obvious, that the whole ground was examined, and that the preceding stipulations, so far as they were acceptable, were embodied in the new treaty In no other way can the failure of the Cherokees, to send a Deputy to Congress, be accounted for. It is a privilege they would long since have claimed, and which they might now claim, if the Treaty of Hopewell were in force.

The treaty of October, 1798, commences by reciting the reasons which prevented the due execution of the treaty of Holston of 1791, and which had also operated to delay the execution of the treaty of Philadelphia, of 1794, which refers to the former; and then, after providing for the integrity of "sustaining treaties,"—evidently alluding to the treatiy of Holston and its adjuncts, proceeds to make arrangements for running and marking the boundary line. The treaty of Hopewell is unnoticed, and in fact disappears from the history of our Cherokee intercourse, with the exception of one incidental allusion to it.

Our object in these remarks is more to relieve the subject from useless embarrassment, than because we attach any importance to the provisions of this treaty. It will be perceived that they are essentially the same with those in the treaty of Holston: though perhaps rather more favorable to the view we take, if we indulge in verbal criticisms; as it professes to "give peace"—to make an "allotment" of "hunting grounds," &c. But we really consider any distinctions drawn from the forms of expression, as unworthy of the subject and unjust to the Indians.

Beginning then with the treaty of Holston, and terminating with that of Tellico, in 1798, which is the last treaty with the Cherokees, prior to the execution of the compact between the United States and Georgia, April 24, 1802, by which all "claim, right and title" of the United States "to the jurisdiction and soil of any lands, lying within the limits of Georgia," were ceded to that State, let us ascertain, whether there are any grants of jurisdiction to the Cherokees, inconsistent with the necessary operation of the laws of Georgia.

Having already given an abstract of the treaty of Holston, which contains all the provisions upon this subject, we shall merely refer to those which can, by any construction, be considered as grants of political power, making a few passing remarks upon some of the others.

In this examination we place out of view all powers declared to exist in the United States, and which have been usually exercised by civilized governments in their intercourse with the Indians; concurring fully in the sentiments advanced upon this subject by the American Commissioners at Ghent, and already quoted.

The whole view, taken by these Commissioners, J. Q. Adams, J. A. Baynard, Henry Clay, Jona'n. Russel and Albert Gallatin, contains a lucid exposition of the doctrine arising out of Indian relations, and was rendered necessary by the metaphysical speculations of the British Commissioners, who bewildered themselves in abstract investigations, and in attempting to deduce consequences altogether incompatible with the express stipulations of Indian treaties, and their obvious relations with the United States, from the forms of those treaties Contending that the parties were independent and both sovereign, because they entered into mutual negotiations which declared the dependence of the one, and the sovereignty of the other.

It has no doubt been deemed prudent, from time to time, to insert in these Indians treaties provisions, declaratory of the powers of the United States, not that such a course was at all necessary to the exercise of these powers, but that the peculiar situation of the parties at that time possessed, were respectively transferred. But it will be found, were the investigation necessary, that the subsequent treaties down to the present day, like the preceding ones, secure only the rights of property, and leave the jurisdiction untouched

There is another view which may be taken of this subject, and has been frequently taken, and recently and very ably in the American Quarterly Review. If the State of Georgia has no right to exercise jurisdiction over the Cherokees, it follows that these people constitute, by virtue of their natural rights, or by the recognition of the United States, a separate political community with the power of self government. And that in fact, a government, independent of Georgia, has been permanently established within the boundaries of that State. Mr. Justice McLean, indeed, observes, that "the exercise of the power of self government by the Indians within a State, is undoubtedly contemplated to be temporary." But by whom is it so contemplated? Certainly, not by the Cherokees; for they avow their determination never to remove.—And as to the United States and Georgia, their "contemplation" of the subject is out of the question. The former, upon the doctrine advocated, have parted with their right to interfere, and the latter never had any.—How this state of things can be terminated, so as to render the government "temporary," is not very obvious.

This subject, however, it is not neccessary to examine, if the United States have not granted nor guaranteed to the Cherokees political rights, independent of Georgia. That they have not, we have endeavored to show. And in doing this, we have extended our remarks to such a length as to prevent us from entering upon the other question. And we are the less inclined to undertake it, as we feel unequal to the task, and are confident it will be fully and ably investigated by others It goes to the very foundation of our government; and if the President and two thirds of the Senate can, by an exercise of the treaty making power, plant or continue seperate communities among us, independent of the respective States, they hold in their hands a tremendous power, to be wielded for good or evil. A power, whose extent and consequences cannot be foreseen.

And besides we shall have a new code of natural or of municipal law, or of neither to establish, (for we are really at a loss to apply the proper epithet,) by which all these new relations, growing out of an unexpected state of things, may be regulated. By which the third wheel in our form of government may be attached to the other machinery. But these speculations we leave to others.

In the previous discussion we have confined ourselves to the question of right, avoiding all those considerations, which render it expedient that these Indians should remove to the country, West of the Mississippi, assigned for their permanent residence. No false philanthropy should induce us to wish their continuance in the situation they now occupy. The decree has gone forth, it is irreversible, that the white and the red man cannot live together. He who runs may read. He may read it in the past and in the present, and he may discern it in the signs of the futue. Without attempting to investigate the causes, moral and physical, which have *enacted* this law of stern necessity, it is enough for our present purpose to know that it exists, and to feel that its penalty is destruction to one of these parties; a penalty only to be avoided by their migration beyond the sphere of its influence. The longer this salutary measure is delayed, the greater will be the injury to them. Their state of excitement and uneasiness will continue, the collisions and difficulties with their white neighbors will multiply, and surrounded, as they must be, with disheartening troubles, their habits and prospects may be wrecked in this hopeless conflict.—Had they not better go, and speedily? Go to a climate, which is known to be salubrious; to a country fertile and extensive; beyond their wants now, and for generations to come; and to a home, which promises comfort and permanence.

Can they expect to maintain their present position? To establish an independent government, having undefined and undefinable relations with the State of Georgia? To add another *imperium in imperio* to our complicated system? Such an expectation appears to us vain and illusory. Practically unattainable; and fraught with their destruction, if it could be attained: They would be exposed to the operation of all those evils, which have swept over their race, as the fatal Simoon, the blast of death, sweeps over the desert.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

Second Session.

Thursday, April 12, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, and some discussion took place upon the amendments, which extend its provisions to the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars, after the Revolution. The bill was laid on the table at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of Tuesday—the General Appropriation Bill.—Mr. Holmes concluded his speech on this bill and the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Finance, were then considered, and several of them disposed of.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Storrs resumed his remarks in opposition to the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset. Before he concluded, the hour allotted to the discussion, expired. The several bills in relation to the District of Columbia, reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, were taken up and laid on the table. The house refused again to consider in Committee of the Whole, the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown Various bills relating to the district of Columbia, were considered in Committee of the Whole. Considerable discussion took place on the bill from the Senate to alter the draw in the bridge over the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria. Mr. Doddridge from the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment proposing to purchase the interest of the present Bridge Company, and to rebuild a bridge free of toll, which was eventually agreed to, yeas 95, nays 45. The Committee then rose—the bills were reported, and the House adjourned.

Monday, April, 16.

The Senate met on Saturday, and went immediately into Executive business, in which they were engaged until the adjournment.

Mr. Jarvis addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of the charges made against the collector of the port of Wiscasset. Mr Plummer has the floor for this day. The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Mr. William Stanberry, a Representative from the State of Ohio, alleging that, on the evening previous, "he had been attacked and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives," &c. Mr. Vance offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue a warrant to the sergeant at Arms to take Mr. Houston in custody, and keep him, subject to the further order and direction of the House. Mr. Speight proposed a substitute for this resolution, directing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the charge contained in the letter of Mr. Stanberry, &c. A long and animated discussion ensued in which Messrs. Vance, Polk, Jenifer Speight, Doddridge, Coulter, Drayton, Patton, Burges, Davis of Massachusetts, Foster, E. Everett, Wayne, Beardsley and Wickliffe participated Pending this discussion, Mr. Vance laid before the House an affidavit made by Mr. Stanberry before D A. Hall, Esq. testifying to the truth of the charges contained in his letter previously sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. When this affidavit was read, an attempt was made by Mr. Ellsworth to have it withdrawn from the papers in the case, but the Speaker decided, that having been presented by a member and read by the Clerk, it was too late to object to its reception. At a late hour, Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution of Mr. Vance was adopted—Yeas 145, Nays 25.

Tuesday, April 17.

In the *Senate*, yesterday Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report on the subject of Public Lands, referred to them on the 22d ultimo, accompanied by a Bill, to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, among the several States, for the period of five years, except in case of the intervention of a war, in the following manner, viz. ten per cent to the several States in which the lands lie, and the remainder to the several twenty four States, according to their federal population. The bill was read, and on the question of ordering it to a second reading, Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Smith moved to lay the bill on the table with a view to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Chambers moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Report, which, after a long debate, was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 19

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Plummer addressed the House in favor of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Before he had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion to proceed to the orders of the day. The Speaker informed the House, that the writ which was directed under its authority to the Sergeant at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of Samuel Houston, and keep the same, subject to the further order of the House, had been duly executed, &c. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing a copy of the charges made by Mr. Stanberry to be furnished Mr. Houston, and that the latter be brought to the bar of the House on Thursday next, to answer to said charges.—Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, proposed a substitute for the resolution, directing that Gen. Houston be discharged from custody. A desultory discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hawes, Wickliffe, Doddridge, Drayton, Fitzgerald, Arnold, and Root, participated. Mr. Mitchell eventually withdrew his amendment. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, then modified his resolution so as to cause the defendant, Houston, to be brought immediately before the House. Mr. Speight offered an amendment regulating the mode of proceeding in the case, which, after various suggestions, was withdrawn by the mover. After some further discussion, Mr. Davis, in consequence of an amendment proposed by Mr. Foster, made an additional modification of his resolution. Mr Wickliffe moved an amendment to the resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Davis, and thus modified, the resolution was adopted. Gen. Houston was then introduced into the House by the Sergeant-at Arms, and was shown to a seat on the floor in front of the Speaker's Chair. The Speaker informed him in substance, that he had been ordered into custody upon a complaint made by William Stanberry, a member of the House, on oath, of having assaulted and beaten him for words spoken in debate in his place in the House—that if he desired the assistance of counsel, the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, or if he wished for further time to prepare for his defence—he would signify his wishes and the House would take them into consideration. General Houston replied that he did not wish the assistance of counsel—that he did require the testimony of witnesses in his behalf—that he had been but at that moment informed of the nature of the charges against him—that the subject was of great importance and involved the liberty of an American citizen—and that he would be prepared in 24 hours and be ready to proceed to trial on the charges. Gen. Houston then withdrew in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms. The Speaker stated the answer of General Houston to the House.—Mr. Davis, of Mass. offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Privileges, to consist of seven members, to prescribe the mode of proceeding on the trial, which was agreed to, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 18.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster gave notice that he should call up the Apportionment Bill on Thursday, whoever might be present or absent. The bills respecting the District of Columbia, from the House, were reported and ordered to a second reading.—The bill providing for the vaccination of Indians was laid on the table. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and some discussion took place as to the propriety of the appropriations for the agents for claims in London and Paris, but no motion was made in regard to them On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the appropriation of one thousand four hundred dollars, for the salary of the Clerk employed to issue Land Scrip, was reduced to $1 150. Mr. Poindexter moved an amendment, the effect of which was to strike out the salary for the Minister at Colombia, and to substitute for it $6,750. for six months' salary, from the 1st of January last, and the expenses of his return. A long discussion took place on this motion, after which it was rejected by a vote of 20 to 21. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, were severally read and concurred in, with the exception of the amendment allowing $250,000 instead of $190,000, for the expenses of the United States Courts in the District of Columbia, in which, after a long debate, the Senate refused to concur, by a vote of 15 to 24.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report adverse to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the sale of the public lands, to the respective States in which they are situated, and adverse to the distribution of the proceeds of said sales, recommending a reduction of the present price of the public lands, but, inasmuch as some of the new States favor the course recommended by the Department, the report [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury to obtain certain information upon the subject to be submitted to Congress at the next session. Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, to select certain lands granted for the erection of Public Buildings at Little Rock, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Boon to change the hour of the meeting of the House from twelve to eleven o'clock, was taken up and agreed to—Yeas 129, Nays 22. The Speaker presented a communication from a Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, D. C., asking to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House in relation to the contemplated Bridge or Bridges across the Potomac river. Mr. Washington offered a resolution in conformity to the request made in said communication, which after some discussion was laid on the table Mr. J. Davis from the Committee on Privileges reported a detailed order of the proceedings for the trial of Gen Houston, which after some time spent in explanation and discussion was agreed to. Mr. Davis then offered a resolution directing that the trial commence on Friday next at one o'clock—which time was afterwards altered upon the suggestion of Mr. Clay, by the substitution of to-day at 12 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted Numerous private bills were *passed*. The general pension bill was then taken up. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment including in the provisions of the bill those who defended the western frontier up to the treaty of Greenville. A spirited discussion ensued, in which Messrs Wickliffe, Allan, E. Everett, Letcher, Doddridge, Ellsworth, Denny, Burd, Bates, of Mass., and Craig, participated, when Mr. Daniel said he had moved this amendment in Committee and firmly believed he could demonstrate that the pension included in the amendment, came within the principles on which the bill was placed—but being unwilling to go into the argument at this late hour, he moved an adjournment. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was carried—yeas 81—noes 77.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Canova at Castine in 38 days from Liverpool, the Liverpool Journal of March 3, has been received by the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser. There had been solemn Thanksgivings in all the churches of Berlin, for the cessation of the cholera in that city. There are no further accounts of the progress of this disease in London. The news from the continent is not of a later date than we have received direct from France. The following article on the subject of the Reform Bill is given from the London Courier of March 1:—

"We can now state in the most positive manner that the anti-reform Peers do not entertain the slightest expectation of a majority in the House of Lords against the second reading of the reform bill. A few days ago we said that the ministerial list gave a majority of ten in favor of that stage. That number will be rather augmented than diminished.

In committee, however, the anti-reformers who are divided in opinion only as to the propriety of resistance to the second reading, will unite in resisting many of the leading points They will oppose the disfranchisement of certain boroughs, demand the augmentation of the elective franchise, under particular circumstances, struggle to defeat the clause relative to the metropolitan members. It is highly probable, thereof, that a small addition to the peerage will be necessary, in order to secure the success of those great features of the bill to which Earl Grey and his colleagues have pledged themselves; for although they would be willing to modify, in the spirit conciliation, where there would be no sacrifice of principle, it is not likely that they will yield on points of such importance as those to which the other party will direct their opposition.

"It has been said, in the political circles, that the Duke of Wellington has prepared a bill of his own, which he will move as an amendment to that of the Ministry. This is unfounded.

The duke has not only not prepared one himself but he has abstained from pledging himself, to any particular system of reform, entertained by any member of his party.—There is a bill indeed drawn out and printed, which several of the anti reform paers have read and approved, but it has not even been seen by the duke.

"This bill disfranchises a great number of boroughs, but under circumstances very different from those of the measure now before Parliament. It raises the qualifications of householders to £15, and in some cases, to £20 and establishes a graduate scale for the qualification of freehold, copy hold and leasehold voters. It leaves the right of voting to all who enjoy it, not only for lives of the possessors, but also in perpetuity. These are a few of the leading points indeed all that are of importance. We may probably, however, return to the subject.

"One of our contemporaries will have it that the Duke, in his letter, declares against all reform. Such is not the fact. His grace, indeed, appears to think that no modification of the present bill would remove its objectionable qualities, and therefore proposes to meet it with his decided negative. But he no longer maintains that any reform, however qualified, would be necessarily fraught with dangerous consequences."

From our Correspondents.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,
New York, April 15.

From Mexico.—The packet ship Virginia, Capt. Collins, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 23d ult. We learn that nothing of importance had occurred since the action of the 4th, which was nearly as disastrous as has before been represented, St. Anna having lost from six to seven hundred men in the engagement. He was led into it by deceptive information, that the government troops only desired his presence to unite with him, and it was believed that his defeat was caused by the defection of some of his own officers. The government troops suffered the greatest loss of men.—They had since advanced and encamped within two and a half miles of the city, where they were suffering with the heat, disease, and the insects that infest those sands, as well as by fire from two gun boats which had been stationed in a position to annoy them. St. Anna was well prepared to resist any attack they could make upon the city, having yet 1000 regular troops, and 1500 militia, and all the points of approach were well fortified. The communication with the interior was entirely cut off; nothing had been heard of what was going on at the Capital. There was an open communication by water with Tampico, and the declaration of that place in favor of St. Anna had caused much joy at Vera Cruz.—St Anna had purchased the brig Maria Louisa, late of Philadelphia, which, with two schooners, he was arming. It was believed that he was capable of sustaining his position; against any force that could be brought against him for a period of six months

Greece.—The editors of the New York Commercial have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Smyrna, under date of Feb. 10th.—

"Greece is unquiet. A civil war has commenced, and some blood has been shed. A powerful opposition has arisen to the Russian party, and the best men in Greece are at its head. The anti administration party are in force at Megara, about nine hours (twenty seven miles) from Athos. They have chosen Colitti, Conduriotti and Zaimi a Commission to direct their affairs. Aug. Capodistrias, brother of the late President, has been chosen by the Russian party to succeed his brother. He is at Napoli di Romania the nominal seat of Government, about three days from Athens.—At Athens all is quiet; and it is neutral."

Most of the facts above stated are already known here, but the friends of the missionaries in Athens will be pleased to learn that they are prosecuting their labours without immediate interruption. Neither have we before seen the names mentioned of those who constitute the provincial Government of the anti-Russian party at Megara.

Prediction Verified.—Our neighbours of the Chronicle alleged, a few days since, that the President would have but little, if any difficulty, in arranging what appeared to be a difficulty in relation to the Indian question, because he would negociate himself out of it.—The plan by which they supposed it would be accomplished was a negociation with the authorities of Georgia From the following paragraph taken from the Nat. Intelligencer of Saturday last, it seems that the President is ready likely to get rid of the difficulty, and that too by negociation, not, however, with the authorities of Georgia, but with the Indians themselves. Thus it would seem that the President's diplomatic powers are really sufficient for the accomplishment of this difficult object of preventing a most serious evil, which the opposition appeared greatly to desire, but he seems disposed to employ them, not according to the suggestions of his opponents, but according to the dictates of his own better judgment. *Baltimore Republican.*

The Intelligencer says:

"We hear from Georgia that a considerable number of the *Cherokess* have agreed to go beyond the Mississippi; and that indications rather favor the belief that the body of the nation will upon certain conditions, voluntarily emigrate. It has always been our opinion, that it might be to their interest and general welfare to do so."

Logical Reasoning. The Senate of the United States has, by the casting vote of the Vice President, rejected the appropriation for an outfit of a minister to France, in the place of Mr. Rives, who, it seems, desires to return to the U. States. While the subject was under consideration, Mr. Miller, of S. C. is stated in the Telegraph to have said, that an appropriation, in the first instance, would be affirming, on the part of Senate, the right of the President to make appointments of ministers in the recess of the Senate, a power which he denied. He was for leaving that question open, and if Mr. Rives, our present minister in France, returned during the recess and the state of our relations with that country rendered an immediate appointment necessary, the President could make the appointment, and pay the outfit out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse." According to our reading of the Constitution, the President possesses, unquestionably, the power and the right to make appointments of ministers in the recess of the Senate; but Mr. Miller denies him not only the right, but the Power, to do so; and yet he allows, in the next sentence that the President may do it. This reasoning by the honorable Senator we take to be about as logical as that by which he attempted to justify his vote against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren Truly we have come to a pretty pass when such reasoning can be received and acted upon, and such consequences result from it, as we have seen in the Senate of the United States.—*Balt. Repub.*

Alarming Outrage.—About 8 o'clock on Monday evening a little girl, aged 7 years, the daughter of Mr. Latham, a respectable citizen, residing in Provost-street, was sent by her mother to perform some small errand; before she had proceeded more than ten or twelve paces from the door of the house in which her father resided, four ruffians sallied forth from an alley in which they had been concealed, fixed a rope about her neck, and instantly commenced dragging her with great force. The child screamed as loudly as she could, and her mother immediately raised the window of the room in which she was then standing, and gave the alarm—upon which the ruffians fled.

The child was so much alarmed and hurt by the extraordinary attack, that it became necessary to carry her into the house.

This occurrence, taken in connection with the many disappearances which have recently taken place, is of a character so alarming, that we would not have mentioned it, if there was a doubt of its truth. Our reporter saw the child yesterday afternoon at her father's house, after the affair had undergone investigation by the Police, and the marks left by the rope, and these visible, around her throat, were such as to induce a wonder that strangulation did not ensue from the violence with which it must have been drawn Under her ear the skin was torn away, as if by a knot.

The child, who appears to be a very interesting and intelligent little girl, states that she did not cry out until she felt the rope hurt her; the perpetrators of the outrage she describes as "boys about as big as her father or a little larger," but from the darkness of the night and the alarm of the moment she is unable to give a more minute description of their persons.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Atrocious Murder.—We mentioned a few days since that a woman named Catharine Jane Taylor was found murdered in the wood adjacent to Poughkepsie; the following additional particulars we find in the Ponghkepsie Telegraph:—

On the afternoon of Sunday, she remarked that she would walk towards the river and gather winter greens; and tying a handkerchief on her head, she proceeded. Evening came and she did not return. In the morning the family made search for her in the direction she was supposed to have taken, but without success. About 11 o'clock two black men from this village, on a gunning excursion, discovered her body. She was found lying on her back, and near her were a couple of bundles of greens she had apparently carried in her hands. The ground was not much disturbed around her, but it was evident she had been drawn by her feet some distance to the place where she was found. The body was brought to this village and a coroner's jury assembled. It was evident from the examination of the body by physicians, that she had been abused, had made much resistance, and was then murdered by strangulation. The deed was done by the left hand, and the deep print of the thumb on the left side of her throat, and the marks of the fingers on the other, could not be mistaken. Two men, both Englishmen living with Mr. Montgomery, as laborers, were immediately arrested on suspicion and brought before the coroner's jury. An investigation of some hours was made, which resulted in their committal. They have since been discharged.

A public meeting has been held in the village of Poughkepsie, at which it was resolved to offer a reward of $500 for the prosecution of the diabolical perpetrators to conviction. It was also resolved to lay the case before the Governor as one which called forth a proclamation and the offer of a reward on behalf of the people of the State.

N. Y. Cour.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS TO GOV. BRANCH.

Gen S. requests of Messrs. Lawrence and Lemay to insert in their next paper the following copy of a letter addressed by him to Governor Branch:

Raleigh, April 7th, 1832.

Sir—When I received your letter of the 28th of March, I did not for a moment think of your having forwarded a copy of that for publication, as forming a part of the "correspondence which [had] passed between us." I can but consider your course in this business as very extraordinary. You had called for an explanation of an allusion which I had made to you in an anonymous publication, which had been given and received by you as "satisfactory." Yet by the same mail in which you forward your note and my reply, you address to me a letter, a copy of which you also enclose (without waiting for an answer) for publication This may be fair dealing, and according to your notions of honorable etiquette. I so, I have at least learnt something from his controversy If my answer was, as you have pronounced it "so far satisfactory as to relieve [you] from the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress," which it seems you are so fond of intimating your willingness to adopt, why this appeal to the public? Was it to relieve your own feelings, or to lacerate mine, by an allusion to a matter which, when understood, will reflect as little credit on you for its disclosure, as injury to me by its being made public? You say my answer contained "expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction;" yet in your letter you make no allusion to these "expressions," but content yourself with insinuating that my change of feeling towards you had arose from the fact, that it was no longer in your power to serve me with those who now wield the patronage of the General Government—and that I had been "a suitor for office" through "your favor" whilst Secretary of the Navy. A simple statement of the case will sufficiently repel the pitiful motives you have here ascribed to me, as well as show the conduct of one who exhibibits so much sensitiveness at being charged with a breach of confidence. I freely admit, that I did write to you some months after your appointment as Secretary, expressing a desire to change my situation, and as I was unwilling to place my name before the Executive, left the matter with you to act as your sense of duty to the public and justice to me might dictate. But, Sir, your memory should have reminded you, and your candor should so have stated the fact, that afterwards I thanked you for your offer of a willingness to serve me, *but declined all further application.* This, too, was long