thed in presuming any miscandid to bremake. on that it appears to have been so fairly con

The committee subjein 10 this report the aubstance of all the restimony which appeared to them in any degree material to alle enpairy, also sundry communications made in writing, and beg leave to offer the following

resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the General-Post-Difice Department be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred

[Accompanying this report is an abstract the evidence given before the committee, and some written statements made in answer to its queries. These documents are too long for publication.

From the Delaware Gazette.

After Dr. E. stice left the War Department Mr. Monroe, (the man who wishes to be t're aident of the United States if the people wil let him,) became acting Secretary. On the a3d of December, 1813, Mr. Montoe wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Military Committee, of which the foll- ving are extracts :

THE PROJECT.

Speaking of the Army he said—
"If the conquest of Canada should prove easy, a part of this force might be directed again.t Hatifax: but for that purpose, a force should be especially provided, to consist of not less than force men."

AGAIN. AGAIN.

"Before this time next year (Dec. 23, 1814) the HONOR and INTERESTS of the U. States REQUIRE that the British forces be driven into Quebec and Halifax, and taken

** The British must, at all events, be excluded from every foot of territory beyond the seach of their cannon." AGAIN.

"this may be done, if timely and suitable measures are ad pied for the purpose, and they be executed with vigor and skill."

AGAIN

"If a strong army is led to the field early in the training property."

the spring, the British power on this continent must sink before it; and when once broke

AGAIN. " The re-conquest of Canada, will become, In the opinion of all enlightened men, and of the whole British nation, a chim-rical at-

[From the above we may guess what a wisc man and great statesman we are likely to have for our next President.]

From the Ohio Federalist, GENERAL WASHINGTON.

As our democrats have found it recessary to abandon their own, and adopt Federal doc trines, it is quite natural for them to affect trines, it is quite natural for them to affect a great veneration for the memory of Washington. In this they only follow the example of their great id I Jefferson, who, while Washington was alive, hired Callender to calumniate him, and when he was dead, sought permission to prostrate himself upon his grave, and bedow it with tears. It is well known that Washington was the author and supporter of all the leading measures of the federalists; it is well known that he reprobated the minitions and conduct of the democrate; but it ppinions and conduct of the democrais; but is not so well known, in what manner, an to what extent his character was assailed b the democracy of ninety-six and ninety-sever It is proper that this should be known. It wil obtained power; and when contrasted with the zeal now manifested by democrats, to erec to his memory some monument of public gra titude, it will furnish conclusive evidence of the profligacy of democracy in every period of its existence.

Early in the year 179- a pamphlet was pub

lished by Benjamin Franklin Bache, the Editor of the Aurera, entitled Remarks occasioned by the late conduct of Mr. Washington, as President of the United States This part phlet was paironized and circulated by the de-mocrats, as containing the sentiments of the party at that time. The subjoined extracts from it are republished, that our readers may see the opinions which Menroe and Madison and Giles and Gallatin, Ben. Austin and Jofferson were not ashamed to countenance— When the reader, at perusing these false and shameless calumnies, shall feel his indignation proused. I beg him to recellect that this wa one of the means by which democracy established itself in the country. Then Washing ton must be degraded, that Jefferson might rule, now Washington is to be venerated, that your Tompkins & Grawfords, and Clays, and hav each build up their prese Monroes may each build up their precensions to rule by associating themselves with a reverence for his name. Such is always the true character of democracy. Whenever you closely crutinize its conduct, you will find its motive to be the aggrandizement of itself, through so ne favourite demagogue. Whenever it deas in center of the coll and chief as in center to the coll and chief as in center to the coll and chief as in center of the favourite demagogue. Whether it deas in censure or appliuse, the end and object are always the same. Self is at the bottom of every thing; and to serve this self, honor, truth, justice, friends and country, are unhesitatingly accrificed. No doubt our democrats, will now reprobate this pamphlet. Yet mark even in this the consistency of their conduct. They detest the incendiary; but have no scruples to avail themselves of the plunder which this vi lainny afforded them an opportunity to make They have used the ladder and ale now will ling to kick it from under them. They enjoy the results, and not only disavow the means but reprodute both the means and the agent and while they do this, in regard to Washing-ton, they continue to calumniate both his compatriots and his disciples.

Extract from the preface.

"Although the design of these remarks is to prove the want of claim in Mr. Washington eithe. from the training cannot not be a confidence of his country, the friends of this gentleman will be disappointed if they hope to discover any thing in the language of them inconsistent with propriety.—

They will have a more difficult task in defend-Iney will have a more direcult task in defend-ing their patron therefore, than they are pro-bably prepared to meet namely, to answer trith and a gument, conveyed with candor ent'le one side and with firmness on the o-

Extracts from the body of the work. "Tall and imposing in his person, silent and reserved in his manners, o gulent in his fortune, and attacked by a high post to a successful cause; Mr. Washington obtained tha ceasful cause: Mr. Waining: on obtained cha racter upon trust. He found indéed no rival to his reputation in his own particular army; for he has condemned his own army to such complete inaction, or had allowed so little op-portunity to those who commanded under him to become signalized (unless by misfortunes occasioned chiefly by his own bad arrange frients f) that he had become the sole remark-able person in it. What was in truth owing in his own army to the force of things, was decreed the result of personal merit in the only apparent

ellerthe action in the who may this held great by the favored an hyperblests has long how-ever, as every one was manifolds, about the politics of America, it was not worth dividing

the public opinion about a man.
But as Mr. Washington has at longth become treacherous even to his own fame, what was leat to him as abarm. less general, must be withdrawn from him as a dangerous politician. But as we shall have further opportunities of speaking of the character of this gen tleman we shall not further detail it in this place. Suffice it to say here that Mr. Washington may thank himself for the discussion of the present times. Whoever forms one party, necessarily forms two, for he forms an antagonist party; and parties always end in the scrutiny of character. He will fall therefore as a principal because he has chosen to be a partyman. "The cloud with which the George

of America has covered himself, has been large enough to hide his own want of merit and that of others whom he has placed in office. But when it drops, all will be exposed together. A country which has fought above seven years to expel a king cannot be persuaded to receive one by surprise. The first republic formed upon representative principles, will not restore the system of monarchy and hereditary government in America in favour of a counterfeit character. It will not see Europe abtogating its monarchies and aristocracies, one after another, and then lap up the offals as the dog turns to his vomit America is indotent, but not base: she may be deceived, but cannot widingly be a deceiver, and as the weight of property, of numbers, and even of knowledge, is on the side of American democracy, victory belongs to it, whenever it seems of consequence to seek

"We avow freely that our chief object here is to destroy undue impressions in fav ar of Mr. Wachington -it is not requisite therefore for us to applaud his meri's; for he has already deceived for them the more than due praise. We seek to moderate the excessive estimate m de of them, down to the real stand and of truth; and at the same time to unveil some of his deliciencies & faults. -Vir. Washington indeed neither as a soldier, a policiciam nor a private man has deceived able persons, who have had the means of forming a judgment of him; but it has happened that few of these have felt sufficient motive for abating from his reputation. The good conceived the number of honest mer inscribed on the roll of tame too tew to wish to strike from it one who had the semblance of being of this description; and who for a ion; time had taken so fortunate a direction and had been so well rewarded, that it was hoped that he would not abandon his course. Amiable men wished not to disturb the satisfaction of any from whatever cause proceeding, as long as the public did not suffer. The indolent lastly were little disposed to contest an opinion so powerfully supported. At present the painful moment for the man of sensibility is arrived, when these considera tions have ceased and when an injury of the highest form done to the public on the part of Mr. Washington, renders it incumbent to recal the generous loan of public attachment from one, who has been averse to pay it even the slender interest of neutrality. When we strip from him however the borrowed plumage which he has so long worn with an apparent innocence; it is sole ly because he has cho-en to associate himself with birds of plunder and of prey; and lest the deceitful enterior which he had been permitted to assume should allure others within the reach of his less merciful companions."

"It would take time to run the parallel, but if we speak of commanders the French in the present war, have displayed an host, by the side of whom general Washington would scarcely be discoverable. He would be like a puny shrub in the midst of a stupendous fo rest: he would be noticed singly from his insignificance. Had various other American generals commanded in his room, the british army to which he was opposed would probably much ear tier have been repulsed or captured the Americans would have been more celebrated in arms, in common with other revolutionists; and have received a peace as the result of their success and not of the fatigue and exhaustion of their enemy."

"The small microscopic exploits of Trenton & Princeton (which succeeded one another) were like the efforts of despair; and the acts of partizan rather than of a great commander in chief."

"Ir we ask after the political measures of general Washington, where shall we seek them? Are they to be seen in his encourage ment of the exter of Cincinnati, so much against principle and consistency; in his statel, journeyings through the American continent in search of personal incense; in his ostentations professions of piety, suited to attach narry in the middle and eastern Stricks, in parry in the middle sand eastern States; in funding at an high interest depreciated public debt, which had passed into third hands, (with out making due search after those who had suffered by its fall) in his consenting in a manner to render this debt perperual as a tie in behalf of those in power; in favouring job-bers in lands; in countenancing factions; in putting the militia into pompous movement, to crush petts insurrection agains; an exclustax (odinas both by nature and name to all of English brigin;) in his submission on the other hand to English intrigues, designed to in-

slaw removal of the restricted given by the Board of for the good of the proble of it. Deople for this manufacture (or mischleving to both courties) in a well known, that the Whisley in population of the little extraction to the manufacture of the little extraction of th shap removal of the rostecles given by the Spaniards on the Mississippr; in an acquies cence (at mischlevous to both contricts) in the system of maritan oppression of the British ministry; in the neglect of the overtures made by foreign countries for combining against this practice during way in permitting the British, so impress American sullors; and lastly, in fabricating a treaty destined to have military and diplomatic effects, under the namoda treaty of amity, commerce and navigation; by which he disgraced the American charafter in politics, which he had failed to Illustrate in war, and made national interests subserving to his little passions. To learn the dimensions of this gentleman's mind, as also his idea of of this gentleman's mind, as also his idea of "aclema chajurer" wisdom in his counsellors, and likewise his want of frankness and generoiry in his personal commerce with his and likewise his want commerce with his friends; it is proper to read Mr. Randolph's narrative upon the sunject of the above many with Grest-Britain; a treaty calculated to embroil America at home and abreas, without its gaining one true friend or one honourable and

permanent advantage."

"For transaftions which are passed, accounts are more than settled between the public and Mr. Washington A. Virginia planr by no means the most eminent, a militia-ficer ignorant of war bo h in theory and used practice, and a policeian certainly not ch the first magnitude; such was the outset of this gentleman in the American revolution.—He was therefore paid in advance, when he was suddenly in die commander in cidef; a post which though filled only in the manner related he retained for an ut eight years.—Examility of force, may a men betight years. related he retained for about eight years. Equally ineffected, and somewhat more machines was as politician, Te has enjoyed the profidency of the U. States for eight order years. All this with other occali nallowers of respect, and with a superchood time of Tame, and the prompt teimbursement of his expenses. I certainly an ample return for none or out considerable. a cause which was hown, as well as the humanity and his country. The charge c ografitude hisherto then rests not with the adults, but with Mr. Wa hington; if rhe his motives what they may seld in under the mark of merit has any man atten fied greater mis

liefs"
" hat a dist then in the balance of worlds
" hat a dist then in the balance of worlds or that a diff then in the balance of worlds.

Is Mr. Washing one and how criminal to be deterred from an act of duty by a false condour either to him or his auterents! Willingly to permit exist as a good little short or con-If to permit colliss a goal little shot of col-mitting (1) and to columniate him who detects evil, is a still more an vertep towards partici-pation in it. The United States however mult not be content with southing evil in all its shapes: Eath interest and day require enforts in taxour of p fine good, proportioned to the amplitude of their prospects. Ever, thing ampires e or their (rospects Leer, thing threfore demands the estimation of the Wastingstonian credit, the passport of so mill theat or had measures. We must be longer to decived by masks; and stimulated ment or dissembling crime near equally navel base to the touch of tenth?

"The insensibility of Mr. Washington's temper must deprive him of the effects of all those who see through him in private life. His specials show of a increatedness which process snew of a districtioness which is covered of the form with his want of levation of mind and of the erstanding, and the case with which he pennis cer amother orders to govern him, must on the other can render him dangerous in public affairs. till he i properly detected. His lake public and private on duct however, having now be-pen to betray him, the applause which he ea for will agreet him in his very life time and France gave min the e in defiance of Fing He must live then Toreaties dieply mortified happy for how would it be, it he coold also feel ashame is for as an English moralist re-

should be him off apply it to no use it will learn that taises characters must so nor or iater come to an end; and that since the possibility of deception as to men is so goest, private persons must rever be suffered to we all an instant against the public interest, but every person must judge of public affairs by public considerations."

From the Albany Advertiser.

The amount of the expenditure of the government of the United States, from its commencement under the federal constitution, up to the end of Septem ber, 1512, is stated at something more than one hundred and eight milnons of dollars. During the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams, which lasted twelve years, the sum ex pended was a little less than thirty seven inillions-leaving for the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency, and thethree years and a haif of Mr. Madison's first period, more than seventy one millions. As economy was the countersign of Mr Jefferson and his supporters, at the time they came into power, it would at first blush appear a little extraordinary. that under the garb of frugality; they have expended almost double the sum during the period mentioned, than the two first presidents did during the time they were in office. The figures will shew the result.

Expended in eleven years and a half, under the democratic administradolls: 71,000,000 tion. Expended during the twelve

years of the federal ad. ministration. 37,000,000

dolls. 34.000.000 We have left out the odd numbers in this computation, for the sake of simplifying it. It will also be observed, that the time included, takes but only three months and twelve days of the war. The war was declared on the 18th of June, 1812, and the treasury report extends only to the 30th of Sep tember of the same year. We have no recollection of having ever seen any satisfactory account, of this enormous incredee of the public expenses 'We had no war to call for it-a large part of the navy was sold, very shortly af. ter Mr. Jefferson's accession—the whole sum laid out in the fortification of ports

sum of money. The military expenses in the years 1794 and 1796, which was the Whiskey period, amounted to near ly three millions. The difficulties with France in the time of Mr. Adams, which produced a kind of naval war with that nation, encreased the expenses of that period greatly. The military expenses of 1795, and 1800, amounted to ingra than six millions. Out of less than 17 millions which was the amount of military expenditure in the time of General Washington and Mr. Adams, nine millions are chargeable to the Whiskey periol, and the war with France. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison had no such extraordinary call for military expenses, and yet, they contrived ways and means to dispose of nearly 22 millions for military purposes.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. A handsome business .- Let me see. The present session of congress commenced on the 4th of December, and the first congressional salary year ended on the ad of last month; at which time, according to the liperal construction of the attorney general, each member became entitled to receive his 1500 dollars; that is to sav, 17 delears a day, yes 17 dollars a day. 'Tis so upon my word; and this too in addition to nis 6 dollars for every 20 miles each way, for his travelling expenses .-Members of Congress can afford to travel in style; twelve dollars for every 20 miles. But to proceed in our calculation, as the session will continue till at least the last of April, ortheginning of May, making probably 50 days after the 4th of March, it is now proposed to allow each member (whether he comes again or not) to receive on account his second year's salary, an advance of seven do lars a day, for these additional 50 days; which will make 350 dollars more; so that the memhers of congress, for the present session, will each receive

1 year's salary \$1500 50 days allowance at \$7 550 Average allowance for travel 250

Two thousand one hundred dolrals, for a session of less than five months! And who will say that this is not, as times go, and, when government are unable to pay their debts, a handsome business.

Republican economy, or help yoursches .- The salary bill has been construed by the Attorney General to mean, that a member of congress sentitled to the sum of \$1500 a year, commencing on the 4th of March annuativ, in addition to six unitars for every twenty miles he traveis 'n coming and returning. Now. as the session does not average more than four months, it will be seen, the salary which congress, a republican congress, have thus modestly voted themselves, is at the rate of 4500 dollars a year; besides their llowance for travel, which will average from two and three hundred dollars more. The salary of the speaker being double, is at the rate f \$9000 a year. Handsome pickings for Mr. Speaker Clay! & with his \$3000 out fit, and \$9000 fromefit, is, at least, some little compensation for his services in involving his country in war, to increase the patronage of the government.

" It is a poor rule that won't work both ways," says the proverb.—When the federalists laid the first land tax, the leading republicans not only voted for it in Congress, but warmly advocated it in debate; nay Mr. Madison was chairman of the committee who reported the bill. -But when the taxes became unpopufar and the people complained of it as both unnecessary and oppressive, the democratic papers represented it as the exclusive act of the federalists and said they had bused their trust and were unworthy of public confidence. In vain they were answered that the leading republicans with Mr. Madison at their head, voted for it, and that therefore, they were equally responsible with the federalists for the measure. The reply which sounded through all the democratic papers in the union, as if they had received their instructions from some master spirit, was that as the federalists were the majority, and could have prevented it but did not, and therefore they were alone answerable for its having been laid. In li're manner, the bill establishing the enormous salary of members of congress should be now considered. Some few federalists voted for it, but the democrats are the majority in both branches of Conthe hand to English mir goes, deagned to me and harbours, subsequently to the acvolve-the U Size is in various crue wats; in
his posillanimous neglect of proper negatives cession of Mr. Jefferson, amounted to
for enforcing the execution of the treaty of less than three millions. How could from passing, they therefore, and take their wives with
peace with England, made in 1782-3 min his all this immense sum have been dis-

And they let ou the oil

Out honourable coogressmet, honourable the sergants of the pe ple, have recently determined to ers, and to take out at the Tale about 12 doflars per day for the services! There is repullicant and economy for you! One halfe good people of these U. States at glad to labour at the rate of twelf or afteen dollars per month. The are the master's but their henoniservants in congresamust have be by the day, than their masters a make in twenty days. How has vellously comfortable it is, so best of the sovereign people; and served by such honourable his priced servants ! Huzza fortconce and republicanism !

A bill has passed the House Representatives of the U. State establishing the compensation members (reages is too ungented term for congressmen) at fifteen had dred dollars per annum. The prisent congress met on the first Hoday in December: they will probably the last of a congress to the first of a congress to the first Hoday in December: bry adjourn about the last of April I'ne months of December, Jam ary, February, March and April contain one hundred and fifty tr days. Their worships will meet a gain on the first Monday of Decem ber, and must adjourn on the thir of March: making say ninety-for days. For two years they will k in session eight months : two ban dred and fifty days, at twelveday lars per day, is three thousanded lars. This is the sum at which the weiges, pshaw? I beg their honori pardon, the compensation of the menpers is to be established, in order that the servants of the people should live like gentlemen, ad a komminy." The arguments, I correct myself,

the speeches in favour of the bill shew very clearly the sovereign c.s. tempt with which these horourable servants look upon their masters the people. "Young gentlemen," says one, "who were educated in a manner to fit them for seats in the house, and had not wealthy forture, could not come to Congress and live upon the picture hitherto allowed without degrading themselves. At home they had, in all probability lived in the first circles of socials. Here, with that narrow provides they would be put beneath that smation, grow impatient of their plate, and abandon it." Six dollars | 4 day a pittance upon which a miz cannot live in the "first circles q society." So, so, there is no more to be said about liberty and equality. Our republican congressmen must move in the "first circles of society," and the poor devils who appoint them are to grub on in the mat diele, and pay twenty cents per gal-ton tax upon their whiskey, the their servants may receive twelve dollars per day, to enable them to drink wine in the first vircles of se

"My only objection." 4 200 ther, "is, that the bill does not raise the compensation to twenty five hundred dollars per year, toilduce men of property and wealth to come and bring their wives and children with them; for it must have a demoralizing influence to have men separated from their wives, living here in distriction and festivity!" Dissipation and festivity ty! Men receiving a poor pittates living in dissipation and festivity! Six dollars per day is a narrow por vision, which will not enable the member to "live in the first circle of society!" Nevertheless it leads to the society of society!" nishes the means of dissipation and festivity! They have something wherewith they can visit the festive board and the brothel. Truly the is giving our congressmen a respecthan themselves whether it is is or not?

A third liked the mode of and ment prescribed by the bill, for was worthy of the dignity of the tlemen. It was beneath the dignity ty of gentlemen to receive was by the day. Oh! a day laboures what a low filthy creature in the climation of a congressmal Batt yearly salary of fifteen hundred dot lars, sweated out of the labour f the labouring class of the common ty, is quite "worthy of the digits of gentlemen." It will enable of congressmen to "live in the first circles of society." And if one their sand dollars. sand dollars more were added, why

when it is necessary to boll the morals and dishity athis affair.

AXES! TAXES! TAXES! Volets of land, in this state. now advertised by Madison's hazs (who take a certain prothe trophies of the late "glorious and which they say must be like Jefferson's gun-boats, to highest bidder, to pay its exper. Thus honest farmers of roont, you must see your lands for half, or perhaps one fourth their real value, to pamper the ucfasct of men, who,

Werry of peace and hot for war, near to mount their crazy car, figure the nation into deby and far salary to get :" If it salary to get ;"-

feast the cravings of a swarm of fatarved collectors—to line the res of a host of faithful abettors. o continually revolve, like so sy satellites around the great grat of democracy; to pay for seeing Canada—to defray the pense of half a dozen commissiers to Ghent to procure a new my of peace with the loss of half eprivileges which the old one se red to us—to support " Madison da retinue of favourites, of the ne school, in luxury, balls and ces. Remember when you see ur lands bid off, that they go to port such men, in such 'glorious' eds as these. [Vt. Mirror.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

INNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18. Federal Republican Tickets. LECTORS OF THE SENATE. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart. FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S. . Dr. William Marshall, Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK Major John Graham, Roger B. Taney.

Being desirous of giving our reaers as early as possible the law of engress for the establishment of a ational Bank, we have excluded seral articles which were in type. ___

he Democrats friends to universal

suffrage. have often been told at then what proof have we of it; lirginia is democratic, and yet in de scratic Virginia no body is allowed rote but freeholders. Now, as Vir his is democratic, and democrats are rallowing poor people to vote, surea proposition to alter the laws of at state would be most gladly ac-ried to. The "proof of the pudding in the eating." A proposition was ade during the last session of the ge-eral assembly of Virginia, to call a envention for the purpose of altering he constitution. Yes-and the demo mic legislature rejected it. This is see of many proofs which might beadxed that democrats, when they have their power, wi un, or any man but a landholder, to ste. To be sure, when they cannot tip it, then they boast amazingly of ter love of universal suffrage.

On Smdar, the thirty-first of March, 1886, sparted this life near Frederickshurg. Virgiza, in the seventy-second year of his age, is Venerable FRANCIS ASBURY. Bishop if the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of him any be said, "a great Man has fallen in sted," having labored in his Lord's Vinested, "having labored in his Lord's Vinested, and the cast of such a Labourer, he Church of Christ in general, & particularly has portion of it overs which he was more immediately called to preside, has sustained a leas, which must be deeply felt and long deplored. His trabating zeal for the salvation of soulis discod him, alshough in great pain from body wishness, to travel and preach the everying to pell until the lamp of life trembled at he feels pocket; and when unable to speak a fire out fortable as surances of his holy triests obtain his till howers, and his willingness and reading the meet his God and enjoadim forever.—If M affections of this summergus flock, and he propers of thousands could have preserved him, he still had lived to go in and out before her, as he has done for nearly half a centural to the joy and deligat of their hearts—fee have ever squalled, note have surpassed has his tolk and labors to spread the religious of Chies, and saye souls. A more particular account, it is expected; will be give a delife, labors; and usefulness of this sprintless delived to york and live.

Lought in the garner of the aky.

Be lives with God, no more to discontinuations. That not considered the saye is a surpassed to the surpassed to the saye with God, no more to discontinuations.

A Charleston paper of the 29t tiniarms, that not one drop to Tan has fallen there for eight weeks We could have spared them, a hand an shower at least once a wee With great convenience .- America