

MR. CLAY'S REMARKS.

When the Fortification appropriation bill was up in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Clay made some remarks, of which a report is subjoined:

Mr. Clay thought there was no inconsistency between the two propositions to amend the bill as proposed by the Senator from South Carolina, with the view of reducing the amount proposed for fortifications, and to amend it as proposed by the Senator from Delaware, to restrain the issue of money from the public treasury, except as it should be called for in a course of regular disbursement.

He had, however, risen more particularly for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to the enormous and alarming amount of appropriations which had been actually made, or were in progress, during this session. He had procured from the Secretary of the Senate a statement of such as had been made by bills which had passed one or both Houses up to the 27th of last month, when it amounted to about twenty-five millions. Since then, other bills had passed, which swelled it up to thirty-two or three millions; and other bills were now in progress, and would probably pass, carrying it up to forty millions, or beyond that sum.

Forty millions of dollars in one year, when we have no debt, and no foreign war? Will not the country be justly alarmed, profoundly astonished, when it hears of these enormous appropriations? Is it possible to proceed with the Government on such a scale of expenditure?

Why, sir, it is a greater amount than is appropriated to similar objects by the British Parliament, since its reform, in one year. The whole revenue of Great Britain is about 42 millions sterling, of which sum 28 millions is applied to the public debt, 6 to the payment of pensions, annuities, &c. and only about 8 millions to the current annual expenses of the whole of their vast establishments, military and naval, and the civil government at home and abroad.

Now, 40 millions of dollars exceed 8 millions sterling. Who would have supposed that an Administration which came in upon pledges and promises of retrenchment, reform, and economy, should in the eighth year of its rule have swelled the expenditure of the Government to an amount exceeding that of Great Britain? And this surplus must be increased when we reflect that the British Parliament stands to the People of Great Britain in the double relation of the Federal and State Governments to the People of the U. States.

When Mr. Adams left the Administration, the current annual expenses of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to about 12 millions. Only a few years ago a Secretary of the Treasury under the present Administration (Mr. McLean) estimated the ordinary expenses of the Government at 15 millions annually. Even during the present session, the able Senator from New York, when the land bill was under discussion, placed them for a series of succeeding years, at 18 millions.

And now we propose, in this year, to more than treble the amount of expenditure during the extravagant Administration, as it was charged, of Mr. Adams!

Mr. Clay hoped the Senate would pause, he called upon the friends of the Administration, in no taunting or reproachful spirit, to redeem the pledges and promises with which they came into power. If the love of country; if a faithful discharge of duty to the People; if a just economy, would not animate them, and stay these extravagant appropriations, he hoped the devotion to party would. Could they expect to continue in power (and he candidly confessed that he was not particularly anxious that they should) with such unexampled appropriations?

How can they meet their constituents with these bills staring them in the face?

And for what purpose shall they be made? Does any man believe, will any Senator rise in his place and say, that these immense appropriations can be prudently, safely, and wisely disbursed? He had, indeed, heard that it was not expected they would be. He had heard, what was too wicked, profligate, and monstrous for him to believe, that it was intended to withdraw the appropriations from the public Treasury, place them to the credit of disbursing officers, in the custody of local banks, and thus elude the operation of the deposit bill, which has recently passed. That bill had been demanded by the People of this country. It had passed, from a profound sense of duty, in consequence of that demand; and unprecedented majorities in both Houses. And he would not allow himself for a moment to believe that a sinister design existed anywhere to elude the operation of that great and salutary measure.

What, sir! is the money of the People of this country to be held in the deposite banks, one of which, according to a statement given the rounds of the papers, has made 14 and 1-2 per cent. dividend for six months!

The annual average appropriations for fortifications heretofore have been about seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred thousand dollars; and by the bill now before us, and that for a similar object which we have sent to the House, if both pass, we shall have appropriated for fortifications, for one year, four millions and a half. Is it possible in one year judiciously to expend this enormous sum?

When we look at the price of labor, the demands upon it for an increase of the Army, for volunteers, and for the general avocations of society, does any body believe that this vast sum can be judiciously laid out? It has been said that, having omitted to make any appropriation last year, we ought this year to appropriate double the ordinary sum. But if you cannot safely expend it, why should that be done? He was willing to make large and liberal appropriations for the Navy and for fortifications; we ought, however, to look to all our great interests, and regulate the appropriations in reference to a survey of the whole country; and he earnestly entreated the Senate to fulfil the hopes and expectations which had been recently inspired in the People of this country, by checking and putting itself decidedly against this rash, wild, and ruinous extravagance. He would vote for the amendment, to reduce the appropriations one half; after which there would remain an amount equal to double the ordinary annual appropriations, without including the sum in the bill now before the House.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Whig. "SEE HOW THEY COME."

A few days ago we announced the report freely circulated in Clermont county, and generally believed there, that Senator Morris, of this State had abandoned the Van Buren party and joined the Whig ranks. More recent intelligence tends to confirm this report.

We have now the additional gratification of informing our readers that Gen. McCarty, an influential and estimable member of Congress from Indiana, has followed Mr. Morris' example. Hear what the 'Star and Banner,' published in the General's Congressional district, says upon the subject: "We have understood from authority which can hardly be doubted, that a letter was lately received by a gentleman in this District from General McCarty, in which he declares his intention to go for Harrison, and gives it as his decided opinion that Indiana will give a majority of five thousand at least to the P. M. of North End."

The statements of the Star and Banner are no doubt entirely accurate, as we have ourselves received a letter from a member of Congress, giving them full confirmation. Gen. McCarty, however, is mistaken in supposing that Gen. Harrison's majority in Indiana will not be more than five thousand. Our information from various respectable sources induces us to put down Old Tippecanoe's majority in that State at not a less vote than ten thousand, and we should not be at all surprised if it were double that number.

The PEOPLE'S Candidates are "going ahead" most cheerfully, in almost every direction.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Ten months ago, when the name of Gen. Harrison was first seriously and earnestly brought forward in Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency, the Administration press insisted it was all a sham; a mere movement to operate on the October election. The whole corps loudly asserted, that so soon as that election was over, Gen. Harrison would be thrown aside, and not again spoken of. The country now see how little these gentlemen knew about the matter. It is a sample, by the way, of their great intelligence—if they prefer it—of their fairness and candor.

When it was no longer to be questioned, that the opposers of Mr. Van Buren, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Vermont and elsewhere, were earnest in sustaining Gen. Harrison, the Van Buren press hoisted at his pretensions, and scoffed at the suggestion that he would get the electoral vote of a single State. But the other day, our Cincinnati Republican put forth a calculation of this sort. In Ohio, most of the collar presses have pursued this course; they could express nothing but contempt for the nomination of Harrison, or for his prospect of obtaining the vote of the State. It is past and parcel of the Van Buren tactics, to secure his election, by proclaiming it certain. Where this impression can be made, it enlists all the marketable politicians—all the place hunters—all who wish to be found with the strongest party—in short all the politicians who have no object in view but to save themselves. For four or five months, the Van Buren, in Ohio, have been playing this dangerous game. They know there must be a count at last. They perceive that the supporters of Gen. Harrison are in no wise moved by the brigings of the collar folks. A quiet, firm perseverance, in support of the General is evinced, that has brought the Van Buren Bobadils a little to their senses.

Expunging, Expunction, Expunction. A few months ago, and the Van Buren papers rang with these words on the one hand, and the merits of Col. Benton on the other. Nothing short of black lines drawn with a pen across the record of the Senate could satisfy these flatterers of the modern Cæsar. Yes! the truth of history was to be violated to conceal his assaults upon the Constitution. But the expunger, the Hero of Chapel Hill, the man who attempted to kill Gen. Jackson, has given up the chase. No expunging, expunction, or expunction has taken place as predicted. The roars no longer. Ridiculed by Talmadge, cut by the New York Times, and shoved out of decent society, Col. Benton is about to withdraw from public life into the pine forests of Virginia unwep, unhonored, and unang. —Voice of the People.

On the face. A paper is published in New Orleans one half of which is in French, and the other in English; the French part being in favor of Judge White for President, while the English half goes strongly for Van Buren and Johnson. If a lie is told in English, it is contradicted in French, and vice versa. —ib

A Michigan paper says, "we are informed that the grain crops never looked better than they do at present, and from the appearance the husbandman will have an abundant harvest."

(Circular) Treasury Department, Second Comptroller's Office, June 30, 1836. Agent for Paying Pensioners:

Sir: You will perceive by the annexed act of Congress that the law referred to will not be construed to authorize the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld, and that the intention of Congress in enacting the explanatory law of 20th May, 1836, was to place the claims and rights of pensioners, precisely on the same footing as if the act "to prevent defalcations," &c., had never been passed; and consequently that all monies due to pensioners which have been and are yet withheld under the construction heretofore given to that law, and for that reason only, ought to be refunded to them.

You will please withdraw all stoppages directed to be made against United States pensioners since the passage of the act of the 25th January, 1828, and upon the forms and instructions being complied with, as in all other cases, pay the six months' pension due on the 4th March last.

JOHN N. MULLOCH, Acting Comptroller. An Act explanatory of the "Act entitled an act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the 25th January, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, shall not be construed to authorize the pension of any pensioner to be withheld. Approved May 20th, 1836.

THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN BARBARITIES AND INDIAN WAR.

The following Letters, selected from the Documents before Congress in relation to our Treaty with the Creek Indians, draw the veil which has hitherto concealed the frauds and robberies committed upon the "poor Indians," as they are sneeringly designated by the editors of the Albany Argue. The history of the wrongs inflicted upon the original owners of our soil would dishonor and degrade the most despotic Government in the World:—

LETTER No. 9. From the Hon. Eli S. Shorter, addressed to John S. Scott, E. Corley, and M. M. & N. H. Craven—Tallahassee, Columbus, March 1, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have just returned from Dr. McHenry's; then there, Yarga sold and certified his land to Dr. Billingsley for \$6000 and then gave back \$3000 of the money, and took a bond for the occupancy of the land west of the river. I left at the agency Hayden and his son, General Woodward, Stone, McBride and Collins, the whole Columbus company, and a host of others, with, I firmly believe, four hundred Indians hid out all around the hill. Certifications commenced late yesterday morning, and about sixty were taken through. The agent will be home certifying the whole of next week, and in that time, most, if not all, of the land will be swept that is worth notice. I have the agents promise to meet us at any place of our appointment on the Monday afterwards, and to obtain this I have had to interest another man in our company, so far as it regards McHenry's district; I can't give him one eighth part. It is unnecessary to mention names; the thing was necessary, and was therefore done.

Now, if we are to do any thing, you must instantly, upon reading this letter, lay all other business aside, and gather up as many Indians who can be depended on as possible, and Corley or Craven, and one of the Griersons, must come on with them towards the agency in chambers. The other, with the other Grierson, must remain behind, and collect and come on with another company. When you get within from five to ten miles of the Agency, stop where you can get water and provision, and send a messenger to us at the agency to let us know where you are, and we will meet you on Monday morning with the agent, and proceed to business. Your messenger must reach us on Sunday night. Camp your Indians out of sight of the road. You need give yourself no trouble about the value of the Land; I will arrange all that.

Stealing is the order of the day, and out of the host of Indians at the agency, I don't think there were ten true holders of land. When I left, there were not more than eighty reservations left in all Tallahassee; they will all go to-morrow then will follow Tholob-loco—then Kialiga—the Oak-tan harday—then Eufaula—and in two weeks, the whole host of Philistines will be in your quarter, and rely upon it, they will carry all before them.

Now don't say I was myself in his Indian blanket, and say that he is impossible; but I say it is not only possible, but certain. When I see such men with so few advantages getting so much valuable land at \$10 per tract, see how much money we have paid out, the power we have had, and see the quantity and quality of land we have received, particularly when I think of the reason why these things are so, I can almost tear the hair from my head. There is yet time to do something, but I almost despair of its being done.

If Scott's Indian wife was at the devil I should have some hope. We shall go into the strife and do what we can; if you will join us, well, if not, well; we have plenty of money. You need not come unless you will drill your Indians, and prepare them to receive ten dollars in the store for every contract certified. Be sure to bring two old women, and if you possibly can, be sure and bring Tallah-har, an old woman of Tallah-loc town, who is the mother, or mother-in-law of John Reed, an interpreter who was killed last year.

The whole show will be up in four weeks from this time, and all the Indians who do not sell will lose their lands. This system has not been working more than three weeks, and upwards of 1000 tracts have been certified. The stream is getting wider, and deeper, and stronger every day. If things are to be radically altered as to money as Tallapoosa, I will furnish funds in paper money to certify the balance; if not, the Indians may be disbanded, and we will quit the drive, for I will stand the past pull no longer, and if Dr. Scott adopt the rule of settlement at the certified prices, it must be a good rule and shall apply it to all cases. Respectfully, &c.

ELI S. SHORTER. LETTER No. 10. From Benjamin P. Traver.

Sir—Mr. Corley gave me time to be there to close the trade with him until I could get out, or till they commenced certifying. As my business in course is not settled, I am unable to say when I shall be there; and if you have not closed the trade with Mr. Corley, you will do it for me—if you are not disposed to go into it, but I prefer your connection in the matter. There is nothing going on at this time, but stealing of land, with about 50 Indians. Pay them \$10 or \$5 when certified, and get all the balance back, and get 400 or 500 contracts certified with 50 Indians, as all the game.—Judge Shorter has just returned from Dr. McHenry's. He states that different speculators have about 500 Indians hid out and certifying at night.—Yarga is certifying too. Without a rush we are gone.

JAMES S. MOORE was married on to-night. The judge thinks that the largest portion, if not all the land that is before Dr. McHenry, will be certified on this week. Now is the time or never.—Hurrah boys! Here goes it. Let us steal all we can. I shall go for it, or get no lands. Now or never.

B. P. TRAYER. A letter from the U. S. ship Warren, in Pensacola Bay, states that the yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz and Tampico with great violence. An embargo is laid upon the ports; all United States and other vessels are detained there, and foreigners are not allowed to go outside the walls of the latter city.—Bost. Daily Times.

THE CREEK WAR.

A letter in the Washington Globe from the Postmaster in Columbus, Geo. dated July 23, addressed to the Postmaster General, says, that information up to that date from Fort Mitchell, upon which reliance can be placed, states that Jim Henry the notorious half breed leader with his band of 150 warriors, had been the day before surrounded by a party of friendly Indians and compelled to surrender.

Another letter from the mail contractor to the post office department, dated Penderton, July 1st says, the party who killed several families in Baker county, are the same gang who, under Jim Henry, burnt Roanoke. The Athens (Geo) Whig of July 2d, confirms the account of the probable capture of Jim Henry. It says: "We have heard by private information from two different sources, that the friendly Indians had surrounded the notorious Jim Henry and his party, and were awaiting the arrival of Gen. Jessup to make an attack. If this be true the war is probably at an end by this time."

Later still. We received yesterday Charleston papers to the morning of the 8th instant inclusive brought by the steam packet line which ply with so much regularity and expedition between that city, Norfolk and Baltimore. The capture of the noted Creek Indian Chief, Jim Henry, of which there appears to be no doubt, will greatly hasten the termination of hostilities in Georgia and Alabama. A large body of Creeks were already in the course of removal to the region west of the Mississippi.

Gen. Jessup had taken in all about 1200 hostile Indians, and was on his march from Fort Mitchell to Long's plantation—the half way point between Columbus and Tuskegee. A letter dated Augusta, July 6th says—"A report has reached our city, in what way I know not, that Judge R. N. Reed and family, on a trip from St. Augustine Tallahassee, have all been murdered by the Seminoles.

Office of the Constitutionalist, Augusta, Wednesday Evening, July 6. There is now but very little doubt but the Creek war and massacres that have daily reached our ears are at an end. The two following articles corroborate the report which we sent you of the taking of Jim Henry, and about 100 of his gang. [From the Georgia Journal, of July 5]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbus, to his friend in this city dated, 21. "News has just come to town, that the notorious Jim Henry is now in safe keeping within the pickets of Fort Mitchell, and in irons. There is a Col. —, who has just come from the Fort, and says he saw the said Jim Henry, and I have no doubt the news is correct, and it is the impression of all the town that it is true; and if so, the war is at a close, for Jim is the only one of the hostile dogs that was out. Eight were brought from Fort Mitchell yesterday, charged with various offences, which can be proved against them. They will be shot or hung. About 2,000 leave for Arkansas in a day or so, and the balance will have to follow in a short time."

[From the Milledgeville Recorder, July 5.] From our private advices we are led to anticipate the discharge of the Georgia troops, or the larger portion of them, in a few days. We understand that already 1700 of the Indians have been sent with a suitable guard to Montgomery, on their route to their destined home beyond the Mississippi. Others will follow with as much despatch as practicable, until the whole are removed from the limits of the state.

[From the Augusta Courier, July 6.] A Friend has shown us a letter of the 2d, from Columbus, stating positively the capture of Jim Henry and the cessation of hostilities. Also that on Saturday, 700 of the Creeks were started for Arkansas. Another letter states that 150 warriors were taken with Jim Henry—that the hostiles are now in small squads without a head, and are daily coming in.

[From the Charleston Courier.] Extract of a letter received in Augusta, dated Bear Creek, Henry County, Geo., June 24, 1836. "We have just heard from the Indian war. A volunteer from this county came home last evening, stating that a fight between our men and the Indians took place, I think, last Monday, and 150 Indians were killed, 25 or 30 taken prisoners, and only two of our men were wounded."

Mexico.—The New-Orleans Bee of the 24th of June, has information from a private source, by the arrival of the Charles Goodwin, that the excitement continues to increase in all the Mexican provinces where the news of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna has reached. On the subject of Texas, there appears to be but one feeling, that of the bitterest kind. The C. Goodwin left Vera Cruz June 15th and brought \$12,000 in specie.

The New Orleans Courier says:—"Great excitement existed there in consequence of the capture of Santa Anna, and that the inhabitants had threatened to murder all foreigners, particularly Americans. They said they were the cause of the Texan war, and considered it no more than right that all the American property should be seized to pay in part for the expense and trouble to which the Mexicans have been put by that event."

Preserving Cheeses. For the benefit of the cheese-making sisterhood, please to insert in your valuable paper the following recipe, to prevent new made cheeses becoming fly-blown and maggoty. Take common garden peppers, let them be well dried and pulverized, then simmered in beer about 30 or 40 minutes. Strain the fat off through a thin cloth, and it will be fit for use.

When a cheese comes new from the press to the shelf, rub it all over with this preparation, and repeat it every time the cheese is turned, and 99 in a 100 will be preserved free from skippers. Dark rooms and screens are useless appendages to a cheeseery, if this preparation be constantly and faithfully applied. A cheese room should have a window partly open day and night, and if a fly attempt to deposit its eggs in a cheese that has been well prepared in this way, it will "surely die" immediately.— Yankee Farmer.

A young man by the name of Grey, a companion of Robinson, has been arrested in New York on a charge of stealing. Several letters from R. were found upon his person, and it is thought, if he had been summoned, he might have thrown some light upon the murder of Ellen Jewett.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 19 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER, OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

SILAS H. JENNISON.

For Lt. Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer,

AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE.

THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

If we have been obliged to wield the rake and the pitchfork this week, principally, instead of the pen, (not among our opponents we don't mean, but among the hay.) Hence, our wing friends will have the goodness to excuse us. Our opponents, we presume will not complain!—

BENNINGTON COUNTY.—"Union is strength." Our Whig and Antislavery friends are particularly referred to the proceedings of the great Union Meeting in Bennington County, on our first page. They will there see the happy consequences of foregoing considerations of minor nature, and arousing to action on matters of vital interest to the country.

"Tuck me Niddy, do, do! And in turn, I'll tuck you." The Van Buren Middlebury Free Press, has copied two or three articles from such papers as the Vermont Argus, Albany Argus, &c. in which the late Sen. Editor of the former paper (E. D. Barber) is flattered and extolled exceedingly. They would seemingly raise him to an eminence above the highest barren Hill in New Hampshire! This is playing a farce which seems to be peculiar to the Vauties. It is one of their magic games, or lessons, probably hatched up by the chief of "the party." These two Argus' do Mr. Barber as the "Democratic candidate" for Congress in this District in opposition to Mr. Slade. They are mistaken in this point. It is Mr. Clark that is the opposing candidate to Mr. Slade. Mr. Barber has only been named by a dozen or two editors from Antislavery and sustained by his Free Press. Just to have it go abroad that he is a candidate! No body can be serious in supporting him for Congress in this District, and his name will probably soon be "expunged" from the paper, as Gov. Palmer's was after being blazoned forth in the Star and Free Press as candidate for Governor in a number of months.

THE "COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT."—(J. O. Taylor, Editor and publisher)—is a monthly periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of common school education. Respecting the merits of this work, it is only necessary to copy the following testimonial subscribed and signed by individuals the most competent to judge, and to whom can be attributed no motive but the public interest:—

From the well-known character and abilities of the Editor of this paper, and the vital importance of the cause it advocates, we hope that every citizen will consider it his duty to aid in giving the "Common School Assistant" a circulation in every family and school in the Union.

William L. Marcy, J. M. Matthews, W. A. Duer, Benj. T. Chandler, N. Bangs, S. Van Rensselaer, James G. King, Gideon Hawley, A. Spencer, John Savage, Albert H. Tracy, Sam. Ward, B. T. Welch, R. Hyde Walworth, J. Baul.

Some of the above individuals among others liberally contributed a sum sufficient to publish 50,000 of the first number of the paper and to establish the salary of the Editor; so that the work might be afforded on the lowest possible terms,—which are FIFTY CENTS per year for one copy; for six copies sent to one direction, \$2; for twenty copies sent to one direction, \$5.

We take pleasure in stating that Mr. E. H. Farrar, gentlemen in whom we think the public can confide, has visited this county for the purpose of extending the circulation of the above work and delivering lectures on the subject of Education.

From a slight view of this work we are persuaded that it is just such a publication as is now called for—and without any high encomiums upon it, we are led to believe it only need be placed in every family in the community to effect such a reformation in our Common School instruction as would be of incalculable value to the rising generation.

We have received the July No. of the Ladies Companion, which is a very well executed, contains much interesting reading, together with a fine engraving of the "Navy Yard," at Brooklyn; two pages of Music, &c. &c.

From the National Intelligencer. THE ADJOURNMENT. The first session of the twenty-fourth congress was brought to a close on Monday, according to the previous resolution of both houses. The bills which passed both houses, and were signed by the presiding officers, on Saturday evening, at an hour late to be presented to the President for his approbation, were allowed to be presented to him on Monday, and all received his signature. No other bills were matured on Monday. The List of Acts which we have published, therefore, is complete and (we believe) accurate, with the exception of its including a bill which, most readers would at once recollect, did not become a law, (though passed by both Houses, in consequence of the veto by the President—viz: the bill to fix a time for the meeting of congress.

The two Houses adj. early in the afternoon, and before evening nine-tenths of the members were journeying homeward, by land or water, with all the power of steam.