HOUSTON, March 30, 1840.

In the account given in our paper of Saturday of the Cammanche fight in the public square at San Antonio, in which 83 Cammanches and 6 Americans were killed, and a number wounded, we ought to have added, that Judge Robinson was severely wounded with an arrow, and that J. C. Morgan, after receiving two shots from the bow seized hold of an axe, and revenged himself by killing two Indians.

THE GOLD WATCH.

I have now in my hand a gold watch, which combines embellishment and utility in happy proportions, and is usually considered a very valuable appendage to the person of a gentlemen. Its hands, face, chain and case, are of chased and burnished gold. Its gold seals sparkle with the ruby, the topaz, the sapphire, the emerald. I open it and find that the works, without which this elegantly chased case would be a mere shell, those hands motionless, and these figures without meaning, are made of brass. I investigate further, and ask, what is the spring by which all these works are put in motion, made of? I am told that it is made of steel. I ask what is steel? The reply is that it is iron which has undergone a certain process. So then I find that the main spring, without which the watch would be motionless, and its hands, figures, and embellishments but toys, is not of gold—that is not sufficiently good; nor brass, that would not do—but of iron. Iron is therefore the only precious metal; and this watch is an apt emblem of society. Its hands and figures which tell the hour, resemble the master spirits of the age, to whose movements every eye is occasionally directed. Its useless, but sparkling seals, sapphires rubies, topaz and embellishments, the aristocracy. Its works of brass the middle class, by the increasing intelligence and power of which the master spirits of the age are moved; and its iron main spring, shut up in a box always at work, but never thought of, except when it is disordered, broke or wants winding up, symbolises laborious classes, which, like the main spring, are wound up by the payment of wages; which classes are shut up in security, and though constantly at work and absolutely necessary to the movement of society as the iron main spring is to the gold watch, are never thought of except when they require their wages, or are in some want or disorder of some kind or other.

Appointment of married men in the Army.—Among the regulations of the War Department respecting the appointment in the army of persons from civil life, there is one stating that no candidate will be examined who is married.—The Army and Navy Chronicle of the 23d instant publishes an extract from a Report made to the Secretary of War giving the reasons of this regulation.—It is stated that the pay of a second lieutenant, about $780 a year is not more than adequate to his own support in the dress and appearance which his profession requires; his transportation allowance of ten cents per mile will not do more than pay his individual travelling expenses; his quarters when in garrison are too small for the accommodation of a family; and the duties of the younger officers require their presence almost continually with their companies in the field. These considerations it is thought are sufficiently strong to authorise the adoption of the above named regulation.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions in Burlington, on Tuesday last.—Bishop Waugh presided, assisted by Bishop Hedding, and about 200 clergymen were in attendance. Five candidates for orders were admitted on trial ten were ordained to the order of Deacons and seven to the order of Elders.—Increase of members of the church within the bounds of the Conference within the last year 198—whole number 22,486, exclusive of the clergy. Amount raised for missionary purposes $1,124 87.

The Rev. Messrs. Pittman, Pethebridge, Force, Winner and Porter were appointed delegates to the General Conference, which is to convene in the city of Baltimore on the 1st of May.

[Phild. Inq.

FOOD FOR COWS.—M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substance give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afford him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in sucessively, a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

TWO MISSIONARIES EATEN BY SAVAGES.

A letter from Sidney, N. S. Wales, under date of December 1, states that Messrs Williams and Harris, two of the Missionaries sent out by the London Society, had been killed and eaten by the savages of one of the New Hebrides Islands.—American.

THE SEA SERPENT ONCE MORE.—This strange monster that has regularly once a yeat made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Nahant, has this season taken up its residence on the coast of New Jersey. The U. States Gazette publishes a letter from Mr. Job. Salmon of Cranmertown, near Manahawk dated April 9th, saying that four or five persons saw his majesty of the great deep on the 28th day of March, quietly suning himself on the surface of the waters in Dinner Point Creek. This is a creek which puts out of Manahawkin Bay, about six miles from the two inlets of Little Egg Harbour, is two miles in length, two hundred yards wide, and over twelve feet deep. It is a snug sort of hiding place for his snakeship, just large enough to allow him to sport at his ease, which he seemed to be doing when Mr. Job Salmon and several others, suddenly came upon him one day, proceeding down the creek. He appeared of a black colour, fifty feet long, eight inches in diameter, and holding his head five or six feet above the water. A posse of villagers, to whom the news of this extraordinary arrival had been communicated, with arms, ammunition, harpoons, stakes, seines, lines, and divers other instruments, proceeded to the beach to give a warm welcome to the stranger, but he had snuffed the secret, and hurried himself away.

This letter is accompanied by another, from a Mr. McCarty, whom the editor of the United States Gazette says is well known at Philadelphia, as a man of character, vouching for the veracity of Salmon and his friends. It says also that although this is the first time that New Jersey has been honored by the presence of this distinguished visiter, it is not the first time he has sought some quiet retreat for spawning or other purposes since in 1817, on the 28th day of August, something like him was reported to have been seen in the harbor of Gloucester, Massachusetts. The report rested upon the deposition of eight persons, among whom was the magistrate of the town, who was himself an eye witness to the fact.

The depositions of those eight persons as to the appearance of the animal amounted to this; 'that the head of the animal resembled that of a sea turtle, larger than the head of any dog which the deponents had seen—that the general color of the body was dark brown, belly white: moved rapidly through the water. The length variously stated, (perhaps from their different points of view) at 40, 70, 80 and 90 feet; would carry his head about two feet above the water; bunches on his back; active as an eel; and sometimes the body so curved that the head and tail appeared almost together; tongue bifid; eye about the size of an ox's; the body about the thickness of a half barrel.'

About a month after this, a singular serpent was killed by some laboring people on the shore of Cape Ann, and taken to Boston, where it was submitted to the investigation of the Linnean Society of New England. A committee of the society after examining all the peculiarities of the new snake, concluded that he belonged to a new species of reptiles, and therefore gave him an independent place in the zoological list, under the denomination of Scoliophus Atlanticus. Mr. McCarty, supposes that the inhabitant of Dinner Point Creek, is a member of the same family. [New York Post.

From Demarara.—We are indebted to Mr. William Kellogg, who came passenger in the brig Pinta, from Demarara, for Georgetown papers as late as the 16th March. They agree in stating that there is a great want of middling class in the colony, and strongly advocate the introduction of emigrants from Ireland and Scotland. The Guiana Times says—'Nothing but a rapid and large influx of emigrants into the country can save it from the most serious evils, or, more correctly speaking, from entire ruin."

On the 8th ult. two delegates from the United States, who arrived at Demarara in January, sailed for Grenada. Their object was to ascertain the advantages of British Guiana and Trinidad, compared with those of the United States, or the free settlement of Liberia, as a place of residence for their persecuted brethren. The sum of £1500 had been remitted by the Emigration Society to New York, for the purpose of securing as many as possible of the persons in question.

One hundred and sixty emigrants arrived at Demarara from the 1st to the 16th March. The industrious habits of the new comers, it was supposed would have a good effect upon the mass of the laboring population, who had evinced much laziness and fickleness in their employments.—*Hartford Courant.*

'At no period," the *Mayence Gazette* observes, "was emigration to North America so considerable as at present.—The emigrants, in general, are families in easy circumstances, some even rich, and whole caravans of them are daily passing through this town. The Americans will be delighted with their new colonists, as most of them are young active men between 20 and 30 years of age. On the 13th and 14th inst., upwards of 600 persons left the environs of Alzei for Havre by land.—Only a short time ago, 60 persons from Bingen, Upper Hesse, and Rhenish Prussia, took the same road, and will be followed to-morrow by as many more from the Grand Duchy of Baden."

"A CURIOSITY" INDEED.—The Banton Rouge Gazette of the 11th says—'A gentleman in this parish has a mare that a few days ago foaled two colts one a horse and the other a mule. The animals are alive and kicking, and may be seen on the plantation of General Davenport.'

The Large Oyster.—*The* large Oyster taken by *Xavier Francois*, while oystering on Monday last, was brought up from the wharf on a dray last evening. An Oyster measuring *three feet one inch in length and twenty three and a half inches* across the widest part of it, *is a curiosity.* Mr. Ayres, the purchaser, will exhibit it at the Alhambra this day at 11 o'clock, when it will be opened and served up in his usual good style.—Mobile Adv.

GRAIN CROPS.—The Philadelphia North American says: "From various sections of the interior of our State, we learn that the growing crops of Wheat and rye are unusually promising. During the past winter the ground was generally frozen so hard that the rain ran off the surface without penetrating into it. The roots were thus prevented from being frozen out, and the late rains and mild weather have brought vegetation forward rapidly.

The New York Express of Monday, 2, P. M. says—

The canal opens to-day, and before the close of the week, we may expect the first produce transported on it will make its appearance. We learn from all quarters, that the amount to be forwarded will exceed all former years. The transportation will be mostly one way, as there is very few goods to go to the interior. Our market is exceedingly bare of produce. The stock of western flour is reduced to a few hundred bbls—a circumstance rarely known. Flour and other articles will find a ready sale; but at exceedingly low prices. The ruling prices must be those of England, and at the last dates, with the present rate of freights orders for purchases will probably not be given to exceed five dollars for Flour.

The Army and Navy Chronicle says 'We learn from out door rumor, but in such a way as to leave on our mind no doubt of its truth, that Purser J. Colston has been dismissed from the Navy, by the President, for a defalcation in his accounts. What the amount of that defalcation is, we do not know.

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says:—In answer to many inquiries which have been sent to us, we would state that the Fisheries on the Potomac, this year, have been successful generally. The Fishermen commence, this week, to 'cut out' as it is technically called—that is to take up their seines and close their business.

During 1839, there were admitted into the Ohio State Lunatic Hospital, 157 patients, 114 of which were old cases and 43 recent. Of this whole number 27 had been cured, and the prospect of 30 more was favorable. It is interesting to note the causes of many of these.—There were:

From dispointment and mortification	10
" Disappointed love,	10
" Matrimonial perplexities,	4
" Domestic affliction,	6
" Loss of friends,	4
" Intemperance,	7
" Religious excitement,	15
" Fright,	3
" Intense application,	3
" Jealousy,	2

THE LATE AFFRAY IN CONGRESS.

The Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the late affray on the floor of the Hall of Representatives, between Messrs. Bynum and Garland, of Louisiana, have made their report, which embodied simply the testimony taken in the case. The substance of the Report is thus stated in the National Intelligencer of Monday last.

A certain exhibit of the comparative expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with certain other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an Executive Committee, and published with their names attached, had been referred to Mr. Wise, and at his request had been read at the Clerk's table. When the reading was completed, Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond.

Mr. Wise having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, left his seat near the door, and walking up the central aisle of the House, came to the seat of Mr. Galbraith, of Pa., and observed to him that this was an electioneering party trick. He then advanced up the narrow aisle which proceeds from the central area, till he came between the seat of Mr. Banks, of Va, and Mr. Garland of Lou., and looking at Mr. Banks who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed that this was an unfair party trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d—d lie from the beginning to the end. Mr. Garland, who was close by, (and whose name had been attached to the paper,) turning from a gentleman with whom he was in conversation, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said that every word in the paper was strictly true; and added that no gentlemen would say so, or, as others testify, that what Mr. B. said was a lie. On this, Mr. Bynum, replied, 'that's a d—d lie, or 'you are a d—d liar' at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair; on this Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G. when in the tustle, the cane fell to the floor, and the two parties engaged. Mr. Garland struck Mr. Bynum a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen who were by interfered, and succeeded in separating them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat.—Mr. Bynum being at the end of the narrow aisle next to the lobby, or in the lobby, near the fire-place, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to be endeavering to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland, uttering violent and reproachful epithets. Much confusion was produced in the House, but the Speaker having succeeded in retoring order, the affair here ended.

COPY OF A PRINTED LEAF.

The subjoined document, and the matter thereto appended, has been lately printed, or, rather, is now on the press, in this city. Though in no respect private, yet, as it was prepared by gentlemen for their own use, and to be distributed by them among their friends, we should not now have placed it in our columns, but that it was yesterday brought up in the House of Representatives, read and commented upon, and is supposed to have given rise, in some way or other to the scene which, as the reader will find by reading the account of proceedings became the subject of formal notice by the House. The first part of it, being all that relates to the finances, is an exact copy from Executive documents 448, H. R 2d session of the 25th Congress. The residue, except so far as relates to the extracts from official documents, is, the reader will observe, unofficial.—*Nat. Intel.*

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FROM 1824 to 1838

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement of expenditures, exclusive of public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

June 28, 1838.—Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1838.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, *exclusive of the public debt*, for each year, from 1824 to to 1838," I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. Polk,
Speaker of the House of Represen tatives

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837, inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year	1824	$15 330,144 71
Do	1825	11,490,459 94
Do	1826	13 062 316 27
Do	1827	12,653,095 65
Do	1828	13,296,011 45
Do	1829	12,660,460 62
Do	1830	13 229,533 33
Do	1831	13 864,067 90
Do	1832	16 516,388 77
Do	1833	22 713,755 11
Do	1834	18 125,417 27
Do	1835	17,514,950 28
Do	1836	30,868 164 04
Do	1837	*39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5,610,401 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

UNOFFICIAL.

Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present, with those of former Administrations; then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!

The following are literal extracts from the reports of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the increase of the army of the United States:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve.—This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their place in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years, four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one fourth part (twenty-five thousand men) to leave the service every year passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end in the second. In this manner, twenty five thousand men will be discharged from military duty every year, and twenty five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals: for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to to regulation; a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsation of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren—by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers, at such places and such times, within their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required, if called on to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own States, at the will of the President, there being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several States in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposites, and reiterated down to the present time, viz:—*That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.*

Here it is in its full proportions!!!

The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy, we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time, you are entreated to pause before you strike this last fatal blow at the liberties of your country.

"17. That the President of the United States be authorised to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

We the undersigned, hereby certify that the above extracts are true copies from the reports of the Secretary of War, and from the message of the President of the United States.

April 18, 1840.

R. GARLAND, of Louisiana.
JOHN BELL, of Tennesse,
JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia,
THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio,
M. H. GRINNELL, of New York,
J. C. CLARK, of New York,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Mass.,
TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut,
Executive Committee.

KENTUCKY.

We should like to give to our readers a full account of a grand gathering, procession, and organized meeting of Whigs in Maysville, Kentucky. It was a tremendous convocation. About *twelve thousand* were present.

The tables on which were spread the meats and other substantials, were arranged into a hollow square many hundred feet in circumference, within which were benches loaded with provisions, piled in large buckeye trays, which constantly supplied the outer tables. The meats were peculiarly fine and well barbecued—the breads the choicest specimen of the Virginia PONE and bakers' loaf—and all neatly carved and prepared for the hungriest and fiercest assault. Hard by was the hard cider table of portentous circuit, where barrels and hogsheads of that home beverage of the poor man were dealt out with true Kentucky liberality. We are informed that about one hundred carcases of fresh meat, and three hundred joints of bacon were consumed.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM.—The following letter is one of many proofs of the alarm which pervades the *federal* party. It is a striking illustration of the truth of what we have written in relation to party names. 'You may rest assured,' says Colonel Benton, "there is no compromising in me, and that we will do you justice"—that is, we will use the federal patronage to break down the spirit of the people, and to keep *ourselves* in office. No man shall hold an office, not even a postmaster, who does not prostitute it to the uses of the federal party. This is an important letter, and, when we remember that Mr. Benton is a candidate for the succession, forms an important event in the progress of parties. What an insult is it to the freemen of this country to suppose that their agents can, by any combination, divide the offices and oppress the people. Mr. Benton would place partisans and parasites of federalism in every post office. How different was the language of Mr. Jefferson.—When he came into office, he issued a circular, in which he said: *It is deemed improper, for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the Elective right.*" Mr. Benton would turn out of office every one who is not for him, must go! Well, we very much mistake the people of Missouri, if Col. Benton does not find some who will refuse to do his bidding—and he may remove as many as he can, and while he may. Gen. Harrison can replace such as are improperly removed, and he can also turn out such as abuse the places they are unworthy to fill. And we venture to predict that he will neither lack the will nor the nerve to do his duty.

[Balt. Pilot.

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1840.

Dear Sir—The proceedings of the meeting against the removal of Mr. Aull, and the appointment of yourself to be postmaster at Lexington, with the petition to the Postmaster General, and a letter from Mr. Ryland to ourselves, have all arrived.

On looking over them, we have felt it to be our duty to recommend the removal of Mr. Ryland from the office, for the intemperate and unjustifiable part which he has acted on this occasion: if the President acts on our recommendation, Mr. Daniel Ashby will be the Receiver of Public Monies at Lexington, long before you receive this letter, he being the person recommended by us to succeed Mr. Ryland. I was very sorry to act thus by Mr. Ryland, but after reviewing his violent conduct in the whole affair, I could do no less than to recommend his removal.

As to Mr. Aull, we recommend his removal. I know nothing of the manner in which the word "resignation" came to be used: it is sufficient for me to know, that we recommend his removal, and I am so well satisfied with having done so that, if there were forty thousand such in office, I would recommend the removal of them all. The democracy of the State may rest assured, that there is neither *bargaining* nor *compromising* in me and that we will do them justice.

I write no secret letters to any body. You are therefore at liberty to show all that you receive from me.

(Signed) T. H. BENTON.

COMPARATIVE POPULARITY OF HARRISON AND JACKSON.

The following Table shows the votes of the people in those States where an electoral ticket was formed for General Harrison in 1836, and for General Jackson in the same States when he ran for a second term in 1832, in the zenith of his popularity, and backed by the whole power and influence of the National and most of the State Administrations.

States.	Harrison in 1836.	Jackson in 1832.
Maine,	15,239	33,291
N. Hampshire,	6,228	25,486
Vermont	20,990	7,870
Rhode Island,	2,710	2,126
Connecticut,	18,762	11,269
New York,	138,543	168,497
New Jersey,	26,392	23,856
Pennsylvania,	87,111	90,983
Delaware,	4,734	4,110
Maryland,	25,852	19,156
Kentucky,	36 935	36,217
Ohio,	105,405	81,246
Indiana,	41,281	31,552
Illinois,	14,983	14,147
Missouri,	7,337	8,000
Total,	552,502	557,836

It thus appears that, although no serious effort was made for General Harrison in Maine, New Hampshire, &c. he obtained as many votes, within 6000, as General Jackson did, in the above fifteen States, and ran better than the latter in ten States out of the fifteen.

The following letter appears in the New York Evening Star without introduction.

To the Honourable Aaron Vanderpool and Edward Curtis, Representatives of the State of New York in Congress.

Gentlemen:—I am not apprised that Congress has during its present session, adopted any proceedings towards the further investigation of the frauds alledged to have been committed upon the revenue, in the Southern District of New York.

Should this prove to be the case, I beg leave to avail myself of your kind proffers of continued friendship for me, to my son, who has recently returned from the United States, and to request your aid in procuring the appointment of a committee who shall be empowered during the ensuing recess of Congress, to interrogate most specially all persons, and examine all offices, books and papers, in any wise connected with the collection of the revenue in the southern district of New York from the 14th of April 1834 unto the present time.

The expense attending such an inquiry would be inconsiderable, and the result might be of great public interest. It is exceedingly important to ascertain all the frauds committed in that district, as well for the detection of those who may hitherto have escaped suspicion, as for the vindication of any one, falsely accused of participation in the wrong done in that department.

I most sincerely hope that you may be enabled to effect so desirable an object.

I have been so repeatedly charged with having been connected with Mr. Swartwout in the frauds alleged to have been committed in that district, as to justify me occasionally, at least, in seeking proof of the accusation.

I take this opportunity, gentlemen of declaring to you that I never was connected with Mr. Swartwout in the perpetration of a dishonorable act, that I never had concert, correspondence, act or agency with him to defraud the Government. I never knew that he either was or was not charged with being in arrear to the United States, or otherwise than as stated in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, on his leaving office, until otherwise informed by the present collector, at least three months after Mr. Swartwout had gone to Europe.—I never had any conversation or correspondence with Mr. Swartwout directly or indirectly, even in relation to such a subject until after my arrival in England. Nor was he informed of my intention to go thither, until after I had arrived in Liverpool.

As the above facts are true, so do I hope to be judged here and hereafter.

Nay, the statement of my accounts as made by the Department at Washington in April last exclusively confines to myself as District Attorney the alleged indebtedness of that officer to the Government. As it respects my censurableness on that account, I can at present only repeat the expressions of my sincere belief, that in that statement I am not credited with large amounts which are un-

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