

FROM THE FAR WEST.

From the Arkansas Gazette.
Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated
Chocoma Agency, Feb. 13, 1837.

Information has just been received at this place, by express from Camp Mason, in the prairies, confirming the statements made in Colonel Folsom's letter, respecting the hostile intentions of the Camanches and other wild tribes towards the whites and friendly Indians. All is commotion among the various hunting parties of the friendly tribes; they are collecting together with the intention of sending, as stated, their wives and children to their homes. The Delawares and Shawanoes have experienced the displeasure of the Camanches already; some barely escaped with their lives, losing their horses and other property. There are many white women and children prisoners among the Camanches and Kioways, who cannot be ransomed hardly at any price.—If it will benefit them any by giving their names to the Public, you are at liberty to do so, as they might, by chance, fall under the notice of some of their friends, who may use some measures, with the assistance of the Government, in procuring their deliverance. They are as follows: Mrs. Martin, who reports that her youngest children were killed because they were unable to walk with the party who made them captives; she is English, but has resided in the United States many years; Richards, Parker, and Frost. There are others whose names have not been ascertained, as they are not allowed to have much intercourse with the whites or friendly Indians.—These prairies will, ere long, be the theatre of continual strife between the various bands who are drawn thither for the purpose of hunting and plunder. All the Indians of the different tribes, who still adhere to the ancient custom of subsisting by hunting, skim off to the prairies; they are the hunting grounds, their fields of adventure, and we have a right to expect a little fighting there, and should not prevent it, if it would only confine itself to that country; but it is a dangerous spark, and may light into a flame the whole frontier.

Washington, March, 29, 1837.

There were three arrivals from Europe at New York on the 27th inst. but they brought no important political news, except that a fourth attempt had been made to assassinate the King of France. By an arrival from Cadiz, bringing dates to the 25th of February, it is stated that Smyrna had been destroyed by an Earthquake, and that four thousand persons had perished! The English papers contain accounts of two melancholy Shipwrecks—the Glasgow, a ship of 433 tons which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 8th of February, full of goods, and with 90 passengers on board. On the 25th, when under full sail, she struck a shoal of rocks, called "the Barrels," 11 miles west of the island of Tuxar. Ship and cargo lost, and 25 passengers perished! The other vessel was the Jane and Margaret, bound to New York from the same port, a new ship.—It is supposed she struck upon the Arklow. More than two hundred persons were on board, and it is supposed they all have perished!

Half a million bushels of Foreign Wheat are said to have been imported at New York within a few days. It is passing strange that in this Agricultural Country, our farmers do not furnish us with a sufficiency of bread!

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to investigate the mode in which the new Charter of the Bank of the U. States had been obtained, have acquitted the Bank, the Legislature, and all others implicated, of any charge of bribery, corruption, or any improper means in procuring the Charter; and, on a Resolution being offered by one of the dissentients, authorizing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repeal the Charter, it was negatived 61 votes to 31. So that an end is put to all doubt on this question.

The persecuted Count Confalonieri has just been received in this Country with a hearty welcome. The Count was among the foremost in rank and influence in Austria, to diffuse improvements and free and liberal principles. He first introduced Steam, in all its forms, in Italy, and devoted his income in extending education to the poor and ignorant.—These traits of benevolence and liberality, whilst they raised the Count in the esteem of his Countrymen, marked him out for the vengeance of the Austrian Government. He was thrown into prison, and, after his escape with life, to the incessant application and firmness of his wife. He afterwards underwent an imprisonment of fifteen years, and at length obtained his liberty only on the condition of expatriation. The United States is the natural home of such a man,

and it may be hoped that he may long live to enjoy it.

The Congress of Guatemala adopted the usual badge of mourning on hearing of Mr. Livingston's death; they also ordered his Likeness to be placed in their Hall of Assembly, with the following inscription:—"Edward Livingston gave to Louisiana laws which have been adopted by Guatemala.—Through his legislation made brothers of two people, and united their liberties."—*Correspondence of the Register.*

Correspondence of the Intelligence.

New York, April 1.

The panic has subsided. Business is going on more smoothly again. A variety of circumstances combining produced this panic. First, there was a call of specie for Europe; next, there was a call under the distribution law, which goes into effect to-day. Again, the Barings & Brothers were refusing much of our commercial paper, and distrusting American credit. Once more it was ascertained that the charlatanism of the Treasury Circular was to be kept up. All these things produced a tremendous panic, and there can be no doubt that there was a great cause for that panic. Any other class than that of American merchants would have crushed to pieces by it. Nicholas Biddle, by his calmness, prudence, and the confidence his character inspires, saved us. The New York Banks, by his example alone, dared to come to the rescue.

There is a curious state of things now in this city. All the Southwestern and Western States owe to us. Bills upon them daily come back protested. The Treasury Circular frightens the banks of the interior, so that they dare not discount; and yet, notwithstanding the great debt in N. York, their States want their proportion of the surplus in specie! This is the farcical system which the Government papers are advocating.

Major McNeil.—We have solicited a copy of the following patriotic letter from this distinguished Engineer to the President of our Rail Road Company. We hope he will pardon the liberty we take in publishing it:—

New York, Feb. 5th, 1837.

My Dear Mr. Winslow:
I received your welcome letter of the 27th ult two days since, and most sincerely do I congratulate you on the successful result of the Internal Improvement question. I will not allow myself to doubt the want of individual subscription to ensure the early commencement and vigorous prosecution of our Work; nor shall any effort of mine be wanting to promote it. You do me but justice in proclaiming that I am not to be seduced from the service of the Old North State. I have never contemplated such ingratitude, nor shall I make engagements elsewhere that would compel me to it. On the contrary, should I require reputation by my connection with other States, I trust it may enhance my ability to be useful to my own.
I shall visit you ere long, and at any rate when Mr. Cushman shall advise me that he is ready for me. Mr. Whistles, my partner, also you may expect, say in about a month. You may be sure it is very gratifying to him and me that our Assistants should give such general satisfaction, as you and others lead me to suppose.

Fayetteville Observer.

A NEW STATE.

A Tennessee paper argues that there is a natural and unalterable diversity of interests between the Eastern and Western sections of that State, and that the former, being the weaker division, it must "necessarily labor under a great many political disadvantages." It therefore proposes, that East Tennessee, and parts of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama bordering thereon, shall constitute a new State. This, the same inequalities alleged to exist between different sections of the Union, and which are sometimes cited to show the probability if not the necessity of its dissolution, are urged as reasons for the division of smaller territories, and would continue to be so urged were the Union sundered into infinitesimal fragments. In all our geographical disputes, the Northern is said to be too strong for the Southern portion of the confederacy—in a State, one section outvotes the other—in a town A ward is too strong for B ward—and even in a country village, where the balance of power is settled by the location of a grog shop these sectional jealousies are always latent, ready on occasion to blaze forth in fierce contention. Our Tennessee friend had "better let well enough alone." If he should be gratified by the formation of a new State, it would not be long before other inequalities would be found to exist

therein, equally as burdensome and onerous as those of which he now complains.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

New York, March 26.

Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat Norfolk left New Windsor for this city yesterday afternoon, at half past four o'clock. When just above Sing Sing, she was struck by a cake of ice, which stove in her bow. The captain steered for the shore, and finding that the water gained very fast, he ran her aground, where she was lying at daylight this morning, with three feet of water in her at high tide. A small sloop, loaded with stone, called the Ellen Justis, Captain Dayton, took twenty-eight passengers from on board of her at day-break, and landed them at the foot of North Moore street, before ten o'clock this morning. There were several more on board the steamboat, but they preferred standing their chance of getting ashore at Sing Sing, to taking passage in so small a vessel, already overcrowded, to this city.
Commercial advertiser.

Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road.—The first annual meeting of this Company was held in Raleigh on the 6th ult. The report of the President, says the Register, shows the affairs of the country to be in a prosperous condition, with nearly 700 hands employed, and the work rapidly progressing. It is expected that Fifty miles of the Road will be in operation by the time of the next annual meeting.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Wake Superior Court.—Our Court set last week, and continued in session until Saturday night.—Judge Bailey presided, and, with great acceptability, both to the profession and to the people. His patience, industry, promptness and dignified urbanity; are worthy of imitation, and prove that the Legislature acted judiciously in elevating him to the Bench.

Very few causes on the civil docket were disposed of, the whole week being occupied in the trial of State prosecutions. Among them was one of a capital nature, which excited intense interest, and filled the Court House with anxious spectators. The high standing of the parties concerned, the peculiar heinousness of the alleged charge, the eminent Counsel employed, the large number of respectable witnesses in attendance—many of them ladies—all conspired to give to the case an absorbing character. We allude to the indictment against Dr. Richard Barnum, for the murder of his wife Tabitha Barnum, by poison. The case was taken up on Wednesday, and the examination of witnesses commenced about 1 o'clock, about two hours having been consumed in making a jury. The court continued in session until 7 o'clock, when it adjourned over to next day, the jury having been committed to the charge of an Officer for the night. The examination of witnesses was resumed next morning, and about two o'clock, those summoned for the State were got through with. A large number were also in attendance for the defendant, but before they were called, the counsel for the State rose and addressed the court, and abandoned the Prosecution, remarking that the evidence was sufficient to show that the deceased had not died by poison, and that it would be unjust to the defendant, to press the matter further—an opinion in which all will doubtless concur who heard the testimony—particularly, of the eminent Medical gentlemen who were examined, and of Professor Mitchell. The Jury, of course forthwith returned a verdict of not guilty.

Counsel for the State, Attorney General Daniel and Badger. For the Defendant, Iredell, Devereaux and G. W. Haywood.
Register.

Safety of Rail Roads.—The last annual report of the Worcester Rail-road says:—"That since the first opening of the road, 3 years ago, nearly 300,000 passengers have been transported on it; but during the whole period, no passenger on the road has, by any acci-

dent or negligence, sustained any personal injury. No power on earth is so absolutely under the control of man as steam; and the numerous accidents that occur from it are rather the result of negligence than the inability to manage it. Hence the justice of penal enactments against corporations, owning steam carriages of any kind, by which losses to individuals have occurred.

Disgraceful scenes in Murry county (Ga.)—A letter in the Milledgeville Standard, received by Geo Schley, and dated Echota, March 2, gives a disgraceful picture of affairs in Murry county, in that State. On the 27th of February at daylight, fifty armed men, headed by the sheriff of the county forcibly entered the houses of Spring Place, under color of State authority, made prisoners of the citizens, and then, having seized 54 muskets, pistols, &c. deposited there, belonging to the State, burnt the same in the public square. The ruffians, after treating the citizens with great brutality, marched off ten of them, under the escort of the Sheriff, to the county jail of Cass county at Capeville. There by a writ of habeas corpus, they were discharged. Several other citizens have been whipped, shot at, and abused in various ways. It is reported that women and children have been whipped by the same gang. These latter are said to be renegades and outlaws.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 10.—Our Market still presents an unfavorable aspect; the depression noticed in our last still continues, and prices are again lower for all kinds, save Sea Island and fine Egyptian, which being scarce are maintained; we forbear giving a positive opinion as to the extent of decline, as in the present unsettled state of things, it would be only calculated to mislead, and therefore we beg to refer to our quotations.

Exporters have taken 1150 bales of American. There have been 4,000 bags of all kinds sold to day. Four vessels from New Orleans, one from Darien, one from Bahia, one from Charleston, and one from Savannah, have arrived, but not yet reported. The import this week is 9,827 bags, and the sales reach 18,620.—*Globe.*

Special Court.—We are informed that at the recent February term of Orange County Court, (a majority of the justices being present,) they resolved to elect a special court for the ensuing year, and selected James Mebane, Catlett Campbell and John Caruthers, Esqrs. as the members. We hope a majority of the justices of this County will attend at the next Court, to determine on the expediency of a dopting the same measure.
Milton Spec.

Henry Barlow, the absconding Cashier from Albany, has been traced to Texas, where he died on the 30th of June last, at Marianne, near Columbia, of the fever of the country, after an illness of about four weeks. His identity was ascertained by disinterring the body, and by various articles which were known to belong to him, such as his pencil case, silver snuff box, &c.—He had purchased a farm on the Brassos, and in company with a native of the country had commenced an extensive plantation, and sent \$10,000 to Cuba for the purchase of slaves. He is supposed to have taken with him into Texas only \$12,000, or \$15,000.
Register.

Breadstuff in New York.—The Express of Monday says: "Since Saturday we have had large additions from abroad to our stock of

wheat. It is manifest there will be no scarcity of this article, whatever there may be of other descriptions of staples. We have now a supply of wheat approaching to half a million of bushels. This great stock of foreign has effectually checked sales; holders are desirous of closing, but the millers hold off, and the impression is that breadstuffs must fall."—'Tis a pity but—WE could share with them.

Southern Citizen.



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, April 15, 1837.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The survey of the Montgomery route was nearly completed at the date of the last Fayetteville Observer. It was stated in that paper, that the survey of the upper route, through Randolph, Davidson, &c., would be commenced immediately. A report has somehow, we know not how, been put into circulation, that the hands engaged in the survey, have at times been inattentive, and careless of their duty. There is no evidence to us, that this report is true, and we hope and believe, that it is untrue, and have uniformly treated it as a calumny, got up by those who are wnt to indulge an unfriendly disposition towards the work; and throw obstacles in the way of public patronage.

HURRECANE AT JAMESTOWN.

We are informed by a gentleman directly from Jamestown, Guilford county, that a most frightful and alarming whirlwind visited that place on the night of the 7th inst. (Friday night of last week at 9 o'clock.) Several dwellings were greatly injured; and many out houses quite destroyed. No lives lost, but two or three persons some injured. We could not hear who the sufferers were, (either in person or property) as our informant was a stranger at the place; but we shall probably hear the particulars in a few days.

SPECIAL COURT.

We have heretofore noticed, the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the several counties of this State, to appoint special magistrates to hold the county Court. We hope our county will put it into practical operation forthwith.—Our May Court is near at hand—will commence the first day of next month. This will be a favorable opportunity for taking the necessary steps, as a majority of the justices will be required on Tuesday of Court, for the transaction of county business.

We have not the act itself now before us, but if we recollect its provisions correctly, the Justices of any county (a majority being present) may elect any number of their body, from 3 to 5, inclusive, to hold the county court for a year. And allow them, out of the county funds a reasonable compensation of from \$1, to \$3.00 a day. We would prefer the number of three, rather than five; not barely because it will be less expensive, but it will augment the individual responsibility of each member of the court, and urge him to greater promptness in the discharge of his official duties. The proper measures should be taken for filling vacancies that may unexpectedly happen on the Bench, from sickness or other causes.

It is very desirable, that the magistrates and the people of the county should discuss the subject a little beforehand (that is, from now till court) so as to be able to act understandingly, and