

From the Nat. Intelligencer.
THE POST OFFICE.

The rapid growth of the U. States in population, wealth and power, is truly astonishing; it is something new in the history of the world, and proves more conclusively than ten thousand volumes could do, the value of freedom, the blessings and importance of a Republican Government founded on the will of the sovereign people.

Men who have lived thirty or forty years in the United States can scarcely believe that the changes in every thing in which the country is concerned have been so great; actors themselves in the important scenes which are daily exhibited, they cannot be fully sensible of the numerous changes which have taken place without recurring to times that are past, and contrasting them with the present.

The Post Office Department itself is one well calculated to excite our wonder. Its progress has been silent, almost imperceptible, and seldom mentioned; yet that progress has been so rapid as almost to stagger belief, and did we not know its history to be true, it might pass and be received as a romantic tale, having no foundation but in the regions of fancy, in the wonderings of imagination.

Thirty-six years ago (1796) there were only seventy-five Post Offices in the whole of the United States; their number now (1836) exceeds six thousand five hundred; the extent of the post roads was then less than two thousand miles, they now exceed ninety thousand. The total amount of postage did not exceed thirty eight thousand dollars. The transportation of the mails then cost about twenty two thousand dollars, annually, they now cost nearly eight hundred thousand dollars; and the compensation to Postmasters has increased from eight thousand to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

Ever since the year 1800, when Thomas Jefferson was elected President, the increase of Post Offices and Mail routes has been very great, there were then less than one thousand post offices, only about twenty thousand miles of post roads, and the total amount of postage was nearly a million of dollars less than it is now. But since the close of the war in 1815, the post offices have been more than doubled, and so has the extent of post roads.

The net revenue arising from the post office establishment necessarily decreases as the number of post offices, and the extent of post roads increase, because at those new offices, the postmasters get nearly all the revenue arising from postages of letters, and in many cases the new mail routes, although a public convenience, become a dead loss to the establishment. The net revenue during the late war was greater than at any other period, as the postages were then higher; and the number of post offices, and the extent of mail routes, were one half less. But so far as regards the public revenue, the establishment will do well if it does not bring the treasury in debt—for the amount of postages saved to the Government in all its branches would amount to a large sum annually, and the transmission of all letters to & from members of Congress & of all newspapers from printer to printer free, also decreases the amount of net revenue very considerably—and newspapers are all carried at a very low rate of postage; even those that go from Maine to Georgia, or from Washington City to New Orleans, pay only one cent and a half.

The following are the Rates of Postage, established by an act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1825.

For a single letter composed of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles 6 cents.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 80, 10
Over 80, and not exceeding 150, 12 1/2
Over 150, and not exceeding 400, 18 1/2
Over 400, 25

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates; those of three pieces of paper, triple those rates. Letters composed of more than three pieces of paper charged with but triple postage unless they weigh together one ounce avoirdupois, in which case they are charged four postages, and that rate for every ounce according to their weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE
For each newspaper not carried over 100 miles 1 cent.
Over 100 miles, 12 1/2
But it is only one cent if carried to any office within the State in which it is printed.

PAMPHLET POSTAGE.
Pamphlets published periodically not exceeding 100 miles, per sheet, 11-12 cent
Over 100 miles, do, 21-2
Pamphlets not published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles, 4
Over 100 miles, 6

The Postage of all letters intended to go to any foreign country must be paid as far as New York or the Sea-port from whence they are to go. But letters to Upper or Lower Canada can be forwarded through the United States Agents at Kingston and Montreal, whether the postages are paid or not.

Persons sending letters by mail cannot be too particular in directing them properly, designating after the person's name for whom the letter is intended the name

of the town, the county and the state where it is to go—and this should be written in a plain and bold hand, and in something like the following form:

Mr. James Dogwood,
Lowndesville,
Carroll county,
Kentucky.

It is necessary that the name of the State and County should generally be mentioned, as there are so many places of the same name in the United States, and often places of the same name in the same state. There are, for instance, 20 Washingtons, three of them in Pennsylvania; 16 Jeffersons, and 23 Jacksons, Jacksonvilles or Jacksonburghs, 3 of them in Ohio, 14 Springfields, 3 of them also in Ohio; and it is therefore, not at all surprising, that letters should often be sent to a wrong office.

This is a serious and growing evil. There should be few towns of the same name in one State, and where this is the case now an alteration should take place immediately.

And all the Teachers of the schools ought to be as particular as some few are, in learning their pupils how to direct letters properly; it is one of those lessons which is easily learned, and will be found useful through life; yet it is one of those which all are supposed to acquire without learning.

Hagerstown Nov. 16.

LIVERPOOL, (Eng.) Oct 10.

TRADE IN DEAD BODIES. On Tuesday last a singular and disgusting discovery was made in this town. On the preceding afternoon three casks were shipped on board the *Latona*, one of the smacks that trade between this port and Leith. They were described, in the shipping note, as containing bitter salts. As they arrived at the vessel late in the day, the casks were merely put into the hold, the men intending to stow them away, as it is called, early on the next morning. Accordingly, the next morning the crew proceeded with their work; but the stench which arose from the casks was so intolerable, that they speedily desisted and resolved to await the arrival of the captain before they stowed the casks away. When the captain arrived, he was informed of the circumstance, and his own olfactory nerves soon convinced him of the nuisance which had been shipped on board his vessel. He went into the hold, resolved to examine the casks minutely. From a hole in one of them he drew forth a whip of straw, which had been put into it, and thrusting his hand into the cask, was astonished to find that it touched, not a chemical preparation, but a fleshy substance. No doubt now remained of the contents of the casks.

On opening one, it was found to contain a number of dead bodies of men, women and children, all dry-salted, in order to preserve them from putrefaction. The two remaining casks were, on examination, found to contain dead bodies, also, preserved in a similar manner, and making, with those which were in the first cask, not less than eleven. Information of the disgusting discovery having been sent to the police, Boughey, an active officer, soon discovered the casket in whose cart the casks had been conveyed to the vessel. The cartster stated, that on Monday afternoon, a man hired him at the stand at the Dry Dock, and that he loaded his cart with the casks from a cellar under the school room of the Rev. James Macgowan, in Hope st. The officer immediately proceeded to the school-room, the door of the cellar underneath, which he found locked. Boughey then burst open the door, and entered the place. On examining the cellar, three casks, completely filled with dead bodies, were found. A number of empty casks were also found, and two others full of rough salt. Three canvas dresses hung against the wall, and every thing denoted the place was the nightly rendezvous of a gang of resurrection-men who had here deposited the fruits of their depredations on the abodes of the dead. There were no less than 22 corpses in the cellar.

Those found in the sacks were quite fresh, and appeared to have been exhumed in the course of the preceding night. All the dead bodies found in the cellar and on board the *Latona*, amounting to 33, namely—15 men, 10 women, 5 boys, and 3 girls—were conveyed to the dead house, and after an inquiry into the subject before a coroner, were interred on Tuesday afternoon, in the parish cemetery. The stench from the bodies was so great that the air in the streets, through which the cart that contained them passed, was completely impregnated with the offensive effluvia. This disgusting discovery has caused a deep sensation in Liverpool. There cannot be a doubt that an extensive traffic in corpses has been carried on between Liverpool and Leith, and that the anatomical schools in Edinburgh have been largely supplied with subjects from the former. The casks were directed to "G. H. Ironson, Edinburgh."

The following particulars transpired, in the course of the examination in the police office, held before Richard Bullin, Esq. coroner.

Thomas William Davis, surgeon, deposed that he went to the dead house, in chapel street, where he found the three casks which had been seized by Boughey; he immediately opened them and found them to contain human bodies in salt.—The first cask contained one man and two women; the third three men and one woman. The cart containing the casks and sacks brought from the cellar soon after arrived. In three casks and three sacks he found nine men, five women, five boys, and three girls. Total number of bodies 33. The bodies were whole and in a perfect state. Those in the casks appeared to have been dead six or seven days; those in the sacks might have been dead two or three days. The whole of the bodies were entirely naked; there was not the least mark of any external violence on them; nor was there any reason to suppose that the persons had not died a natural death. Deponent supposed, from the circumstance of discovering the remains of a thread on the toes of one of the young women, (which practice is used, in some families, to keep the feet of the deceased person together,) that the bodies had been disinterred.

BOLIVAR, as a patriot general, has called forth the applause of admiring nations, and all will regret if his defects as a statesman, tarnish the laurels so gallantly earned by toil and danger. His projects of a constitution for Bolivia, presents many objectionable points to those who enjoy the advantages of our form of government, and we cannot refrain from expressing surprise, that one who had contended so long for the equal rights of man, should have entertained so limited & circumscribed a view of this unchangeable and glorious principle. Hereditary monarchy is among the most prominent and objectionable features of the dynasty of the old world. To this may be attributed many of the evils under which Europe now labors; yet Bolivar, in framing his constitution, has invested the president with powers little short of those possessed by the most arbitrary potentate. It is expressly declared that "the president is the chief, the administration of state, without responsibility for the acts of the administration." The whole of this responsibility rests upon the vice-president, and the three secretaries of state.

He holds his office for life, and appoints his successor, the vice-president nominated by him and approved by congress, being the acknowledged heir apparent.

He then adduces the experience of Hayti, as evidences of the advantages that result from a president for life, and supports his proposition that the president shall have power to appoint his successor, by an allusion to our practice in this respect. "The government of the United States," he says, "has lately observed the practice of appointing the chief minister to succeed the president. Nothing so convenient in a republic. The idea has powerfully possessed my mind, and I have established it as a law."

The great body of the people have nothing more to do with the government than to choose electors. Insanity, fraudulent bankruptcy, conviction in a court of justice, habitual drunkenness, gambling, and mendacity, deprive a man of the right of voting for electors.

Every ten citizens choose an elector, who holds his office for four years. In January every year, the electoral corps of each province meet in the capital of each province, and there choose the members of the three legislative chambers.

Thus the power of the people is needlessly frittered away by transferring it every four years to a body of electors, an anomaly which cannot be reconciled with the good sense and patriotism heretofore displayed on all occasions by this distinguished man. [Franklin Gaz.]

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION. Letters have been received from Capt. Franklin's party, dated "Great Bear lake," in February last. They arrived at Mackenzie's river, at its junction with the River of the Mountains, in August, 1825, and finally descended to the mouth of the Mackenzie. "From Garry's island, lying twenty eight or thirty miles to seaward of the river's mouth, they had a wide prospect of salt water free from ice, and abounding in seals and white whales. This a cheering prospect; after remaining a day on the Island to ascertain by astronomical observation its position, and which they found to be lat. 86 deg. 29 min. north, long. 135 deg. 41 min. west, they reascended the river, and joined us here on the 6th of September. The expedition, up to this latter date, had travelled from New York 5,160 miles or from Penetanguishene, the out post of Canadian settlements, about 4,444 miles from the 23d of April."

Capt. Franklin did not see any Esquimaux on the sea shore—but met with several encampments, of apparently recent erection, at which he left presents of Iron work—which, it since appears, were kindly and gratefully received, and the voyagers were informed, through a neighboring tribe, that the residents of the sea-coast would be prepared to give them a kind reception next season—that is, the season last passed.

The discovery of inhabitants and of a sea clear office, in this high latitude, seems to add something to Symmes' theory, at least so far as to shew a milder climate beyond what Mr. Reynolds calls the "icy circle." It is now admitted, by the discoveries of Parry and Franklin, that this part of the Polar Sea is perfectly navigable, as it was free from islands or ice so far as the eye could reach, at an elevation of two hundred feet. The London Quarterly Review seems jealous, lest the Americans should take up the subject, and ascertain the long hidden and zealously sought-for condition of the earth at the pole. Capt. Parry was about to leave England on a new expedition, which will be fitted out with all that can be done to insure success to it, so that the pole shall be reached by land or water as may be necessary or convenient.

GREECE. Mr. Miller, who visited Greece about two years ago under the patronage of the Greek committee of Boston, and served in the cause of that oppressed people, recently returned home, and thus expresses his views in the Boston Gazette.

"The present state of Greece is inconceivably wretched. Not only are thousands of its inhabitants destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, but are in want of provisions to enable them long to support life. The standard of the cross was raised in the Peloponessus more than five years ago; since which the Greeks have shown a determination worthy of their oration; and in many a hard fought battle, have fully demonstrated that they will live free of the Turks or die in arms. They have committed great mistakes, but not greater than one acquainted with their condition might have expected. During my residence among them, instead of being surprised at their crimes, I have often been astonished in seeing so much virtue, amidst such misery and confusion. The result of their struggle, I think, is uncertain; but any thing which can be done to relieve their present wants will be a deed of charity, worthy of those who rejoice in lessening the aggregate of human misery."

There is indeed, enough of misery in every part of the world; but that of which I now speak is of a peculiar kind, and which must reach the heart of every American. The Greeks are struggling as our fathers did, for freedom and independence; though not from a Christian but a Mahometan power. The sacrifices they have made I believe, are greater than were ever made by any other people. They cannot submit at discretion, without jeopardizing their lives, and exposing their wives and daughters to the lustful passions of hostile soldiery. The history of former Turkish treaties teaches them what they may expect, if they submit or capitulate. What can they do? Tell me not of Turkish mercy or of Turkish faith. They are merciful only when there is fear of retaliation; and keep their promise only when it is not for their interest to break it. This is the unhappy state of Greece. For my own part, after having seen much of the nature of the present struggle, and learned something of the character of the modern Greeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider them deserving the sympathy and aid of the Christian world."

Purging a Robber.—Two English Gentlemen travelling from Genoa to Turin, were stopped by a body of brigands twelve or fourteen in number; being all armed, resistance was useless, they were plundered of all they possessed and actually left *en chemis*. After bidding the gentlemen adieu with the utmost politeness, the brigands retired to divide their spoil, which consisted of their wardrobe, 4000 francs in gold, and two bottles of Le Roy. The quality of the first bottle, marked No. 1, being that of a violent purgative, and No. 2 an emetic, one spoonful of each being a full dose, and they being totally ignorant of the nature of either bottles considered it ardent spirit; and brandy (like in tincture of rhubarb) forming a principal part, it was drunk. One died of the effects, others crawled home, but two exhausted rascals were caught, tried, and sentenced to be executed.

A Philadelphia paper gives the following account of a new umbrella, which has been invented by Mr. Jeremiah Sleeper, the son of Nehemiah Sleeper, of said city.

"An umbrella for which a patent has been obtained, has been invented by a son of Mr. Nehemiah Sleeper of Philadelphia. It consists of a perfect walking cane, and an umbrella top which may be folded up, and put into a case 15 inches long and 2 1/2 in diameter. One minute is required to screw or unscrew the umbrella from the cane. It is very convenient for travellers occupying scarcely any room, and being less liable to be damaged or lost. The price of the whole is five dollars."

Improvement on the Churn.—After the numerous patents and premiums for improved churns it may seem difficult to find any thing worthy of attention; I, however, have never met with the following, which, as it is simple and useful, may possibly be an acceptable hint to some of your readers in the country. Let the dasher of an ordinary churn with holes in it have a second dasher placed above it, on the same handle, about four inches distant; a couple of pins will hold it in its place while in use.—This second dasher having no holes, the cream passing through the lower one strikes against it, and produces a great agitation, which saves much time in churning.

Massachusetts state prison.—From the annual report of the warden to the 30th September, 1826, it appears that the balance in favor of the earnings of the convicts, over and above the ordinary expenses of the prison, is \$9,719 17 cents. Of this amount, \$5,521 80, has been paid on account of two new stone

sheds and of the new prison, leaving a balance in favor of the prison, of \$4,197 37. The number of convicts, on the 30th September, was 313, who were thus employed:—105 stone-cutters, 21 lumpers, 35 cabinet-makers, 26 brush-makers, 6 whitesmiths and tinmen, 3 shoemakers, 1 copperplate-printer, 7 coopers, 10 weavers, 5 blacksmiths, 5 cobblers, 13 tailors, 8 oakum-pickers, 9 cooks, 10 washers, 3 barbers, 26 on the new prison, and 3 on the new stone sheds; 10 were in the hospital, and 2 confined in the cells; 50 of the convicts are black or colored, and 56 are foreigners, of which 15 are English, 16 Irish, 6 Scotch, and 4 French.

UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE. *Bridgetown N. Jersey, Nov. 8.* The sloop Deborah of this port, which was despatched by the N. J. Delaware Oyster Company, for the purpose of receiving the sum required by them for all oysters gathered by foreigners for a foreign market, agreeably to their notice issued on the 26th of Oct. while at anchor in the 2nd reach of Black creek, on the 10th at noon, was boarded by a number of armed men from the Pennsylvania oyster vessels, which lay in that harbor. She was robbed of her rigging, wood, water casks, &c. and then set on fire and totally consumed. No doubt exists, from the testimony of witnesses, and from other circumstances, of their intention to murder at least one of the people on board the Deborah. Providential interposition alone prevented it from being accomplished, and in a manner which would have disgraced the pirates of the West Indies.

There are generally at least 100 oyster vessel on the New Jersey oyster beds in this county. They are now organized, have their signals, music, &c. and array themselves rightly in line of battle, in two divisions, threaten destruction to the villages adjacent to the shore, plunder when it suits them, and bid defiance to civil authority.

No civil process from this state or the United States can reach them without the support of an armed vessel.—*Whig.*

An Important Lottery.—It has been computed, that among 10,000 people, the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which compared with the chances of life, is in the same portion as an unit bears to the number 9,999. This risk is seemingly so small, that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk were placed upon a different ground so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming. Suppose, for instance, that to-morrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind, 9,999 white balls and one black ball, should be thrown promiscuously into a box, & that 10,000 people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand, and draw out a ball at random; and whoever chanced to draw the black ball should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours; I say if we knew that such a lottery were to be drawn to-morrow morning and we must take our chance, it would doubtless produce in us, some serious apprehensions and might probably interrupt our sleep to night.

Singular Occurrence.—Information was received at this village, on Tuesday evening last, through the politeness of the postmaster at Fairfield, Conn. that the sloop Lafayette, of Somerset, Cummins, master, was ashore near Black Rock, under very distressing circumstances. We have not seen the letter, therefore are unable to give the particulars. It appears, however, that as soon as the people of Fairfield discovered the vessel on shore, with her sails all standing, they immediately went to her relief, and found Capt. Cummins lying in his birth, and another man on board (name unknown) in a mangled and distressing situation, and unable to give any particulars respecting themselves; but it was very evident that they had quarrelled and fought each other until their strength was entirely exhausted—in which situation the vessel was left to the mercy of the wind which was very light and the weather being pleasant, fortunately she had received but little or no damage.

They ascertained from her bills of lading, that about 5 or 600 bushels of salt were on board which was shipped from Bristol R. I. and 150 casks of nails shipped by the Fall River Iron Works Company, and some further particulars.

Fall River Mon.

Eating extraordinary.—Some short time ago there was a famous eating match at a village in Yorkshire, between two men, named Gubbins and Muggins, which caused a great deal of interest in the neighborhood, and a countryman leaving the place a little before the match was decided, was stopped by almost every one on the road, with—"who beats? how does the match come on?" &c.—to which he answered, "Why, I don't exactly know—they say Gubbins 'll get it; but I think Muggins 'll beat 'um yet, for when I left he was only two geese, and a turkey behind him."