

In addition, we have had in substance the opinion of enlightened men in favor of this power.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Gov. M. Keen, and in his Circular, after his election, unquestionably advances the opinion that these officers ought not to interfere in elections, and if they do, they ought to be removed.

The question then recurs, who can remove them?—Answer—the President. Why?—Ans.—Because Congress, by statute, has given power to remove them at pleasure.

Mr. Buchanan, when advocating the propriety of limiting Executive patronage, and power, spoke of these officers as enlisted soldiers of the President, and willing to do his bidding.

The President Attorney General said they were most unsafe advisers in elections, because when advising, they were thinking of their offices, and how to earn bread on which to live.

Mr. Benton's report in 1829, and Mr. Calhoun's in 1834—5, tend to establish the doctrine that this practice was a source of great mischief, and ought to be corrected by legislation.

In 1829, the late Chief Magistrate spoke of it in terms not to be mistaken for, as inscribed prominently on the list of Executive duties, to prevent this kind of interference in elections. How could he prevent it? As Mr. Jefferson did, by removing the offending officer. How could he do it? Congress could not give him its duty to do it, why then, cannot Congress make it his duty to exert this power whenever a case occurs, and not leave it to his discretion? It appears very clearly to me it can.

It is said this is a Gag bill, "a twin brother of the Alien and Sedition Law."

Never was there a greater mistake. The Sedition Law prevented a man from speaking his opinions in relation to the Government. This bill was to prevent the office-holder from schooling the common citizen, not in office, & teaching him how to vote.

Federal doctrines, then, sustained the Alien and Sedition laws, and thereby gave the office-holder an ascendancy over the people; and upon the same doctrines, and for the same reasons, they oppose Mr. Crittenden's bill.

If this be so, why did they vote against Jefferson's amendment, which was in exact conformity with Mr. Jefferson's Circular?

This is not all—another distinguished statesman, De Witt Clinton, in addressing his Legislature, complained of Federal interference. At that day, no friends of the then Administration, dared to come forward and avow they had so interfered, and attempted to justify the act. In those parts of the Republic, all they could do was to exercise themselves from public opinion, was to deny the charge, and put the Government upon the proof, and, as Mr. Adams would say, because the charge was not provable in court, they were acquitted in public opinion.

Now, strange as it really may appear, the interference of this class of officers is openly justified by the Administration, and it is insisted, they not only have the right, but it is their duty to interfere, and to teach the common people how to vote, because, being in office, they are better judges who ought to be elected. This doctrine I consider moral treason against Democracy itself; yet these same persons insist they are exclusively the Democrats of this favored country.

In another point of view this Bill, if passed, would have been highly important. It would have made this class of office holders free men on the days of election. Each one could have gone to the polls and voted according to his judgment, without being now, he is not only obliged to vote as the President wishes, but he must elect one, and be taxed as the party wishes, or be turned out of office, and his family deprived of their daily bread. I wished these tools taken out of the hands of the Executive. I wished these men liberated and made free. I see lately one of my friends, perhaps myself also, has been charged with being an Abolitionist. So far as this charge may relate to the people of this country, by Federal power, the charge is utterly groundless; but if a man is a decided advocate for abolishing that species of slavery among the *whites* which now exists, and is imposed by a party, which furnishes the most intolerant and cruel Masters in the name of Democracy. Which of us in 1820, 7 or 8, when we were so loudly complaining of the interference of Executive officers in our elections, dreamed that he would live to see the day when the people would be so Jackson Democracy, that such conduct was not only justifiable, but that these officers were in the discharge of high duties to their more ignorant fellow men? For myself, I must say, I could sooner have believed that I would see the elder Mr. Adams after a resurrection, and hear him advocating such a doctrine, than to witness it coming from any man professing the Jackson creed.

I pass on to say something of the Expenditures of the Government.

When Mr. Adams went out of office, our expenditures amounted only to ten to twelve millions of dollars per annum, and the whole party then cried out waste and extravagance—we must have retrenchment and reform; and now we have, according to the statement of the President at the last session, an expenditure of Forty Millions of Dollars.

How has this come to pass? I answer fearlessly—by bad management in our Federal Agents.

The party now in power deliver long and wholesome lectures on the value and necessity of economy, and practice the most shameful and extravagant waste in their expenditures.

It is useless to preach about the value of retrenchment and reform, unless the Administration will specify some branch in which it would be willing to reduce the amount. Has it ever been recommended to reduce the number of officers in any of the departments, or to reduce the salaries? Not at all. The press is constantly for more officers and higher salaries. One great fault I find with this administration is a want of candor and sincerity. If our officers and higher salaries and larger expenditures are not to be reduced, let them come out and tell the people so and take the responsibility. This is not the course; the President does not adopt this course. At the commencement of a session his estimate for the service of the year, and when the appropriations exceed this estimate, the Administration is excused by throwing the blame upon Congress, for appropriating much larger sums than those called for in the estimate. This is most unfair. If the Administration has a majority in either Branch, Congress it can always vote down any Bill. Because since the session of 1834—5, the Administration has had a majority in the Senate, and also in the House except on the Sub-Treasury question.

In February, 1835, when the Jackson Administration was attacked, I defended him on the ground that in reality he had a majority in either House. That defence was founded on what I believe, up to that time; but could never be made afterwards.

Again—although the Secretary's estimate is made and furnished, every member at the head of any important Committee very well knows, that afterwards and during the same session the different Departments apply again, and again to have additional appropriations made, otherwise the Public must suffer. The additions are constantly made in the shape of amendments.

I never can forget the unjust course on this subject. While at the Head of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a treaty with some of the Indians was ratified late in the session, which stipulated a payment of one million two or three hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary of War sent to me, as Chairman of the Committee, an estimate of the amount necessary to comply with the treaty, and requested me to have some appropriation Bill amended, so as to grant the sum required. With the consent of the House, I complied with the request, and this happening just before the adjournment of the Executive to learn my reputation, the first thing I saw in the government paper the next morning, was a Congress adjourned with an attack on me and my Committee, for having this extravagant appropriation made.

I am willing to suppose matter has sometimes appeared in that paper, which the Executive did not approve; yet I believe nothing is ever inserted, which the Editors do not know or believe will be acceptable.

I mention these things to show what is the practice, and that for most of the appropriations for general objects, the Executive is not sought to be, much responsible, as if they were called for in the President's Messages.

Again—by a Rule of the House it is made the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the state of the Revenue and the ex-

penditures and to give their opinions in relation to them.

At the last session Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of that Committee, made a memorable report, containing many errors. It is placed, by way of note, what was intended as an excuse for the Administration, in appropriation of one million one hundred and forty seven thousand dollars for the purpose of removing the Cherokee Indians.

He states in substance, that this sum was inserted in the bill, at the instance of the Indian Affairs, of the two Houses, at the heads of which were my colleague, Mr. Bell, and myself. So far from this being true, the bill in which this sum is included originated in the House of Representatives—the sum was introduced by way of amendment—the yeas and nays were taken, and Mr. Cambreleng himself voted for it. When it came to the Senate, it was referred to the Committee of Finance, of which Mr. Wright is the Chairman, and of which I am not a member. It was reported to the Senate and passed there without amendment.

I should not have said so much fault with this, were it not that this note bears internal evidence that it was prepared in the Executive department and sent to Mr. Cambreleng for insertion in his report, thousands of copies of which have been printed and circulated all the public eye.

As to the bill in which this matter, I took occasion to explain it in a speech made in the Senate, in the conclusion of which I observed, that in justice to the members of the House I must say, I thought Mr. Cambreleng the only member on the Floor—remember, says I, Mr. President, the only member on the Floor, who could be induced to do an act of such cruel injustice. I did not either then, or now, intend to include in the preceding officer, but to show the relation to the three millions for defence against France some years since, I have thought him capable of doing any thing calculated to injure me.

I put these cases to show it is impossible I can have confidence in any administration composed of such men attached to, and supporters of, in whom I have the highest confidence, and for whom I have the most respect.

As to the expenditures themselves, can they be necessary to the economical Administration of the government? Assuredly not. Enough has been laid before the Public to satisfy every reasonable man, that there is inexcusable extravagance and waste, and I will not dwell upon what we already know, but refer to few items by way of example, assuring you that the list could easily be extended.

The Cherokee Treaty made in 1835, was pretty much in our own neighborhood, and you are all good judges of what it ought to have cost, under reasonable good management. I speak now of the mere expense of making and concluding the Treaty, independent of the consideration given for the country. Any of you may guess in your minds the amount, and I will tell you, it has been the amount in answer to a resolution, and it is fifty thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars, and some cents. Of this sum there was paid to Mr. Schermerhorn, one of the Commissioners, upwards of four thousand six hundred dollars, and the whole of this, with the exception of some thirty or forty dollars, for his mileage and daily pay. To the other Commissioner, Governor Carroll, for his mileage and daily pay, the sum of ten hundred and fifty dollars. I never heard of this but the Commissioner was in the action of this business, except as he passed upon an electioneering tour, and on his return when he staid a short time and joined in a few letters addressed to the Chief of the nation. I have understood and believe when the treaty was made he was not present, but signed it when sent to Nashville for his signature. He may have been in the nation on some other occasion; if he was I never heard of it, and it was not he who was certainly well paid for his one.

As to the execution of the treaty—Commissioners were to be appointed to settle claims against the nation. Two only were contemplated by the treaty, and we set out with two, (afterwards a third, a deserving partisan was unnecessarily added), and that commission in January last had cost from twelve to thirteen thousand dollars per annum, and the amount of expenditures were not all then paid.

The act of Congress did not give an annual salary to the Commissioners, but an allowance of eight dollars per day to each; still the one appointed from this state has actually received pay for every day since the organization of the Board, no matter whether he was in the public service or at home. How the pay of the others has been adjusted I do not know, as I have not examined, but I presume the mode of payment has been the same. If it is so, my judgment is, honest as it would be, if you hired a man to mow grass at one dollar per day, and after mowing one week he were to go home and remain a week and then return and claim pay for twelve days work.

In the execution of this and other treaties, agencies to a shameful extent have been created by construction, in most instances without any sanction by Congress, prior to the appointment; and by this means the patronage of the Government has been greatly extended and much of the Public money uselessly expended.

During the session of Congress before the last, upon a representation from the War Department, that many of the Indians removed West of the Mississippi as well as some of the indigenous tribes must suffer for provisions, and by procuring supplies unobtainable in their own country, the expenditure increased unless Congress made an appropriation to relieve their wants, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated and placed at the discretion of the Department.

My idea was, that the Agents of the respective tribes, through their Chiefs, would ascertain the probable amount needed by each, and that corn and other articles would be purchased, and the necessary supplies added at little or no additional expense.

The Secretary directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to devise a plan for furnishing this charity.

He recommends the appointment of Agents, at so much per day, to go into each Nation, and enroll all the paupers, black and red, distinguishing in each case, whether over or under twenty years of age; next, agents of purchases at so much per day—then, in each Tribe, an issuing Commissary, to be placed upon daily pay, who should monthly, or oftener, issue a full ration to each Indian or Negro over fourteen, and a half ration to each under fourteen years of age.

Among other suggestions, to furnish the Creeks, West of the Mississippi, and to furnish the poorer one grain of corn, you would expend upon the different agents to be employed, the value of at least thirty-nine grams.

Besides all this, rations, suitable for soldiers, are entirely unsuited to Indian habits, and will infallibly produce disease, especially among the younger Indians. It would be more charitable, by far, to furnish a little corn, and let each manage it in hominy according to their own customs.

In 1837, after the Banks had suspended specie payments, a circular was addressed, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Agents of different tribes of Indians, to whom we were bound by treaty to pay certain annuities, in specie, informing them that the white children of their Great Father had got all his money, that if they would agree to receive goods instead of specie, the annuities would be paid at the usual time, if not, they could not be paid. Some of the Indians agreed to receive goods, others would not. The goods were purchased from merchants, probably in New York, and to an inquiry, in what kind of funds the goods were paid for, the answer was, that the contract was to pay in notes of the Bank, but before pay day arrived, the funds were not ready, and the goods were not paid. Some of the Indians agreed to receive goods, others would not. The goods were purchased from merchants, probably in New York, and to an inquiry, in what kind of funds the goods were paid for, the answer was, that the contract was to pay in notes of the Bank, but before pay day arrived, the funds were not ready, and the goods were not paid.

I will now, connected with this subject, give you a complete specimen of the kind of liberty of thought and of speech allowed to inferior officers, by these lordly, self-styled Democrats.

As addressed to the Agent of the Creeks, West of the Mississippi, and he was instructed to use his influence with the Indians, to endeavor to induce them to take goods in place of money. He writes to his superior, that he had submitted the proposition, as instructed, and the Indians would not accede to the decision, believing it important to the government to whom they paid the money, and believing it did not comport with the honor or interest of the United

States to fail in complying with their treaty stipulations with this helpless and unfortunate people.—This letter was communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who immediately writes to the Agent a short note, in which he tells him, that being an inferior Officer, he had no right to express any opinion as to what it behooved the honor or interest of the United States to do, but must do exactly what he was ordered by his superiors. Upon receipt of this note, the Agent, a high minded Georgian, immediately sends his resignation to the President, and writes the Commissioner a very severe letter, in which he tells him, that instead of delivering lectures upon the duty of others, he would be better employed in learning and attending to his own duties;—that by his ignorance, or negligence, the government had lost that year in the single article of provisions, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Commissioner's note with Mr. Wall's report, and you have a full view of this New Sect, styled Democrats. They profess great love for the liberty of speech, as to inferior officers, but they must take care to think and speak to suit the wishes of the Executive, otherwise they are reprimanded, and if necessary punished in a more exemplary manner.

The friends of the Administration account for the increased expenditures, on account of purchases of land from Indians and removing them West. To some extent this is true; but expenditures of this kind fall short of covering the whole ground.

There is a great error on this subject, which I have not seen any where adverted to, or explained. The representation made by the friends of the Administration, is that we have paid up the full consideration stipulated to each of the Indians, Tribes with whom we have made Treaties. This is untrue. In several instances where the stipulations are to vest large sums in stocks for Education, and other purposes, which stocks shall bear an interest not less than five per cent, the Administration have kept and are now using the money, and are from year to year, appropriating the five per cent, and paying this interest, and this is creating a national debt, which the Public are not at all aware of.

I have always been opposed to this. We ought in justice to the Indians, to vest this money in good State Stocks, now they are plenty in market; presently they may be exhausted, and then our Treasury should again become full, so that we do not need longer to be borrowing, there may be an opportunity of vesting the money without sacrificing the interest of the Indians. Now the Indians are all removed West, and no mischief can result from this, except an extension into this Department. I thought speedily and thoroughly to be made, and if I am not greatly mistaken, the most gross abuses will be found to exist—that at least ten dollars have been expended, when, under a wise and honest course, one dollar would have answered the same purpose.

Another common defence for the Administration has been, that abuses have been made by inferior officers, without the knowledge of their superiors, and that the latter have no power to check. Any honest enquirer after truth, can easily satisfy himself that this defence is unsound. Did not the Secretary and all know of the improper conduct of Spencer, of Indiana? They did. Why did they not remove him? Hendrick's letter gives the answer.—He tells the Secretary "this man is very influential in elections—has many friends where he lives, and in the country he removed from, therefore, whether he will or not, he has been in the way of the States lost a very large sum of money, and I have not a very large recourse, save this man's services and influence in elections. Again—take the case of Harris, of Mississippi, known to the Secretary, and those above, as well as below him, to be largely in default, and told positively he should be dismissed by a certain day in the autumn of 1835, unless he deposited the money; instead of which his friend, then a candidate for Congress, Mr. Calhorne, writes a letter to the President himself, telling him how hard he and other Democrats were run in their election—how zealous and influential Harris and his friends were, and the dismissal of him would have a bad effect. He was permitted to remain in office till August, with upwards of one hundred and nine thousand dollars, having named a Mr. Boyd, who was appointed his successor, and who in the course of a year, afterwards, pocketed upwards of fifty thousand dollars, and then fled to the States of the Secretary. This man, it is said, laid out his money in lands, and the Government have engaged they shall be sold upon credit, and whatever surplus they produce, will of course belong to Boyd.

In these cases, the proof is as clear as the sun at noonday, that the Administration knew and connived at these delinquencies. And if they be not corrupting predators in our elections, I am at a loss to comprehend how they could have done this. Let who will claim the credit, in good, and we obey the injunction to "pass it on."

At a small private party, embracing gentlemen of all parties, the conversation ran upon the relative speed and safety of steam ships, as also the relative qualifications of Presidential candidates, steam and politics—when the following toast was drank by way of a clincher:

"The Great Western—Henry Clay."

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

U. S. FRONTIERS, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 19, 1839.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis was landed this morning, with the national honors usual on such occasions—a salute of 17 guns, and marching the yards, with the crew dressed in white, and standing upon the yards, supported by the line, while the salute is being fired. He was accompanied on shore by Commodore Claxton, and five of the Lieutenants, as aids, or suite. There were three boats fitted up in the best man-of-war style; the first, with Judge Ellis, Com. C. and the five Lieutenants; the second, the "young gentlemen;" the third two of the midshipmen.

On landing at the City, they were received by the American Consul and the American merchants, from whence we passed up to the residence of Mr. A. and received his hospitality in a glass of wine. At this place, our Minister was waited on by the Aid of the Governor, and was tendered a guard of honor, for the protection of his person and property, and to escort him to the city. This is one of those of the friendly feelings which entertain for us by the Mexican government; for, doubtless, Gen. Victoria had his instructions from his government, & coming from a man like Gen. V., who it will be remembered, was the first President of the Mexican Republic, and the only one that has served out his full term, it is but reasonable to believe there was much sincerity in it.

He is said to have been placed in his present position, for his law knowledge, and statesmanlike qualifications, as well as for his gallant bravery as a soldier. I was present at the official interview of our Minister and Commodore with the Governor, and can therefore tell you that I was favorably impressed with the various outlines of the man; he is about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, with a stoop in his walk, occasioned by lameness, but well covered with rich, rolling locks of black hair, somewhat thick, and by many sunny days of a tropical climate, and the fatigues of war and diplomacy. These combinations are enough to produce the knitted brow and wrinkled front on any man, who has lived to the age of 60 years or more.

The interview between Judge Ellis, Commodore Claxton, and Gen. Victoria, was very gratifying, leaving an impression on my mind, that Mexico was an honorable debtor, and that she would pay to our citizens, through the Government, all just claims they have against her. When fully satisfied of the justice of the claims, I doubt not that speedy arrangements will be made for the liquidation of them, and the adjustment of all differences. Then will come a general of all those friendly relations which should exist between the two Republics, and which would tend so much to the interest of both countries.

IMPORTS OF SPECIE.—The amount of specie imported into the country during the year ending 31st September last, was \$17,742,116, viz: gold, \$3,200,894; silver bullion, \$992,843; gold coin, \$11,441,189; silver coin, \$5,679,390. The amount of specie imported in the previous year was \$10,566,414. In 1836, \$13,400,781. In 1835, \$13,400,810. It will be seen, that the amount of specie imported last year was only \$124,516 less than in 1834, when General Jackson and Thomas H. Benton undertook to supersede paper money altogether.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, July 19.

We have received a new desirable addition to our stock of specie to-day, by the arrival of the barque Anne Eliza, from Vera Cruz, and ship John W. Carter, from Kingston, Jan. the former vessel bringing \$61,800, and the latter, \$37,900 in all near \$100,000.

These vessels bring us but little news, however beyond a report being current at Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna was about to resign, and that Gen. Bravo would probably be appointed in his stead. An invasion of Texas by the Mexicans was also still talked of.

The French ship of war Pluton of 41 guns and 76 men arrived this morning from Havana via Pensacola with despatches to the French Consul. She was mistaken at first for one of the English steamers. The packet ship Cambridge for Liverpool is off.

Stocks are rather better to-day, and things generally looking bright. Half dollars, which have been selling for all the week at 1 1/2 per cent premium, are now down to 1 per cent, and Exchange on England, also closed with a declining tendency yesterday afternoon. Sales were made to-day of Delaware and Hudson, at 63 1/4; Bank of Kentucky, 7 1/2, seller 20 days.

FLORIDA.—In the Savannah, Georgian we find a letter dated at Fort Lauderdale, East Florida, June 22, which says—

"Since the promulgation of the treaty, our camp has been the scene of a large party of Indians. On the 19th, An-pi-ka, or Sam Jones, made his appearance, attended by 12 or 15 warriors, and a negro. He desired a recapitulation of the terms of the treaty, and professed himself pleased. He had done the law to the Indians and ordered them to understand and obey it. The high opinion entertained of the influence of this Chief is fully warranted by the deference paid him by his people, and even by Chito-Tustungo, who was present.

Sam Jones sent to inform me yesterday, that he had sent to the Big Cypress Swamp for Coconuts, and thought he would bring him to terms. It may be important to inform you that by the completion of Sam Jones, there are 261 Micasay Warriors now in Florida, and that they and the Seminoles are scattered in different directions, & that the main camp is at the head of his river. (Now) which Sam Jones informed me could at any moment turn out 300 warriors, an assertion warranted by the number we have already seen, and heard of. He said moreover, the treaty had not been received, and it would be some time before the Seminoles who inhabited the Swamp could hear of it."

On the other hand, we have a different version of the disposition manifested by the Indians, in the annexed article published in the Tallahassee Watchman of the 11th inst:

"We I am upon good authority, that an Indian negro had been captured, and brought into Fort Andrews, whose disclosures with regard to the Indians, say they had favorable towards us, and that the recent truce. This negro states, that he has lately been with three different parties of Indians, consisting in number of from 50 to 200; that they all are busily engaged in cultivating large crops of corn; & he has heard them say distinctly, that they would not make peace with the white people, but as soon as they had gathered their crops, intended to continue hostilities as long as they could. Of this we can ascertain, and the shadow of doubt. Some of the Indians in East Florida may abide the treaty, but that the main body of them will, we have never believed, and especially that a portion west of the Suwannee. Hostilities from a large portion of the Indians may be looked for every day; and preparations for defence should be made accordingly. Let not our friends in the country put confidence in Indian hostilities having ceased."

Extract from a letter dated Little Rock, July 1, 1839.

"News has arrived here that the Cherokees are quarrelling among themselves; that Ross has waylaid and shot Kipok, as they returned from the great council; that both of their parties are actively preparing for war, and standing upon their arms. Ross told the General they would fight in some of them. There is trouble brewing among the Indians on our frontier, and if they once get going, our situation here will not be enviable."

(Ball's Chronicle.)

A GOOD TOAST—PASS IT ON.—We find the following in the United Gazette, where it appears as though the writer had no authority to publish. Let who will claim the credit, in good, and we obey the injunction to "pass it on."

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The \$17,750,000 of last year flowed in, in the natural course of business.

In the last five years, the aggregate amount of specie imported into this country is over \$77,000,000. We understand the proprietors are nothing daunted by the delay in filling up their stock. They are determined to put up a Hotel, in a style at once convenient and splendid, perfectly satisfied that the position in the city will command a better patronage.

Before the burning of the Eagle, there was ample room for another large eat establishment; and the public voice seemed to call for it. The demand is now more increased, for it is admitted on all sides that with the increase of our population and business, there will be full employment, not only for the Exchange Hotel, now under way, but for the Eagle, and all the other establishments of the city. Indeed, Shooker Hill manifest some disposition to put up a mammoth concern, and we should not be surprised to see such a work in progress during the next year.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) July 16.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

On Saturday afternoon last, an individual by the name of Hason B. Musgrave, white was shot in the street, opposite to Mr. Hason's Hotel, by John L. Ragdale, and died in a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Ragdale immediately went to the Justice of the Peace court, who, after hearing the testimony in the case, bound him over to appear at Court in a bond of one thousand dollars, and two securities for the like amount. As the Court is now in session, we forbear commenting upon the case which led to this termination of an unfortunate man's life, but we are glad to hear that the man who was killed by the discharge of a double-barrelled gun, by John L. Ragdale, is self-defence.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 9.

Fatal Affair.—Our city was thrown into great excitement yesterday morning, in consequence of a fatal termination of a controversy between Mr. H. G. Humphreys and J. C. McHenry. The affair is, while our papers are going to press, undergoing a judicial investigation, and we forbear saying any thing particularly relative thereto. Suffice it to say, Messrs. Toombs and McHenry met in the store of Messrs. Toombs & Haddock, where a controversy arose between them which ended in a shabby, during which Mr. H. killed Mr. McK. by a pistol ball through his heart.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS' Savings Institution, LYONBURG.

THIS INSTITUTION, HAS NOW BEEN in successful operation for six years, under the most prosperous circumstances—not a dollar having been lost, or a debt due the Institution, but what has been promptly paid. The Company continue to receive deposits, upon the most favorable terms that is, for any sum remaining with them over four months, interest thereon from the date of deposit, at three per cent. per annum—over four, and under six months, four per cent.—over six months, five per cent. per annum.

Deposites are generally paid upon application, but the Company reserve to themselves the right of requiring two weeks.

Those wishing to deposit money, will call upon the Cashier at his office, at the store of Turner & Burwell.

DIRECTORS.

David R. Edley, Elijah Fletcher,
John Hollis, Maurice Langhorne,
Samuel McCorkle, Thomas Ferguson,
Jesse Hare, Maurice H. Garland,
Samuel G. Gland, Charles L. Mosby,
John M. Warwick, Saml. H. Custer,
J. H. Davis, Geo. W. Christian,
Jas. L. Clayton, Geo. D. Davis,
Jas. W. Morgan, David W. Burton,
John Early, John H. Patterson.

JOHN G. MEEK, President,
M. W. DAVENPORT, Secretary,
JOHN W. YOUNG, Treasurer,
GEO. W. TURNER, Cashier.

Jan 21 1839

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
To be drawn this week.
Booker's Lottery & Exchange Office,
Lynchburg, July 22d, 1839.

1 Grand Capital Prize of \$30,000 !!!
1 do do do " 8,000 !!!
100 Prizes of 1,000 !!!

Virginia State Lottery.
For the benefit of the Town of Welling,
Class No. 4, 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday the 27th of July. (The Drawing will be received at this Office on Tuesday, the 29th inst.)

Grand Scheme:

1 Prize of \$30,000 100 Prizes of \$1,017
1 do do 8,000 100 do do 1,000
1 do do 4,000 10 do do 500
1 do do 3,000 20 do do 300
1 do do 2,000 84 do do 200

Besides a great number of \$50, \$60, \$50, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

For sale at a great variety of choice numbers at BOOKER'S LUCKY OFFICE.

Orders from the country for Tickets drawn by D. S. Gregory & Co. in all Virginia Schemes, (accompanied by cash or Prize Tickets), promptly and confidentially attended to by HENRY H. BOOKER, Lynchburg, Va.

My customers may always depend on seeing the numbers of every Lottery in which I sell Tickets, published in this paper, (The Virginia), so soon as the Official List of the Drawing is received. H. H. BOOKER.

Lottery Drawing To-morrow.

1 Capital Prize of \$10,000 !!!
10 Prizes of \$1,000 !!!

WHEELING LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS, No. 5, FOR 1839.

To be drawn at RICHMOND on Tuesday 23d day of July. (The Drawing will be received at this office on Thursday, the 25th inst.)

Brilliant Scheme.

1 Prize of \$10,000 10 Prizes of \$500
1 do do 4,000 10 do do 400
1 do do 3,000 20 do do 200
1 do do 2,250 20 do do 150
1 do do 1,395 155 do do 100

Together with many of \$50, \$50, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Qrs. \$1.

For sale at BOOKER'S OFFICE.

Commission and Forwarding House, Richmond, Va.

OUR New Fire Proof Ware House being located immediately on the basin, we are prepared to receive Flour, Tobacco, &c. from the canal boats, and sell the same free of all drayage, thereby saving the owners a heavy expense, which would otherwise be incurred.

Liberal advances will be granted on all consignments as soon as received. We are prepared to forward Goods, sent from the North, and our location enables us to save considerable drayage upon them also.

We respectfully refer to the following persons in Lynchburg, whose business we have transacted for many years:

Samuel Miller, S. H. Davis & Co.,
Jas. W. Morgan, Hollins & Ryan,
Dr. Jas. Saunders, Joseph D. Evans & Co.,
Jesse Hare,
LEWIS LUDLAM & SON.

July 15 10t if

Morus Multicaulis.

WE SHALL have, during the months of October and November, a large quantity of the **Morus Multicaulis Slips.**

raised by ourselves, and put up in the best manner for keeping, which we will sell upon accommodating terms. Persons wishing to buy can be supplied by calling on Doct. Daniel E. Watson of Albemarle, or Jas. E. Horner of Lynchburg. The almost entire failure of the crop this year throughout the United States in this article, will undoubtedly make the enterprise of raising Slips very profitable for years to come. There is no diversity of opinion upon this subject.

July 11 18 if
HORNER & WATSON.

LADIES' COLOURED SLIPPERS.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Coloured Slippers, most fashionable colours, manufactured by Ryan & Hatterstick, Philadelphia. For sale by M. C. NEWHALL, 21 if

TILDEN REED



COPPERSMITH & TINNER,
OPPOSITE HANCOCK & ADAMS.

HAS now on hand and is prepared to make, repair Stills, Kettles, and Tin-Ware of every description, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Tin or Copper Roofs, Gutters, and Spouts, put up in town or country on the most approved plan.—Stoves, Store Pipe and Sheet Iron work, all warranted to be well executed. Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B.—Old copper, &c. taken in exchange.

June 24 1839 wtsif

EDUCATION.

MISS MARY E. SHELTON will open her school for the instruction of girls, on this day.

TERMS

For instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, for a session of 5 months \$10 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, Natural Philosophy &c. 12 50
Drawing and Painting, extra charge 8 00
Ornamental needle work, extra 5 00

June 17 wts

WANTED,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, or by the month, a good Cook or a Nurse, for which liberal wages will be paid.

W. M. BAILEY.

P. S. If I can procure a first rate Cook, I should be willing to purchase her at a liberal price.

July 22 30 if