great danger of violence toward the respectable and well-disposed citizens.

The undersigned submitted to the Mayor the statements above made, that measures may be taken to secure the people of this ward on the remaining day of the election, in the safe and peaceable exercises of the right of suffrage, observing that it is the belief that a *civil* force, though very large, will not secure this. The savage fury of the men who compose these mobs (usually from fifty to one hundred strong) would put the civil force to flight. The inspectors are credibly informed that on this afternoon treats have been made of further acts of violance to the person and property of some of the inhabitants of this ward on the morrow. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Harlem, Wednesday evening, April 10, 1839.

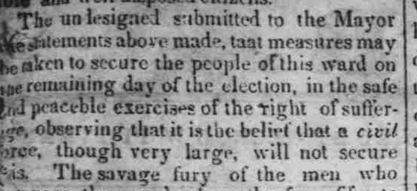
ISAAC PLATT,
EDGAR KETCHUM, } 2 of the inspe's

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss

I certify that I was present at the poll, of the the election held at the corner of 86th street and 3d avenue, on the 10th day of April, 1839, and from what I saw while there, I have no hesitation in saying that the life af any and every man professing himself as a Whig was in jeopardy from the violence used and the threats made in my hearing; and I further say, that several persons were assaulted, and with great difficulty rescued from the hands of their assailants, while I was present.—The person rescued were so by some *few* of the peaceable disposed of the opposite party. I will further state tsat an officer of the poll, Thomas Smith, was knocked down while on duty at the door of the poll, and, as I am informed, without having the least imitation of any such intention by any person.

ISAAC DOUGHTY.
Assistant Justice 12th Ward.

SOUTHERN BANNER.



HOLLY SPRINGS, . . . MAY 18.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.

FOR CONGRESS,
A. L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SILAS BROWN.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILIP DIXON.

Announcement.

☞We are authorised to state that the Hon. FELIX H. WALKER, of Desoto county will be a candidate at the November election, for JUDGE of the High Court of Errors, and Appeals for the Northern District of Mississippi.

☞We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. BUCKNER, Esq., of Clinton as a canditate for the office of Chancellor of this State, at the next election.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. A. Foster will hold divine service on to-morrow, in the Court House, at half past 10 o'clock. A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Reuben Davis Esq. one of the Candidates for Congress, will address the citizens of Marshall county at the court house in this place, on Wednesday next.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Courts of Justice and the conduct of some of our judicial officers in this State are exciting a degree of interest not only in our own State but abroad, which we much fear will redound in no credit to those concerned. We have ever deprecated a resort to any measures either by our citizens or the officers of our Judiciary, which would in the least degree interrupt the even course of justice, the fair and equitable administration of the laws. The fact that many of our citizens are greatly embarrassed, that the rigorous prosecution of the remedies which the laws have placed in the power of the creditors, must result in great distress, does not afford an excuse for resort to measures, which virtually impair the validity of contracts, impede the proper administration of the laws, and will if persisted in, tarnish the proud and chivalrous character of our State.

At the time the contract was entered into, the creditor had a right to expect, that if the terms of agreement were not complied with that his remedy under the Courts of law, would be unimpeded; that justice would be administered without sale, denial or delay; such was and is the clear understanding of all contracting parties. The agrieved has the right to demand redress, and every attempt on the part of the people, and every connivance on the part of judicial officers to withhold the redress, to impede a speedy extension of it, is disorganising in its tendency, dangerous as a precedent, and destructive of the supremacy of the laws, to which we must ever look for the protection of our persons and security of our rights.

We have been induced to make these remarks from seeing in the last Madison Whig Advocate, that no Court has been held there on the last Monday in April as required by law. The reason which operated upon the Judge are stated to be, the want of a house in which to hold Court, the house in which it was formerly held being destroyed, and the new one unfinished: although says the Whig, another house was offered, in which his honor could have sat and fully discharged his duty to himself, to his station, and executed the trust reposed in him by the people, and which the laws rendered obligatory.

The insufficiency of such a reason apparent upon its face, presents itself to every man, who is not blinded by the interest he feels in gaining delay, caring not by what means it may be procured, and the effect of such proceeding, must result in the prostration of the credit of our State. No man can be expected to rely upon a faithful performance of a contract entered into by any of our citizens, when the laws are not enforced for their protection; when officers of justice neglect to carry them into effect, and when the people resist and annul them whenever it suits their convenience.

Rumor says, that in some counties, the sheriffs and clerks have resigned for the purpose of preventing the collection of judgments, already rendered. The people ought to frown down such proceedings as disgraceful and unjust. To releave ourselves from the embarrassments which too generally has been produced by our own imprudences, is a subject of interest to our whole community, but we sincerely trust that there are few in our State who are prepared to approve any illegal system of delay, which is calculated to disorganise and prostrate the ends of the law. At the last session of the Circuit Court for Rankin County, we learn from the Southern Sentinel, the question came up on the motion to quash the forthcoming bonds taken by the sheriffs upon levies, and was decided by Judge Nicholson, in favor of the motion. We are unprepared in the absence of a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances, to express our opinion either *pro* or *con*, upon the justness of such a decision. The editor of the Sentinel takes bold grounds in opposition to it, as calculated to bear down the rule of practice under the statute, as hitherto re-cognised by the Bar and Bench; to disarrange and unhinge the settled system of the country, and if sustained by *competent* tribunals, to undermine the titles to a large portion of real and valuable estate.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 13th May, says:

"We learn from the St. Augustine News, of the 13th April, that the preliminaries of a treaty of peace have been entered into with the Seminoles, and that General Macomb has directed, that should any of the enemy present themselves at the military posts they be treated with kindness, and supplies of food be given. Thus it seems this troublesome, expensive and disgraceful war is about to be brought to a close. The stipulations of the treaty have not transpired; but it is generally understood that the right of occupying their lands in Florida is reserved to the Indians."

Should this prove true, the present Administration will be entitled to all the credit of having made such *honorable* and advantageous stipulations of peace. The war commenced in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Seminoles to move west of the Mississippi. Our Government determined to have them *out* of Florida, and for years have been warring with them to effect that object. Millions of dollars have been spent to get them *out*, and at last the conclusion to let them stay *in*. There is only a handful of them any how, and what is the use in the Government continuing to wage war against them? Truly we have made a nice business of this Florida war. So advantageous a termination of it will doubtless add lustre to the American arms.

EDITORIAL PREFERMENT.

Editors are not much thought of, when the people are looking about for persons to fill high and important offices. Whether it is an acidity of temper, which is consequent upon the many vexations, disappointments and ill usage which they too often experience, that unfits them for the smooth, electioneering expression of their very great disinterested love of the good people, we know not; but so it is, they seldom succeed in their aspiration after office—such is a general rule, and like all general rules has its exceptions. We visited our neighboring town Memphis last week, and the pleasure which we experienced in meeting our brother editors, heightened by the cordial and hearty reception with which they hailed us, was still more increased upon our part, on ascertaining that the enlightened community in which they live, appreciate their public and private worth, evidenced by the result of the late election for military officers.-We shall anxiously await an official annunciation of their preferment and most cheerfully transfer it to our columns.

THEATRE.

The Company of Theatricals under the management of Messrs. Chapman & Hamilton, will open on the first of June in our town. They have been playing for the last two months at Canton, in Madison County, where says the Whig Advocate they have received the approbation of all those who have witnessed their performance. Mr. Adams who is attached to this Company, is in our opinion a fine performer; we have witnessed his acting upon several occasions, and always with satisfaction. The Miss Chapmans are spoken of as favorites in all the towns in which they have performed, and we anticipate for our play-going citizens a rich treat during the summer, in witnessing their performance.

☞A chap from somewhere in the western district, who had the appearance of not having more sense, that would answer for a member of the Legislature, visited our town some few days past, for the purpose of looking out a situation.' Shortly after his arrival, our town clock struck nine—"is any body dead" says he,—I reckon so, remarked a wag who saw into his mistake, they die here some dozen of a day. Ten, eleven and twelve, struck, when the chap could stand it no longer. The place was much too sickly for him—about a mile north of our town on his route home, he reported that four *coffins* had passed through the streets in about three hours.

LAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

A gentleman wrote to us last mail requesting us to send him the Southern Banner, and sealed his letter *forgetting* to enclose the FOUR DOLLARS.

☞We are under many obligations to the editor of the Bolivar Sentinel for his advice, and when we become satisfied of the capacity of the editor (Heaven save the mark!!) to instruct us, we shall most cheerfully agree to receive it. However, for the present we are content to judge for ourselves.

PENMANSHIP.

We have examined the Treatics of Mr. Dolbear and Brothers, on the science of Practical Penmanship, which has been politely furnished us by one of the proprietors. They teach upon the Carstairian System, & on examination of the principles, as laid down for instruction and arranged to be introduced into schools, as a Text Book, we have no hesitancy in believing that this system is decidedly superior to any now in use.

Mr. Dolbear commences a course of lessons on Monday next, in our town. The many flattering notices which he has received from the public Journals, and the high character of the recommendations which he bears with him, will at once present him to the favorable notice and patronage of the young Ladies and Gentlemen of our town, who wish to acquire that most desirable accomplishment, an easy and beautiful handwriting. Mr. L. D. intends remaining with us during the summer and we bespeak for him the encouragement which his abilities justly merit.

☞A Down East Editor states that he knows a man whose feet are so large that he puts his pantaloons on over his head.

No doubt of it. We know a man in our State, the father of the Gallon Law who is all Foot (e).

☞The report of the proceedings of a Public Meeting held in our town on last Saturday, were handed in too late for publication in to-days paper.

They will appear next week.

POETRY.

There is something in poetry, which like music charms and soothes us. The bold aspirations of Byron---The sweet love-wrapt lines of Moore—the feeling chants of Burns, and the humorous verses of Buttler and Coleman, all have charms for us; we admire them, delight to read and become lost to our own cares in the bright fancy of the author. We have poets of our own day and time, but like prophets they have no honor in their own country. Perhaps after we have been a long time dead, justice may be done to their memories. The following *truly beautiful* production is from the pen of one of our *foreign correspondents*. We give it without comment.

For the Southern Banner.

My thoughts delight to wander,
Upon a distant town,
Where lovely, fair and tender,
Is she whom I adore.

May Heaven its blessings sparing,
On her bestow them free;
And may she when I ask her,
Consent to be mine.

Sighing then shall vanish,
From this heart of mine,
And I'll delight to wander
To a distant town.

BACHELOR.

☞We have received the 6th number of the "Western Cultivator" a new agricultural newspaper, published on a neat super-royal sheet, by P. M. Neal & Co., Franklin Tennessee, F. Moore, Editor. We wish them great success.

INVITATION TO VAN BUREN.

It is said by some of the knowing ones that Mr. Van Buren ain't coming down South this season? What a sad disappointment this will be. After all the trouble of his friends in calling a meeting to get him to Holly Springs; for him to give it out altogether. Well, this life is full of disappointments and we must bear it like Philosophers. May be Van can be induced to send Amos or Levi; or almost any body: For the *tight pinch* comes on here in November, and without help it is a gone case. Can't somebody come?

☞We desire an interview with "Joel Spooney."

☞One half of the Memphis Enquirer is offered for sale by one of its proprietors Mr. F. S. Latham.

For the Southern Banner.

MR. EDITOR:—A writer over the signature of "a democrat" in your paper of the 26th April, gives us an amusing sketch of "the McNutt tactics." With the writer we have no controversy, but would just call the attention of the Whigs to the picture there drawn of the standard, and of some of the "yelpers" of the democratic party. Passing over the "gold lace, gold buttons &c. let us notice his description of "many democratic Editors and Bank Commissioners." Reader stand a kimko and brace well your ribs, he tells us they resemble "fice with their tails so tightly curled that their hind feet are elevated several inches from the surface of the earth." We are not sure that a democrat has given us the correct cause of this singular posterior elevation; were we permitted to guess we should say perhaps they concluded that they could transform themselves into *bipeds* merely by assuming an erect posture, but having the big-head when the attempt was made the hinderparts not possessing sufficient gravity flew up first, or if this suggestion should seem rather fanciful we know it is the nature of fice to be proud and to curl the tail tightly over when they occupy only an ordinary station among the canine race, but supposing them then to be dignified with the ennobling title of "General, Colonel or Bank Commissioner" who does not see at once that the lighter end would unquestionably fly up higher; moreover fice" have a natural propensity to "yelp" or bark at every strange noise they hear and as the democrat standard seems latterly to crack and jar not a little, we suggest the propriety of employing a *Turner* to set up a whig standard, upon which the wheel of State may turn more glibly and do more business with less yelping.

Whether "a democrat" is of sound mind and memory and speaks the truth in soberness, or whether he has taken cold or is afflicted with dyspepsy, liver complaint or spleen, causing him to be troubled with plantasma animi is none of our busines to determine; we leave the question open for the investigation of the democratico—physiologists.

B.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BANNER.

THE LONELY ONE.

Alone, I sit within this grove,
Surrounded by its flowers;
Alone I am in solitude,
Amid its shady bowers.

I am the lonely one
That wander'd to this grove,
To seek its early fading flowers,
And listen to the dove.

The trees are dress'd in beauty's robe,
And flowers round me grow;
Shield me, ye lovely trees!
Ye zephyrs round me blow.

The fading rose in beauty blooms,
And decorates the grove,
But ah! how soon it dies
And leaves me with the dove.

I love the shady grove,
And all its fading flowers;
I love the little birds that sing
To me in lonesme hours.

Ye verdent hills and vallies,
Ye oaks and lonely pine,
Breathe forth your lonesome song,
And make response to mine.

B. F. D.

Holly Springs, May 18, 1839.

OFFICIAL HONESTY.

1. *William Hendricks to Levi Woodbury —Greeting:*

"I am informed that *some things* are stated recently to the prejudice of Col. John "Spencer, receiver at Wayne: and I am requested to write to you. * * *

"It would to some extent produce *political* "*excitement* if he were removed, for he has "many warm and influential friends both at "Fort Wayne and in Dearborn County, from "which he removed to his present residence.

"BETTER LET IT BE."

2. *John Spencer to Levi Woodbury—"Greeting.*

"My *Democratic friends* think that I ought "not to leave until after we hold our election "for President, on the 7th of November, "which I have concluded to await."

3. *G. D. Bond to Levi Woodbury—"Greeting.*

"The truth is *I am in default.* * * It "is my intention, so soon as I can promptly "arrange these things, to forward my re-"signation."

4. *Levi Woodbury to G. D. Bond—"Greeting:*

"I am *happy* to hear the frank and hon-"orable course proposed in your letter of the "24th ultimo."

5. *M. V. Caresche to Levi Woodbury—"Greeting:*

"You will be surprised if I recommend "his being retained, in preference to another "appointment; for he (BOYD) *has his hands* "*full now and will not be disposed to specu* "*late any more.*" [BOYD had his hands full "of $50,937 belonging to the People, and is "to that amount a defaulter.]

6. *John F. H. Claiborne to Levi Wood-"bury—Greeting:*

"Nothing would rejoice him (Poindexter) "more than the expulsion of Gen. Harris, "whom he knows to be one of the MAIN PIL-"LARS of the Democratic cause, and one of "the earliest and most distinguished friends "of the Administration in Mississippi. His "family and connexions are extremely influ-"ential, *and all of them are co-operating with* "us, in the arduous struggle which we are "now making. They are TRUE DEMO-"CRATS—and the Bank, *nullifying* (?) and "White parties would shout victory at any "blow aimed at them."

[This "main pillar" of Democracy pockets a cool $109,000. Well may the Globe aver that "republicans love gold," when their 'main pillars' make such ravages with the public money."]

Such are the reptiles which Van Burenism has warmed into life! And the man who connived at all this scoundrelism—this bloated fraud and profligacy—till he raised himself from the level of an accessary to that of a principal, still writes himself *Secretary of the Treasury of the United States!*

N. Y. Cou. & Enq.

PROSCRIPTION.

According to a report made to the Senate of the United States, it appears that the following Post Masters were removed, between the 4th of March 1837, and the 1st February 1839, for opinion's sake.

In Maine,	there were 40	Removals,
In New Hampshire	4	"
In Vermont,	13	"
In Massachusetts,	25	"
In Connecticut,	11	"
In New York,	40	"
In New Jersey,	4	"
In Pennsylvania,	45	"
In Delaware,	1	"
In Maryland,	13	"
In Virginia,	6	"
In North Carolina,	4	"
In Georgia,	3	"
In Louisiana,	5	"
In Mississippi,	5	"
In Arkansas,	3	"
In Alabama,	3	"
In Kentucky,	6	"
In Tennessee,	5	"
In Missouri,	12	"
In Ohio,	43	"
In Indiana,	13	"
In Illinois,	16	"
In Michigan,	18	"
In Wisconsin,	5	"

What a comment is this, on the conduct of our *Republican* (!) rulers—and what better evidence is wanting, to prove that they are carrying out that odious doctrine—*that to the victors belong the spoils.*

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING.

A large public meeting took place in the old State House, in this town, on the 4th inst. in accordance with previous notice; when Col. Murchison, of Adams, being called to the Chair, and Col John T. Gooch appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were offered by Gen. H. S. Foote, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient, and indeed imperiously necessary, that his excellency the Governor, should immediately convoke the Legislature of the State, with a view to the enactment of such laws as, without doing violence to the Constitution of the State, or the Constitution of the U. States; without impairing the validity of contrast existing, or hazarding the credit of the State, may yet rescue its citizens from the widespread ruin with which they are now threatened.

Gen. Foote spoke for several hours on the occasion; and the assembly, composed of many citizens from almost every county in the State, unanimously, as before stated, sanctioned the resolution.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

S. MURCHISON, Ch'n.

J. T. GOOCH, Sec'y.

Southern Sun.

A SPLIT IN THE "DEMOCRACY."—It is stated in the Mississippian that a 'Democratic' newspaper is to be established in Jackson for the purpose of defending the Banks and 'to create a schism in the ranks of the democratic party, and defeat, if possible, the election of A. G. McNutt." It is further ascertined that a person has been despatched to procure the materials for the newspaper, and all that remains is the procurement of a suitable Editor. The "democracy," when the new paper is fairly established, will present a second edition of the fair-famed fight of the Killkenny cats.

From the Louisville Journal.

The leading administration men of Baltimore, as our readers are aware, held a caucus, two or three weeks ago, and decided that several subordinates in the Custom House of that city must be dismissed. They appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Frick. the Collector, and communicate their will to him, but he peremptorily refused to make the removals which they demanded. Thereupon they held a second caucus and designated a committee to proceed to Washington and ask at the hands of the President and Secretary the removal of Mr. Frick himself. The Baltimore Chronicle of the 1st instant, thus announces the result of the embassy:

The "gentlemen" have triumphed. The Post party has backed the true grit out, and Mr. Frick, his subordinates and clerks, remain in office. The Democratic Committee found no favor at Washington, and the Secretary of the Treasury, whilst in this city on Thursday, walked down to the Custom House with the Collector, looked around complacently, upon the neat & well arranged desks, turned over the leaves of the ledgers, pronounced the entries all right and Democratic and returned to Washington perfectly satisfied. The morning organ of the party grumbles, while the triumphant afternoon Post is good humored and content. The former threatens Mr Frick in a bold and decided tone.

TROUBLE IN JACKSON.

We observe a communication in the Mississippian of the 3d inst. in which it is stated that Mr. R. L. Dixon asserted that he had *spit* in Gov. McNutt's face, and that he intended to insult him whenever he met him. A Mr. A. J. Paxton denies, in the communication referred to, that Mr. Dixon offered such an indignity as stated by him, and calls him some very hard names, which Mr. D. will probably call Mr. Paxton to account for. The cause of the difficulty is stated in the communication as follows: Mr. Dixon's "enmity to Gov. McNutt grew out of the fact that the Goveror had reasons to believe that he (Dixon) was misusing certain funds belonging to the State, left in the hands of the late Treasurer, Judge Philips, at the time of his decease, and promptly communicated his just suspicions to the Legislature at their last session.—*Southern Argus.*

"Dry enough" as the loafer said to the empty whiskey barrel.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION [illegible] ton S. C. addopted a series of resolutions which were reported by a Committee [illegible] of which Mr. Hayne was Chairman. We find in the New York Commercial [illegible] following abstract of the resolutions:—

1. Declaring the system of obtaining supplies of goods through the northern ports [illegible] injurious to the citizens of the Southern States.

2. That as the producers of the staples the citizens of the Southern States ought to enjoy a fair share of the profits of the foreign trade, of which they have been deprived by the equivocal action of the general government, and by their own [illegible] devotion to other pursuits.

3. Declaring the necessity of [illegible] ing the public mind on these subjects.

4. Declaring that the progress of [illegible] far is quite encouraging.

5. Enumerating the measures [illegible] to be adopted as a means of events, to wit:—

Enlargement of commercial [illegible] credit; direction of existing capital [illegible] suit of commerce; extension of aid [illegible] mercial men by the banks; efforts [illegible] the investments of foreign capital, [illegible] of agencies & partnerships; the establishment of lines of packet ships and steamers, railroads, canals, turnpikes, &c. [illegible] ment of a committee in each State [illegible] out these objects.

6. Declaring the right and necessity [illegible] direct trade between Southern ports [illegible] other ports of the Union, in [illegible] ing to Southern ports, &c.

7. Declaring the importance of [illegible] cial education, &c.

8. That in the opinion of the [illegible] the establishment of a Southern Review [illegible] der the direction of able and learned [illegible] be faithfully devoted to the promotion [illegible] science and literature, and also to the [illegible] of the institutions, the vindication [illegible] rights and the developement of the [illegible] of the slave-holding States, in an object [illegible] deepest interest, and one which should [illegible] mand the cordial co-operation and [illegible] every citizen of these States; and that [illegible] mittee of nine be appointed to carry [illegible] of this resolution into effect.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enq.

HUMILIATING CONTRAST—1783 [illegible] 1838.—Mr. Senator King of Georgia [illegible] the best speech which he ever delivered [illegible] congress, remarked that more grey [illegible] had grown upon the head of our [illegible] within fifty years, than ought to have [illegible] there in centuries of peaceful and [illegible] tional administration. We believe [illegible] spoke sincerely, and therefore we [illegible] credit the report, that he has [illegible] himself with the defaulters and plunderers [illegible] in power, the men, whom their friend [illegible] Pickens—the chivalrous Mr. Pickens [illegible] South Carolina—described as the [illegible] rupt and profligate set of writers that [illegible] crawled into power.

We were never so forcibly impressed [illegible] the truth of Mr. King's remarks as we have been in perusing the letters of Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Walcott, in relation to the early defalcations in the department [illegible] the treasury. Any one who will read [illegible] letters, which we republish below, [illegible] fail to be struck with the humiliating contrast which they present, with the letters of Secretary Woodbury written under [illegible] exigencies. It will be perceived that the rule adopted by Gen. Hamilton and [illegible] Washington, in regard to defaulters [illegible] peremptory. It admited of no [illegible] excuse. When a public officer would neglect his duty, as to suffer a draft [illegible] partment to be returned protested, [illegible] had given notice of funds on hand [illegible] such draft, he was *forthwith dismissed* [illegible] *office.*

If Mr. Woodbury had but followed [illegible] precedent thus established in the purer days of the republic, our offices [illegible] ords would not exhibit the endless catalogue of speculators and defaulters, which [illegible] lished in the documents os the department.

Treasury Department, Feb 10 [illegible]

SIR: The enclosed letter of the 27th [illegible] month, from the collector of Tappahannock [illegible] relates to a subject equally delicate [illegible] agreeable. It is my duty to add, [illegible] have returned protested, to the amount [illegible] $3000.

This conduct, though I trust proceeding [illegible] from no ill motive in the collector of the revenue, and at the same time so [illegible] rious to the public credit, that I cannot bear to submit it as my opinion that the public good requires the superceding [illegible] officer.

With perfect respect, &c.

ALEX. HAMILTON

To the President of the U. States.

Treasury Department, June 16, [illegible]

SIR: It is with regret that I inform [illegible] that another collector has suffered [illegible] drafts to return unpaid, which were [illegible] upon monies reported by him to be in hands—Abraham Archer Esq. of [illegible] town. Enclosed are letters of [illegible] the subject. All the drafts which [illegible] first declined were afterwards paid.

I perceive nothing substantially distinguish this case from that of the collector of Tappahannock, who was lately [illegible] seded on a similar account. Nor can I bear, however painful the task, to submit my opinion, in this as in that case, [illegible] good of the public service requires [illegible] placement of the officer. Punctuality [illegible] respect is too indispensible to be [illegible] invariable condition of continuance in [illegible]

With perfect respect &c.

ALEX. HAMILTON

To the President of the U. States.

Treasury Department, Feb. 19, [illegible]

The secretary of the treasury has the honor respectfully to submit to the President of the U. States certain documents [illegible] which it appears that John Muir, collector for the district of Vienna, in Maryland [illegible] neglected his duty in failing to collect [illegible] institute in season, suits for the recovery [illegible] bonds for duties due to the U. States.

The collector has moreover failed [illegible] certain drafts drawn on him by the [illegible] of the U. States for monies appearing [illegible] returns to the treasury, to be on hand [illegible] this respect he is found to be in the [illegible]