The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
(STATE PRINTER,)
EDITOR, PROPRIETOR, AND PUBLISHER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C.....FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1835.

VOL. I....NO. 29.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

FORTUNE'S HOME!

North Carolina State Lottery,

For the Benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

FIFTH CLASS FOR 1835.

TO *be drawn at Murfreesborough, Hertford Co. on Friday, the 22d day of May, on the popular Terminating Figure System.*

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, **$6,000.**

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000	is	8,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	is	2,000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	is	4,600
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000

18,868 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00
$23 00

☞ Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $57, that being the amount that the Package must draw of necessity, say,

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets, $23 00
" " " " Ten Half do. 11 50
" " " Ten Quarter do. 5 75

☞ All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum.

All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets $4, Halves 2, Qrs. 1: To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
STEVENSON & POINT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DOCTOR ROBERTS'S
TRUE AND GENUINE
Welch Medicamentum,

FOR curing Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Head Ache,

Fever and Ague	*Also prevents*
Dysentary	Bilious Disorders
Loss of appetite	*Removes*
Flatulence	Habitual Costiveness
Hypochondria	Asthma, Gout
Hystericks	Stranguary
Dropsical Complaints	Gravel
Heart-burn	And Impurities of the
Rheumatism	Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, abtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return; cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors which cause indigestion, acidities, headache and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness, gives comfort to the dropsical, takes away palpitation of the heart, gives circulation to the blood; *restores bloom to the sallow and sickly cheek*, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all causes of fever of every kind. The Medicamentum acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine, price $2 per bottle, can be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, May 1, 1835. 26

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED this day and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store,

A treatise on the Pope's supremacy by Rev. Isaac Barrow,
The primitive creed examined by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont,
No 1 of Bush's Commentary of the Psalms,
The Religious Offering for 1835,
Mental culture, or the means of developing the human faculties,
Bancrofts history of the U. States, Vol 1st
Chittys medical jurisprudences 1 Vol. 8vo
Dunglisons Elements of Hygiene,
Life of Gen. La Fayette including the memorable Revolution of 1830,
Cruise of the United States Frigate Patomac, round the world from the year 1831 to '35,
Pecks Gazette of the State of Illinois,
Father Butler, or sketches of Irish manner,
The Young Infidel reclaimed, by E. Hewlett,
Happy old age, exemplified in the life of Mrs. Bolton,
Sir Frizzle Pumpkin and other tales 1 Vol. 12mo.
The Coquett by the author of Misserimus 3 Vol.
Leaves from my Leg Book, by E. Grumet 1 Vo
Tilney Hall 2 Vols.
The Princess or the Beguine, by Lady Morgan

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, April 1st.
N. B. The subscribers are now prepared to execute all kinds of Book Binding with neatness and despatch

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
From Salisbury to Raleigh,

117 MILES...The subscribers, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present to you a *LINE OF HACKS* possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get up with ease and despatch—having obtained the great desideratum with all travellers, *no detention on the road*. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: the Great Daily Line to Blakely, N. C., passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place, a line of stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail Road for Norfolk: By continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail Road, and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two lines: either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by steamboat to Norfolk. There is also a line of stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via Tarboroough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c. over one of the best natural roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of steamboats for Baltimore in connexion with this line; a line from Raleigh to Newbern also connects with this line. The arrivals at Salisbury are regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tenn., via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Ashville, Knoxville, &c. &c. Leaves Salisbury *Tuesday* and *Saturday* at 9 o'clock. A. M., (after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage,) and arrives in Raleigh next days by 4, P. M. Leaves Raleigh *Tuesday* and *Saturday* at 2 o'clock. A. M. and arrives in Salisbury next days by 4, P. M., allowing sufficient time on the road for sleep.

The Hacks are Albany made, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare *low—only Seven Dollars*; all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ All Baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners.
WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

The fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to 19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, stage fare,	$7 00
Blakely to Petersburg, rail road fare,	3 00
Petersburg to Richmond, stage fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, stage fare,	5 00
Fredericksburg to Washington City, steam boat fare,	3 00

The steam boat fare to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is cheaper.
April 12, 1835. 8t32

Wake Forest Land,

FOR Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable tract of *land*, whereon he now resides, being the late residence of John Martin, Esq. deceased, and now owned by himself; lying on both sides of the stage road leading from Raleigh to Oxford, fifteen miles north of the former place, and one and a half miles north of the Falls of Neuse river. It contains between eleven and twelve hundred acres; the larger portion of which is wood land, well timbered, and as good as the country affords, with a plantation sufficient to work ten or twelve hands to advantage, and in good repair; and two valuable meadows, well set with grass. There is some valuable creek bottom included in the plantation, in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a large and comfortable Dwelling House, with all the necessary outhouses, &c. situated within a few hundred yards of Forest Hill Academy, where there now is a good School. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant, with excellent spring water within fifty or sixty steps of the dwelling.

This Land is within a few miles of the Wake Forest Institute, a large and prosperous institution. ☞ Any persons wishing to avail themselves of the above advantages and situation, are requested to call on the subscriber; who, being desirous to move to the West, will sell a bargain.
SAM'L H. SMITH.
Forest Hill, Wake co. April 29, 1835. 6t31

☞ The Biblical Recorder will insert the above 6 weeks, and send the account to me at Wake Forest, Wake county, N. C.

To Merchants.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Hastings, Pierce & Co. would inform the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States, that they have established a house in Petersburg Virginia, for the purpose of selling at wholesale,
HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.
They will keep on hand a complete assortment of every description of the above named goods, which they pledge themselves to sell as low as can be purchased in the United States. They manufacture a great part of their goods at the North, consequently can sell them low.

Merchants are very respectfully invited to call and examine their goods, as it may be to their advantage. They are determined to sell every article in their line quite as low as can be obtained in New York or any other city, thereby saving to purchasers at their establishment, the expense and risk of transportation from the North.
Respectfully,
HASTINGS, PIERCE & Co.
Petersburg, March 26, 1835. 8:29p

Northern Carriages for Sale.

MESS'RS. *Curtiss, Frazee & Co'ny.* have taken a house on Wilmington street, near the east end of the Market, where they intend keeping an assortment of Northern made *CARRIAGES and HARNESS*, of their own manufacture; which they will sell low for cash, and warrant the work to be of the best kind. They will receive orders for Carriages, and have them forwarded to this place, with all possible despatch. Persons wanting Carriages of any description, are invited to call and examine their work, before they purchase elsewhere.
Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1835. 6mt39

Gun and Lock Smith,
BELL HANGING, &c.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this city; and is prepared to execute all orders in the above branches of business, in the very best manner. He has on hand all the materials for *hanging bells*; and solicits a share of public patronage. All jobs entrusted to him, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

His shop is in the house, nearly opposite the Bank of the State, known as "Peck's Old Shop."
LOUIS RODGERS.
Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1834. 8

Mr. Van Buren.

No man has been more grossly misrepresented, or more virulently assailed than Martin Van Buren. Among other charges which have been unjustly preferred against him, is that in which it is alleged that he was unfriendly to the late war. The following, which is from the pen of an intimate friend of Mr. Van Buren, and appeared originally in the Richmond Enquirer, will show that it was entirely unfounded.

The late War.—The charge of opposition to the late war, was first extensively put forward during Mr. Van Buren's absence from the country, in the hope probably, that it might assist in breaking the effect of his rejection by the Senate. In its original form, it imputed to him, in broad and unmeasured terms, a general opposition, not only to the measure when adopted, but to its prosecution and support. In this form, however, it was short-lived. His friends in New York readily produced from the legislative records of the State, an array of authentic facts, which proved beyond dispute or cavil, that from November, 1812, until the termination of the contest, he had taken a very distinguished part in support of all the war measures adopted by that State. This exposition has not, it seems, been sufficient to silence the imputation altogether; although it has evidently given to it a more qualified character—a character, I am sorry to say, indicative of an unwillingness to withdraw an accusation against a political opponent, however irrefragable the evidence by which it is disproved.

In any form the charge may assume, and to any extent, it is grossly unjust.

The fact most frequently referred to in support of this accusation, and I believe the only one on which much reliance is placed by those who make it, is the support given by Mr. Van Buren in 1812, to Mr. Clinton, as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison. Let me first advert to the circumstance attending this fact, for the purpose of enabling you to decide how far the inferences which have been drawn from it are well founded. Mr. Van Buren was elected in April, 1812, a member of the Senate of this State, by the Republicans of the then middle district of New York. His legal term of service did not commence until July, 1813, nor his actual service until November following. In the mean time, the Republican members of the Legislature of New York, elected in the Spring of 1811, resolved, during their session in the Spring of 1812, to meet in Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Their numerical strength in the two Houses, was nearly one hundred. Of this number, eighty-seven met in convention on the 20th of May, 1812, and nominated Mr. Clinton; who, on being informed of the nomination, accepted it. Mr. Van Buren was not then a member of the Legislature, nor was he in any way connected with these proceedings. He, however, concurred in the propriety of supporting the nomination thus made and accepted—and at the session of the Legislature, held in November 1812, in conjunction with a majority of the Republican members of each branch, he took a decided part in the support of the Presidential electors, who were voted for as friendly to Mr. Clinton, and who ultimately gave him the vote of the State. The Republican members of the Legislature of 1811-12, who brought forward Mr. Clinton, as a candidate, had been themselves nominated and chosen, by the Republican electors of the several counties and districts in the manner usually adopted in New York, and were considered the Representatives of the Democracy of the State. They and their constituents had supported the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and that also of Mr. Madison, in all the great questions of public policy connected with our foreign relations. The great mass of them, so far from being opposed to belligerent measures against Great Britain were in favor of a more decided policy towards her.

In regard to Mr. Van Buren this was peculiarly the case. There was probably no person in the State, of his own age, who had given a more efficient support to the measures of the General Government, during the whole period of the restrictive system, than himself. His cotemporaries of all parties, in the county of his residence, might be appealed to as witnesses on this point. He was an open and decided advocate of all the strong measures proposed against Great Britain, during the session of Congress of 1811–12, the war included. Having been born and reared in the same town; having been, from July, 1812, until after the peace, an inmate of his family, I am able to speak on this subject from personal knowledge. No man of character, acquainted with his course and opinions in 1812, will venture to assert that he ever expressed a doubt as to the justice of the war, or the expediency of engaging in it, at the time it was declared.

In supporting the nomination of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Van Buren consulted what he believed to be the wishes of the Republicans of his State. His efforts, however, were confined to New York. With those made by the friends Mr. Clinton, in other States, he had no concern. And though, in the choice of electors, Mr. Clinton ultimately received the votes of the Federal members of the Legislature of New-York and was also supported by that party in other States, Mr. Van Buren's relations to it were entirely unaltered. The hostility towards him, of the Federalists as a party, in the county in which he then resided, was as decided and as violent, during the year 1812, as it had been before, or was afterwards. Indeed, it has never been withdrawn, nor suspended, from the commencement of his political career to the present day. Occasional exceptions might be made in regard to individuals, but not enough to vary the general result.

Upon the whole, it is submitted to the judgment of intelligent and candid men, that, whether the support of Mr. Clinton was right or wrong, there is nothing in the mere fact of that support, under the circumstances stated, to sustain the imputations of opposition to the war.

Let me now give you a summary of Mr. Van Buren's public course in the Legislature of New York, so far as it bears upon this point. As has been stated, he took his seat in the Senate of New York, in November, 1812.

Until the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, the Governor, instead of a message, delivered a speech to the Legislature, at the opening of each session. An answer was made to the speech, in which the views of the majority upon the prominent political questions of the day, were set forth, and thus made the subject of discussion, before any legislative measures in respect to them were matured. Committees were appointed to prepare the answer, a majority of whom, it was supposed, would be most able and willing to present faithfully the views of the majority of their respective houses, and the strongest man of the minority was usually selected to offer a substitute. Although this was Mr. Van Buren's first appearance in any legislative body, he being, with perhaps a single exception, the youngest man that had, up to that time, been selected to the Senate, he was placed upon the committee, and prepared and reported the answer to the Governor's speech. This answer was published by his friends on the occasion referred to. It vindicated the justice of the war, and urged a vigorous prosecution. This, you will observe, was at the very session at which electors were chosen friendly to Mr. Clinton.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, which commenced in January, 1813, the political relations previously existing between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Van Buren were dissolved, and never again resumed. The disastrous results of the preceding year had then began to press heavily on the country, and especially on the State of New York. Her course in respect to the war, became therefore a matter of the first importance. Mr. Van Buren, from the commencement of his legislative career, gave to all war measures the most decided and vigorous support. Independently of his speeches and votes on the floor of the Senate, he took a leading part in the renomination of Governor Tompkins, and was appointed by the meeting to prepare an address to the Republican electors in support of that nomination. In this paper he went at large into the causes and grounds of the war, and vindicated with much force of reasoning, and with all the fervor of youthful patriotism, the indispensable duty and high justice of the measure. In the recent compilation of Mr. Emmons, which you may have seen, you may find copious extracts from this address. No man I think can read them without a deep conviction of the writer's sincerity and zeal.

In April, 1813, Governor Tompkins was re-elected; but the Federalists obtained a majority in the House of Assembly. During the next session of the Legislature, which commenced in 1814, Mr. Van Buren was again conspicuous and as the popular branch was in the hands of the opposition, the course of the Senate became doubly important. He assisted in carrying through the Senate several measures intended to aid the General Government in the prosecution of the war, which were rejected by the other House, and in the public conferences to which these differences between the two Houses led, was one of the principal speakers on the part of the Senate. At the special session of the Legislature of New York, held in September, 1814, his efforts, though not more zealous, were more efficient and useful—the Democratic party having in the mean time regained their ascendency in the Assembly. This session had been convened by Executive proclamation, in consequence of the character which had been given to the war during the year, and of the exposed condition of the State. The answer of the Senate to the speech of the Governor, again prepared by him as Chairman of the Committee, and which you will also find in the compilation of Mr. Emmons, reaffirmed the justice of the contest on our part, adverted to the eventful nature of the crisis, its dangers and its duties, and pledged to the State and Union, the active co-operation of the Senate. I think on perusing it you will agree that it was in keeping with the character and exigency of the times.

During this special session, Mr. Van Buren matured, brought forward, and defended in debate, several war measures of the strongest character. Of these, the most prominent was 'An an act to authorise the raising of troops for the defence of the State,' which passed both Houses, and being approved by the Governor, became a law on the 24th of October, 1814. It authorized the Governor to place at the disposal of the General Government, 12,000 men for two years, to be raised by suitable classifications of the militia of the State; but with such improvements in its details as to avoid many of the inequalities and other objectionable features of the former system of militia drafts. This law has been truly characterized by Col. Benton, in his late letter to the committee of the Mississippi Convention, 'as the most energetic war measure ever adopted in this country.' In the Legislature, it encountered the most strenuous opposition, which was continued after the adjournment of that body and until the restoration of peace. A copy of it was, soon after its introduction, delivered to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War and it would seem to have suggested to that gentleman some portion of the plan submitted by him to Congress, in his report of the 15th of October, 1814.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature which commenced in January 1815, Mr. Van Buren, again took the lead in support of the war; and was actually engaged, as Chairman of a Committee, appointed on his motion, to consider whether any additional provisions were necessary to carry the Classification Law into immediate and successful operation, in the deliberations of that Committee, when the news of peace was received at the Seat of Government.

Other particulars might be mentioned, but it is believed that those which have been stated, are abundantly sufficient to enable you to decide on the accuracy and fairness of the charge under review.

RESPECT TO MR. BARRY.

At a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of the General Post Office, and of the Washington City Post Office, assembled in the large room of the Department, on the 21st April, 1835, on the occasion of the approaching withdrawal of Major Barry from the Department.

On motion of David Saunders, the meeting was organized by calling J. W. Hand to the Chair, and appointing Geo. Pitt Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by S. R. Hobbie, and unanimously agreed to.

Whereas, it is understood that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry intends soon to dissolve the connexion existing between him and the Post Office Department, and to give to our venerable Chief Magistrate the aid of his talents in another branch of the public service;

Resolved, That we cannot contemplate this separation from us, of one who has held such important relations, and displayed in his personal intercourse such kindness and urbanity towards us, without an expression af our acknowledgments, and a tender of our good wishes for his future welfare.

Resolved, That the great and unexampled extension of the mail establishment under the administration of Major Barry, is proof of his zeal in the public service, and his devotion to the wishes and wants of the people. To multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence, until they should bear its blessings to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as to the older communities of the republic—has been the ambition of the Postmaster General.

Resolved, That we entertain a high regard for the virtues and talens of Major Barry; a grateful recollection of his many acts of friendliness and courtesy; and an ardent hope that his future lot may be crowned with prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary communicate these proceedings to the Posmaster as a testimonial of the sentiments and feelings cherished towards him by the officers and clerks of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington.

In pursuance of this resolution the following letter was addressed to the Postmaster General and the annexed reply received:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
21st April 1835.

DEAR SIR;

We have the honor to enclose certain resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the officers and clerks of this Department, held to day; and assure you, sir, that in making this communication, we perform a task most grateful to our own feelings.

We are dear sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
J. W. HAND, Ch'n.
GEO. PITT, Sec.

Hon. WM. T. BARRY,
Posmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 22d April 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, and of the Postmaster, and his Assistants, of Washington City, wherein I am spoken of kindly, personally, and with approbation as to my official conduct. Having, at the invitation of the President, consented to enter upon other public duties than those of Postmaster General, it is certainly a source of the highest satisfaction, in separating from those with whom I have been associated for so long a time, to find that they cherish for me such kind feelings.

Is it true, that "to multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence until they should bear its blessings to all; to our embryo settlements and frontier populations, as well as the older communities of the Republic," has been my principal ambition. If I have succeeded in accomplishing this object, your faithful services have contributed much to it. I have witnessed your labors and attention to duty, and fondly hope that the Government will duly appreciate them, and provided for you a more just and adequate compensation, placing the General Post Office upon the footing of other Executive Departments. I take leave with feelings of friendship for all of you, and with an ardent desire for your individual happiness and prosperity. To the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, I tender my acknowledgments, and reciprocate most cordially the kind sentiments they have expressed.

With sentiments of the most perfect and sincere regard, I am your friend and obedient servant. W. T. BARRY.

On the 1st of May 1835, the meeting being reorganized, J. W. Hand in the Chair, and A. Nelson Secretary, the foregoing proceedings and reply of Major Barry were read, and on motion of J. Suter, order to be published.

Mr. Barry being waited upon by Messrs. Douglass, Saunders, and M. T. Simpson, as a committee, attended the Meeting, and, after an address, exchanged farewell salutations with the members individually.

J. W. HAND, Ch'n.
A. Nelson, Secretary.

RESPECT TO MR. KENDALL.

TO AMOS KENDALL, ESQ.

SIR: The deep regret which the undersigned feel at the separation which is now about to take place, by your removal to a high and more dignified station, impels them to tender you this testimony of their gratitude, for the kindness you have at all times extended to them, while you were discharging the duties of the Fourth Auditor.

Connected with you, as they have been, for many years past, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing the high sense they entertain of the manner in which you have attended to the various and complicated transactions of that office. Solicitous, only, that the public business should be faithfully and promptly performed, you required less from those under your superintendence than you were willing to do yourself; while, at the same time, they had the benefit of your information and advice, to aid them in the discharge of their respective duties. This, it gives them pleasure to say, was on all occasions cheerfully and readily accorded to them—and for which they now respectfully present you their thanks.

Affable and polite to those with whom you had daily intercourse, you examined their claims carefully; and where a sense of duty compelled you to suspend or reject any part—few, very few, ever went away dissatisfied. It was your good fortune, in most cases, to overcome prejudices which had been engendered against you by misrepresentation and ignorance, and those who came with unfavorable views of your conduct, went away convinced that you were anxiously disposed to do them all the justice which could be expected from a correct public officer. These admissions we have heard from the parties themselves, and deem it a duty we owe you to state them on this occasion.

Such of the undersigned as had the pleasure of your acquaintance before you entered on the duties of this office, can bear testimony to the unblemished tenor of your private life, and the unflinching character of your public course. They deem the proper time to make this declaration, as an act of justice required of them—no man having received more unmerited abuse from those who believe they had an interest in the destruction of an opponent; or who, misled by the false representations of others, were totally ignorant of your true character.

We reiterate, sir, the feelings of regret with which we part from you, softened only by the hope, that the change will conduce to the interest of your family, while it promotes your own honor and the public good. Drawing our conclusions from our knowledge of your talents and integrity, we cannot doubt that in the station to which you are called, you will so discharge its duties, as to gratify the hopes of your friends, and disappoint the groundless fears of your enemies.

With the most sincere wishes for your prosperity, and that you may long retain the confidence of this country which you have so faithfully served, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

T. H GILLISS,
J. MECHLIN,
WM. HUNTER,
ROBT. GETTY,
GEO. GILLISS,
H. FORREST,
ROBT. T. McGILL,
ROBT. JOHNSTON,
GEO. M. HEAD,
H. C. WILLIAMS,
RICH'D BENNETT,
SAM'L GRUBB.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1835.

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt by the hands of the Chief Clerk of the Fourth Auditor's office, of your communication of the 27th ult.

For this expression of your personal kindness, I tender you my heartfelt thanks; and it is the more grateful to me, because it was entirely spontaneous and unexpected. It has been my design in public life to carry myself with perfect justice and impartiality towards all with whom I may have had official relations; and the united