tiel Moore;' and that no further action of Congress is necessary."

Hearing that this was the result at which the committee had arrived after a careful examination, the Postmaster General applied to them to be heard against the jurisdiction of the Solicitor, &c. before they made their report. This they decline, and inform him, that had any doubt existed as to the construction of the act, "resort would have been had to the proper officer to be applied to, where the legal interpretation on construction of an act of Congress may be required." They then make their report to the Senate, and conlude by recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

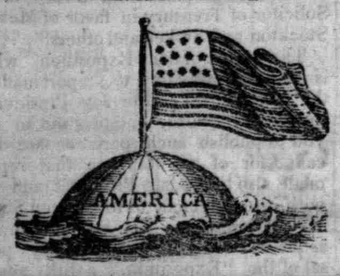
"Resolved, That the Postmaster General is fully warranted in paying, and ought to pay, to Willam B. Stokes and others, respectively, the full amount of the award of the Solicitor of the Treasury."

Notwithstanding this, the Postmaster General perseveres in his opposition, and makes a report against the award of of the Solicitor of the Treasury, substantially the same with the "EXPOSITION,, in the Globe of yesterday, to the President, and requests him to send it to Congress, whose further action (the law already passed having clearly and explicitly pointed out his duty) the committee of the Senate had already reported to be unnecessary.

The President, before complying with his request, had sent this report to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his comments, which are contained in the reply now sent you for publication. Both the report and the reply, with remarks on the latter by the Postmaster General, were afterwards transmitted by the President to the Senate, to whom was referred the whole matter; and having deliberately considered the objections of the Postmaster General to the Solicitor's award, conclude their second report by saying that "they had considered the documents communicated, and cannot discover any cause for changing their opinion upon any of the principles advanced in their former report upon this subject, nor the the correctness of their application to this case. They therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution heretofore reported by the commitee." That resolution, which is above recited, was two or three days afterwards taken up in the Senate, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Notwithstanding the above opinion of the Attorney General, sustaining the jurisdiction of the Solicitor—notwithstanding both the reports of the committee of the Senate, composed almost entirely of emminent lawyers, in favor of his award, and notwithstanding, afterwards, the unanimous adoption by the Senate of the resolution declaring that "he ought to pay the full amount of the award," the Postmaster General still sets up his own opinion against all these high authorities, declines the fulfilment of an existing law, (the *existence* of which rendered, in the opinion of the judiciary Committee of the Senate, the "further action of Congress unnecessary,) and has now appealed to the tribunal of public opinion, and laid before it the reasons of his conduct. With the above brief statement I subject my reasons also, which are contained in a letter to the late President of the United States, which I now send you, and cheerfully await the decision of that tribunal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. MAXCY
Late Solicitor of the Treasury.



CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 8, 1837.

The Whigs of the third Congressional District in Pennsylvania have achieved a glorious victory. The contest was between Charles Naylor and Charles J. Ingersoll—the former a Whig of pure and sound principles—the latter a dangerous and a raving demagogue. This is the first election of importance held since the beautiful results of the "Experiment," have been exhibited in the present condition of the country; and it may be regarded as pointing out the course which popular opinion is beginning to take. It would indeed be strange if an enlightened people should, in the full view of the disastrous situation of the trade, commerce, credit and currency of the nation, still continue to approve the systematic empiricism with which the Government has been administered, and by which things have been brought to their present state. Let the Whigs of Maryland respond to those of Pennsylvania—let them resolve to conquer and let all who stand in the way of victory, to whichsoever side they may profess to be attached, be treated as enemies to the cause in which the tree patriots & republicans of the land are sincerely and from principle embarked.

The hollowness of the professions and pretentions of the Van Buren party, is evidenced by its support of such a man as Charles J. Ingersol. Claiming to be the only true democratic spirits of the country, the adherents of the present administration rallied their forces in support of a man who acknowledged, that if he had been capable of forming an opinion at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, he would have been a tory. He would have opposed, according to his own admission, the Declaration of Independence, and the severance of the colonies of Great Britain from the present state; and yet he has the audacity on the very eve of the anniversary of that day, on which the freedom and independance of the United States were proclaimed to the world, to ask the people of a portion of that country, which he would have kept in bondage, to invest him with a high and responsible station, under that government and that Union, which (if *his* will could have prevailed) would never have existed. And there is a party base enough to sustain a man of such a stamp! Mr. Ingersol was opposed to the Whigs of the Revolution, and he is found in the ranks of opposition to the Whigs of the present day; he was a tory then, and he is a tory now.

A meeting of the Whigs of this county was held at the Court House in this town, on Monday the 26th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet the convention at Salisbury, on Saturday the 8th, inst. to select a suitable individual to be supported by the whig party as the representative of this Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention, Joseph E. Muse, Jr. Reuben Tall, William W. Lake, John R. Martin, and Wm. V. H. Edmondson.

On motion it was resolved, that, if any of the delegates should be prevented from attending the Convention, the remaining delegates in attendance, have authority to appoint others to fill the places of the absentees.

H. PAGE, Chr'n
WM. D. BARROW. Secr'y.

At a meeting of the friends of Colonization, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 26th inst., Dr. Francis P. Phelps, was called to the chair and W. W. V. M. Edmondson, appointed Secretary.

Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennard and Nicholas L. Goldsborough, esq., explanatory of the object of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Kennard concluded his appeal by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient and, that this meeting proceed to organize the Colonization Society for Dorchester County.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Kennard, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of five, to draft a Constitution and nominate a board of Officers, whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Wm. T. Goldsborough, Hooper Rawleigh, Hiram Woolford and Reuben Tall. The Committee after having retired a few moments, reported and submitted the following Constitution and board of officers, which, after being read were unanimously adopted,

Article 1. This society shall be called the Colonization Society of Dorchester.

2. The object to which its influence and funds shall be exclusively devoted, shall be the employment of suitable persons as their agent or agents, for dissemination of information amongst the citizens and people of color in Dorchester County, and the obtaining of suitable persons as emigrants to Maryland, in Liberia, Africa, from said county.

3. The officers of this society shall be a President, fourteen Vice Presidents, a recording and corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, with six Managers from the country. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer to be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. The President, or in his absence, either of the Vice Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the board, and in their absence their place shall be supplied by one of the senior members of the Board of Managers.

5. It shall be the duty of the recording Secretary to keep and preserve a record of the doings of the Society. The corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence thereof. The Recording Secretary shall furnish the Treaserer with a list of the names of each member of the Society.

6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep a record of the names of the members, and of the amount paid by each respectively, and also of all donations, with names of donors. He shall pay over the funds only to order of the President of the Society.

7. Any person may become a member of this society, by paying an annual subscription of one dollar or upwards, and a life-member by paying at any one time, the sum of ten dollars.

8. There shall be an annual election of officers on the first Monday in June, but the old officers shall continue to hold their offices until a new election. In the event of vacancies the remaining officers to fill them.

PRESIDENT. Thomas C. Jones.
Dr. A. C. Thompson.

Vice Presidents.	John Griffith,
John C. Henry,	Wm. A. Slacum,
Joseph E. Muse,	Samuel Meekins,
Rev. Mr. Judd,	Wesley Woodland,
Rev. Dan'l Lambden,	Chas. Traverse,
Joseph Stewart,	
James Thompson,	Wm. W. Lake,
Minos Adams,	Henry McNamara,
Thomas H. Hicks,	John Hooper,
C. P. Straughn,	William Andrews,
Noah Dixon,	Charles Tubman,
Wm. W. Lake,	Benj. G. Keene,
John Griffith,	Arthur Pritchett,
Edward Tripp,	Timothy McNamara,
Francis Corkran,	
Corresponding Sec'ry.	Chas. Seward,
P. J. Goldsborough.	John Muir,
Recording Secretary.	Charles Frazier,
James Dixon.	Samuel Corner.
Treasurer.	
William Rea.	Minos Adams,
Managers.	Jacob Wilson,
Samuel Corkran,	Wm. S. Harper,
Wm W. Eccleston,	
Henry Burn,	Nat. E. Greene,
Sam'l. Cook,	
Ezekiel Richardson,	James Carroll,
James A. Waddell,	Stephen Rawleigh,
Thos. Barnett,	Samuel Sewell,
James B. Steele,	Morris Roach,
Daniel Martin,	James Thompson,
William I. Ford,	John Rowens,
John R. Keene,	V. M. Edmondson,
John Mace,	Medford Andrews,
Wm. H. Yates,	John Webb,
John H. Hooper,	
Lawrence Lacey,	John N. Steele,
J. C. Wright,	Chas. Leary,
William Wingate,	John Webster,
N. L. Goldsborough,	Anthony Manning,
Thos. White,	Wm. Jackson,
Samuel Travers,	Algernon M. Davis,
Levin W. Tall,	John T. Stewart,
Levin Richardson,	John Vincent,
Saml. Harrington,	
Whit. Woolford,	Wm. Webb.

On motion of Wm. T. Goldsborough, Resolved, That the Secretary have printed in handbill form, for the use of the members, one hundred and fifty copies of the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion of Wm. T. Goldsborough, resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cambridge papers.

FRANCIS P. PHELPS, Chr'n.
W. V. M. Edmondson, Sec'ry.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated here by the usual demonstrations of joy and gratitude. At the hour appointed a large number of citizens assembled at the Methodist Church, where divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lambden; the declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. F. P. Phelps, after first making some spirited, pertinent, and eloquent prefatory remarks.—Josiah Bayly, Jr. esq. then rose and delivered an oration suited to the occasion, which was listened to with marked attention by the audience, and which as an eloquent production, breathing the spirit of patriotism and replete with just and manly sentiments, did great credit to the orator.* When the ceremonies in the Church were closed, a large number of gentlemen repaired to the Steam-Boat Hotel, and partook of a dinner prepared and served up in the best style by Mr. Bradshaw.

In the afternoon the usual regular toasts were drunk—and the evening was passed in a manner becoming the day and the event which it commemorates. After the regular toasts, the following volunteers were given.

By Dr. Joseph E. Muse, (President)—THE ART OF AGRICULTURE.—It elevates the mind, soothes the feelings, enriches the *multitude*, and leads to *social good*—when the "*art*" of *politics* degrades the mind, disturbs repose, impoverishes the *multitude*, and leads to *social evil*.

By Thomas Hayward, (Vice President,)—The Dorchester Agricultural Society.

By Josiah Bayly, Jr. Esq.—Our fellow-citizen Dr. Joseph E. Muse—His late successful effort to revive the Dorchester Agricultural Exhibition, is another laurel in the splendid chaplet which adorns his brow.

By N. L. Goldsborough, Esq.—The Supreme Court of the U. S.—Its purity one of the strongest safe guards of our liberties—may the day never arrive, when that august tribunal shall become the pliant instrument of party.

By the Vice President—The Orator of the day.

Mr. Bayly rose and after expressing in suitable terms, his sense of the honor done him by the sentiment which had just been received with so much approbation by the company, gave the following:

The town of Cambridge—the abode of science, of taste, of beauty and of elegance.

*Mr. Bayly having been solicited to allow his speech to be published has consented to furnish it for publication next week,

Dr. Muse exhibited a specimen of his crop of "sugar Beet," grown at his Appleby farm, this season, which measured eleven inches in circumference.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION BY THE I. O. O. F.

This ancient fraternity celebrated the glorious anniversary of the American Independence, on Tuesday last, in a manner highly agreeable to themselves and respectful to the brilliant event they commemorated. Having been joined by a numerous and respectable addition of their fellow citizens at large, they assembled in Cambridge at the hotel of Wm. H. Yates, a member of the order and sat down at about half past 1 O'clock, to a most luxurious table covered with all the delicacies of the season and served up with great neatness and taste; amid the glow of good feeling the day passed off with the greatest hilarity, every one enjoyed the festivities of the occasion and fully satisfied at the pariotic manner with which he had communed with his fellow citizens on that auspicious day. After the cloth was removed the Noble Grand of Dorchester Lodge, No. 19. officiated as President, and the Vice Grand as Vice President, assisted by the presiding officers of Howard Lodge, No. 28.

The following regular and volunteer toasts amongst others not handed in, were drunk with enthusiasm by the whole company whose loud cheers were responded to by the roar of cannon fired in honor of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS

1.

The day we celebrate.

2.

Our Country—May her free institutions be perpetual.

3.

The memory of Washington and his brave compatriots

4.

The surviving officers & soldiers of the revolution although they are few in number and their days must necessarily be short, may the evening of their well spent lives be abundantly tranquil and happy.

5.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

6.

The march of mind may it be boldly onward.

7.

Agriculture—The successful promoter of our national prosperity.

7.

The arts and sciences, they can best flourish in a republick.

9.

Industry, sobriety and perseverance, efficient contributors to happiness.

10.

Friendship Love and Truth—Three cardinal virtues constituting a holy and magical chain to bind together social beings.

11.

May the principles of benevolence prevail thoughout the habitable Globe.

12.

The oppressed of all climes—May they be speedily relieved from their misfortuens.

13.

Our County, Dorchester—Although of limited extent, yet full of charming women, the pride of our hearts.

[read a second time 2 Guns.

VOLUNTEERS.

By William W. Byrn, Esq., Oddfellows—A band of brothers who encourage industry and reward merit, and who have for their chief object the relief of the distressed.

Drunk Standing.

By Lieut. White—The memory of the brave & much lamented major Dade & his companions in arms, who nobly fell in the service of their country.

By Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq.—Oddfellowship—The number of honorable men who are attached to the order, a strong proof that the institution is based upon virtuous principles.

By Benjamin Woodard, Esq.—Oddfellowship—Behold how good and how, pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity.

By John Parvin, Esq.—May we never want for spirit and resolution to perseverve in the course of Oddfellowship.

By Charles Hopkins, Esq.—The motto of our order—Friendship love & Truth.

By E. D. Marshall, Esq.—The members of Howard Lodge, No. 28 May they persevere in the good cause which they have begun.

By Dr. F. P. Phelps—Oddfellowship—Like old gold the more it is rubbed the brighter it shines.

By Nicholas L. Goldsborough, Esq.—The fourth of July, a day upon which Americans laying aside all party dissentions, unite in appropriate festivities and glory in the fact that they are the citizens of one common country.

By Hiram Woolford, Esq.—Our worthy Host may his table be always as well filled as to day, and as many worthy citizens to partake thereof.

TREASURY WARRANTS AND BANK NOTES.

And why is it that specie and the Treasury paper are getting so much "above par," to use the language of the money mart? It is simply because the bank note currency is falling further below par every day. The standard of value is always at par, and therefore, our bankers and merchants, instead of complaining of the dearness of specie, ought to exclaim against the degradation of the paper, in consequence of the increased issue by those banks that never mean to redeem.

It is gratifying to perceive that the attempt which was intended to degrade the credit of the Treasury, by the absorption of its means in banks, and the refusal to pay it in any thing but depreciated notes, has had the effect, through the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury, *to prove that any paper issued by the Treasury is a better currency than the notes of banks—not excepting a Bank of the United States.—Globe.*

This is now the plan of the administration—a Treasury Bank, and an issue of *Treasury Notes.* These Treasury notes will be precisely of the character with the paper money of the Revolution—issued by a Government not suable by its creditors—and claiming to be in its Executive Departments in all respects beyond the reach of the Judiciary. They will be precisely like the *Assignats* of France—and like that paper, and our own continental money, will be redeemed or not according to the conveniance and exigencies of the time. In the event of a war they would be issued in the same quantities as in our last war, when they sank to 20 and 30 per cent. below par, although, bearing interest.

The plan we presume to be for a Central Bank at Washington, with branches at the principal post offices and custom-house offices;—Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Kendall to be the President and Cashier of the Mother Bank, and Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Greene the officers of the branch in Boston. The end of all this would be to concentrate in the hands of the Executive, besides the distribution of some forty millions of Patronage, the provision a circulating medium, and the distribution of Bank accomodations to an unlimited amount. The Executive thus becomes the head banker—the great money-lender of the country; with an absolute power over the purses and persons of his subjects.

The Treasury notes which are now illegally issued by the Secretary, and illegally received in the payment of dues to the Government, are not convertible into specie, rest on nothing but the faith of the Government, and derive all their value from their illegal *receivability* at the Custom House. They are a description of paper damned with an unquestionable insolvency. They must bear the stamp of discredit before they can be taken by the public officers. They must carry inconvertibility on their face, or the Government will not accept them! The Government then begin business on failed paper. They commence Banking with the announcement that they cannot pay their debts—and conduct it with illegal certificates of their own insolvency.—This is what the Globe means by the "better currency" of the Treasury. This is the "any paper" which is better than any bank notes in the country.

The question is now assuming a shape which refers it directly to Mr. Jefferson's issue of *Whig or Tory.*—"The *Tories,*" said Mr. Jefferson, "are for augmenting the power of the *Executive;* the *Whigs* cherish the representative branch." We are of the number who think that the power of the Executive has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. The description which Mr. Fox gave of the British Administration of 1798, applies with undimished force to the present situation of things in this country. "I say"—remarked that distinguished advocate of constitutional liberty—"that to *increase the power of the Crown* and to *abridge the liberties of the People,* has been the system of the present administration. I say you should *diminish the power of the Crown and increase the power of the people.*

It was on another occasion that the same eminent statesman presented a view of the disasters of 1797 that also corresponds but too well with our own miserable condition.—The same causes in all nations lead to the same results—national dishonor and distress. "The real cause of all our calamities has been' said Mr. Fox, at the period to which we refer—"that, whether by its own power, or the *connivance of Parliament,* the *Crown has swallowed up the whole Government.—Servility, base servility, has been the Ruin of this country.*" The servility of our public men to Andrew Jackson—their acquiescence in measures which they knew could not fail to end in national calamity—tolerated the accursed Experiment upon the happiness, the morals and prosperity of our people, which has terminated in universal distress, and we might almost say universal despair.

And now the chains are to be riveted on the body politic in its state of miserable and unresisting exhaustion. Government Banks have brought us to bankruptcy and ruin—and now the only remedy which the administration propose, is in still more Government Banks—Government banks based on certificates of insolvency—and to be conducted by the same distinguished financiers who have managed with eighty millions of Public Revenue, to "hurl the country into universal Bankrupcy!"—*Boston Atlas.*

The Washington Globe of yesterday contains the treaties, as confirmed, between the Government of the United States and their majesties the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam. The provisions of the first named of these treaties, or that concluded with the Sultan of Muscat, are as follows:—Perpetual amity to exist between the two countries—American citizens to have the right of entering any portion of the Sultan's dominions and disposing of merchandise at such prices as may be agreed on between buyer and seller, and departing therefrom without hindrance—the only exception being that sales of munitions of war to the government of Muscat shall alone be made on the island of Zanzibar—all sales of the same articles in other parts of the empire to be free and unrestricted to the highest bidder. American vessels are in no event to pay more than five per cent which is to cover all charges of whatever description. No charge to be paid on such portions of cargoes as may remain on board and be re-exported; or in cases where vessels shall have put in for the purposes of refitting, obtaining refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market. American citizens to be on a footing with those of the most favored nations in the payment of duties. In the event of shipwreck, the crews of American vessels are to be taken care of by the Sultan until an opportunity of returning to their own country shall offer, and the property be delivered to the owner, the American consul, or any authorised agent. Citizens of the U. States to have the free right of landing and residing and not to pay other than the duties paid by the most favored nation. In case of vessels being taken by pirates and carried to his majesty's dominions, the persons are to be liberated, and the property restored to the owner, Consul or authorised agent. Vessels from the Sultan's dominions entering the ports of the United States to be on a footing with those of the most favored nation. Resident Consuls may be appointed, by whom alone disputes arising between American citizens shall be decided—their persons to be free from arrest, and their property inviolate—but in the event of misbehaviour, they are to be displaced by the President of the United States. The treaty bears date at the Royal Palace in the City of Muscat in the Kingdom of Aman, on the 21st day of September, 1837. Edmund Roberts, Esq. being special agent on the part of our government.—*Balt. American.*

EVERY ONE TO HIS TASTE.

The Norfolk Beacon contains an account of a dinner given to Com. Kennedy of the U. S. Navy, in one of the Sandwich Islands, at the country seat of J. C. Jones, Esq. in September last—at which 'food in the native style,' including "*baked dogs,*" was abundantly served up. Songs, toasts, cheers, bumpers, and speeches, all came in their turn.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

[The letter from which the following extracts are taken is from a source entirely to be relied upon, and to which we hope our readers will be indebted hereafter for occasional useful informantion.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

With respect to movements in MEXICO, there appears to be no doubt that the release of SANTA ANNA, in a manner so singular, and his mysterious visit to Washington, caused a *suspension of all military operations* against TEXAS. I have it from credible Mexicans that the dominant party was completely puzzled by that move. The plan of the campaign was deranged; the land forces had been waiting at Metamoras for the fitting out of their little flotilla, and the object was to make a combined attack by sea and by land, and thereby cut off all supplies from New Orleans. The *Mexican Administration,* it is supposed, *will do every thing to satisfy our Government.* But, depend upon it, the same obstinacy and rancor which kept up the long struggle against Spain will exhibit themselves in maintaining the integrity of the Mexican territory. On this point all parties are agreed.

Fortunately for the Texians, although SANTA ANNA is down, BUSTAMENTE is not secure in his seat. There is a strong party in Mexico determined on nationalizing the property of the Church, and restoring the Constitution of 1824. GARCIA of Zacatecas, and GOMEZ FARIAS, now in this city, are the prominent men of that party. The latter is about returning to Mexico, to take an active part in public affairs. He, you know, was Vice-President for some time, and probably the most sagacious of their public men. The project is to call a National Convention, and re-organize the Government. Nothing but their distractions at home can, in my opinion, save Texas. In addition to which, it may be remarked as probable that a majority of the old inhabitants, original colonists, will still remain non-combatants, and, unless I mistake, will play their game in such a manner as to save their property in the event of the Territory being overpowered. There is not now a single Mexican infavor of the independence of Texas. MEJIA has gone home. VIESCA is here. Coss is here, breathing vengeance; and, in short, the downfall of SANTA ANNA detached all *his* enemies from the Texian cause.—This news may probably be unwelcome to different classes of your readers. By some of them it may be discredited, because it is not told in the newspapers of this place But it is not the less true.

From the N. York Courier & Enquirer, June 27

IMPORTANT.

Last evening a communication, of which the following is a copy, received by his Honour the Mayor, from the City of Boston, was laid before the Common Council of New York:

"BOSTON, June 23d, 1837.

"Sir—I have been instructed by the City Council to address you on the subject of the introduction of *foreign paupers* into this country, and to request your co-operation presenting a memorial to Congress, at its approaching session praying for its interference *to prevent the great evils arising from the influx of paupers among us.*

—Similar co-operation will be asked of the City Government of Phi adelphia and Baltimore; and it is hoped that the united application of the principal cities THAT ARE BURDENED WITH THIS HEAVY TAX, may produce some effect on that Body which has the power to relieve us by legislation. Should you think favourably of the proposal, will you be good enough to inform me, and a memorial shall be forwarded for your signature.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM'L, A. ELIOT, Mayor of Boston."

From the New York Express.

RUMOURS AT WASHINGTON.—That the Bank of the Metropolis is out of favour with the Government, will no longer be a pet, and has settled with the Government,—that the Bank of Washington will take the place of the Bank of the Metropolis, become the pet, receive the public funds now in deposit in the Metrorolis Bank, and in the cousre of a week or ten days resume specie payments,—and finally, the Secretary of the Treasury had a special deposite of $10,000 in the Metropolis Bank, which deposite the Metropolis Bank pet refuses to pay in specie, which refusal of course greatly annoys the "hard money" Secretary of the Treasury.

Another rumour is, that the Executive has listened to the petitions of General Jessup, who has prayed for deliverance from the Florida climate and Indian wars. Gen Macomb, it is said, will be the successor of Jessup.

From the Savannah Georgian, June 29.

From Florida.—We learn from a gentlemen who left Jacksonville on Sunday last that, a report prevailed that James Jones and Powell, who, it is said, are now at the head of the Micasukies held a Council recently near Lake Monroe, and condemned Micanopy to death, for having signed the Treaty with Gen. Jesup.

Micanopy was, pursuant to the sentence, hewed to pieces by the savages.

The sub-chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tigertail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank, for signing the Treaty, and reduced to common Warriors.

We learn also that a party of seven Indians had visited the plantations of