publicity of the remarks, and by the cavalier way in which his book was spoken of by all parties."

Business on the Canal.—The Albany Argus daily gives a return of the business transacted on the Canal—the tolls received—the number of boats registered—and the excess of business transacted this year over the last. The object is very apparent. It is to persuade the farmers that no distress exists in the country; that there is no pressure for money; that business is as brisk as usual. It is very difficult to make a man believe that he is well off, when he has not a dollar in his pocket; or to persuade the merchant that he is doing a most flourishing business, when his warehouses and counters are full, and few purchasers make their appearance. We are willing to leave such speculations, such attempts to deceive, to work their own defeat. The produce on the borders of the Canal must come down to this city; hence, the tolls received and the boats employed.—Very little of consequence goes up the Canal; and wool, the staple produce, lumber, and other articles, are without purchasers, or if purchased at all, fetch but half price. Business in this city is very dull, and prospects more gloomy. The worse, we fear, is yet to come. It is difficult to destroy the immense prosperity of a country at a single blow; but the country gradually sinks under it, like patient in a consumption.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

Died, at Pueblo, Mexico, on the 25th April, 1834, in the 53d year of his age, JAMES ALLEN, Esq. Member of Congress for the ports of Vera Cruz and Alameda.