CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833. VOL. 1—NO. 48

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Is published every week at *Three Dollars* per year, in advance where the *subscribers* live in Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be $4.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year; Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the *Editor chooses*.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the *Watchman* at $2,50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid or* they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, became due on the publication of the first number.

NEW FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

James Mull

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. on main street, below the store of Messrs. Huie & Cade, opposite to the office of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of every article usual in this line of business.

Having at the same place, a

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

he is prepared to execute orders, for work with promptness and in the most fashionable style. He employs none but first rate workmen, who are faithful and attentive, with which and a constant assiduity to business himself, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him, since he has been in business in Salisbury.

☞ Rips mended gratis.

Salisbury, March 1st, 1833.—32—6m.

North Carolina INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the North-Carolina Institute of Education will take place on Tuesday the 25th of June, two days previous to the Commencement of the University. After which time, will be delivered the Annual Address and Lectures on the subjects appointed at the last meeting, viz:

Annual Addess, by JOSEPH A HILL, Esq. of Wilmington. First Lecture, on Lyceums and by JAMES D. JOHNSON, Esq. of Oxford. Second Lecture, on a system of Elementary Schools, for North-Carolina, by the Hon FREDRICK NASH, of Hillsborough. Third Lecture, on the Custom of exciting emulation in Literary Institutions by reward or Punishment, by WALKER. ANDERSON, Esq. of Hillsborough.

It is hoped and presumed, that the friends of Education generally, will attend and unite in supporting a cause of such vital importance to the State.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WALTER A. NORWOOD.
Recording Secretary.

May 22. 29

Editors, friendly to the cause of Education throughout the State, are requested to insert the above as often as convenient before the meeting.

Entertainment.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his OLD CUSTOMERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep that

LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUILDING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, AND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE, where he will, at all times, be happy to receive company.

His TABLE and BAR are as good as the Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING, inferior to none. His STABLES, large and convenient, well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this ESTABLISHMENT, for the use of the Public; and no exertions will be spared by the Proprietor to render his guests comfortable.

Wadesborough, N. C.
Oct. 1832. } T. WADDILL, Jr.

☞ Persons travelling through this place, either of the Stages, will find at this House, prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges. J. W. jr.

14—tf

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD,

Respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received of Messrs Wilson & Saguez, of New York, the

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1833.

which he has no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his CUTTING is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on Main Street, next door to Dr. Burns.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by a continuance of punctuality and close attention to his shop, to merit it further.

May 1st, 1833.—41.

☞ Mr. Beard has just received a newly invented and much improved system of cutting. It is very superior.

THE Summer Session of the Female Academy at Statesville, will commence on the first Monday in July next.—Terms as formerly.

M. A. CALDWELL,
Principal.

May 25—1w44

THE WATCHMAN.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 22, 1833

☞ We are authorised to state that Gen. Thomas G. Polk, is a Candidate to represent the County of Rowan, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN BEARD Jr. Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, in the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. as a candidate for the Commons in Rowan county.

☞ HAMILTON C. JONES, is a Candidate for the Commons, for Rowan County.

RACE ON LONG ISLAND—ERROR.

In our last paper we stated the time of the race between De Witt Clinton and Robin Hood, (two mile heats) at 2 minutes and 44 seconds. We copied the statement accurately from the Traveller & Times; and did not advert to the inaccuracy of the account until our attention was called to the subject by a friend acquainted with these matters, who assured us that no horse ever did make such a race, nor any thing near it.—The probability is that it was meant for 3m. 44 sec.

SUPREME COURT.

The Summer Session of this court commenced in the City of Raleigh, on Monday 10th inst., and will probably continue for two months. Next to the opposition which has been shown to our University by the Legislature of our own State, the virulent and repeated efforts made to overthrow this valuable Court, afford to those that are anxious for the honor and prosperity of North Carolina the most melancholy reflections. It argues fearfully a want of intelligence and liberality of soul, without which a republican form of government cannot endure. That these efforts have not yet succeeded is proof that the majority of the people have not yet been led astray by time-serving crouching Demagogues; but the large minorities that have generally voted for its overthrow give us fearful bodings of the future. We have but little to show of the things that make up the greatness of a State: But this court, whether we consider the immensity of its labours, or the learning or purity of its members is indeed a bright ornament in our Heraldry. The Judiciary of our State has been its pride; the device upon the arms of our State shows that to secure to all the People evenhanded justice, was an object the next to Liberty itself. The wisdom and virtue of our forefathers have thus far ever been sustained by their decendants; but they have been frequently in the greatest danger; and no one can guess to what melancholy fate it may come through the madness of FACTION or the servility of DEMAGOGUES. Should this remaining monument of a liberal soul, be broken down, and to impair its superiority is to break it down effectually, we would propose a corresponding change in the escutcheon. The scales should be taken from the one hand of the female figure representing Justice, and in its place a DICE-BOX, inscribed with the "RIGHTS OF SUITORS" should be substituted. The sword should be removed from the other hand and a FULL BLACK BOTTLE labelled THE "CANDIDATES TREAT" should be put in its place. While the right eye of the Godess should be stealing a sidelong glance at this last inscription from under the bandage with which she is blindfolded. We hope some one will have this picture painted and hung up the Halls of our Legislature the very next time a motion is made to prostrate the Supreme Court.

THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD.

The following letter originally published in the Greensborough Patriot is certainly a matter of interest to the public. The conduct of the North Carolina militia on that occasion has been the theme of reproach and ridicule ever since that battle, and as is admitted in the letter very correctly on the main; it is therefore with pleasure that we would try to rescue this one redeeming fact from the tide of oblivion. The high character of Col. Martin will be sufficient warranty for the truth of this statement to all who know him. We think that the Legislatnre of our State should give permanancy to this account of the affair, by some public testimonial of respect to the memory of the Gallant Forbus. North Carolina has from adventitious circumstances been more misrepresented and slandered for her conduct in the war of the Revolution than any other State in the union. And she ought to do every thing even at this late day, to vindicate her claim to gallantry and Patriotism.

From the Greensboro' Patriot

Snow Creek, Stokes county, May 28, 1833.

Dear H.

Observing in the Greensborough Patriot of the 15th of May, inst. some "*Reminescenses*" of the battle of Guilford, (which in the main are correct;) I take this occasion, however, of mentioning that there is one error which I would like to see corrected. I was in the battle as you have often heard me say; and one of the few officers now alive of those that were there. The statement is wrong in that part where it asserts that Col. Samuel Henderson was one of the rallying officers. Col. Henderson was not in the battle. I was the commander of the Guilford Militia as Colonel, and and Col James Hunter late of Rockingham was my Major, and when my men inglorious fled, as is truly stated in the history of those times; Colonel Hunter, then Major, and myself repaired to the point where General Greene was, and asked for orders and told him the first line (the militia) had vanished, with the exception of one imperfect captain's company; and thereupon he ordered us to the courthouse as rallying officers. By the by, there is an error in the common history of that battle, in the statement that all the Guilford militia ran off without obeying the general order to fire three times, and retreat behind the second line The company of captain Forbus above alluded to, did load and fire three times and retreat as ordered; but in this part of the transaction, there was one of these dreadful incidents that sometimes take place in wars. Poor Forbus and his men kept their places as I before said, but before they had gotten through the rounds, the British were close upon them, and by this time were within gunshot of the second line of the American army, who on receiving some bullets began to fire, regardless of Forbus's handful of men, who suffered more from our own fire than that of the enemy. Capt Forbus himself, poor fellow! was shot in the thigh, in his retreat by one of our own men, and died shortly after from the wound. He was as brave a man as I ever saw. There is one incident connected with this man, which I should like was incorporated in the account of the Guilford battle—it is this:—While our first line—the militia—was yet at its post, and before the battle had commenced, I was near Capt. Forbus. Immediately opposite to us in the British line was a very fine dressed british officer who rode in front of his men, brandishing his sword very much and seemed very much delighted with the business of leading on the attack. I said to Forbus, "Captain, do you see that fellow?" "I do" said he, "Well, says I if you had a gun could you take him down?" "I think I could," said he,—at the same time he took a rifle from one of his men, and sat down in the corner of the fence—but as no orders had been given to fire, I told him to wait until such an order. At this moment I was sent for by Gen. Greene; but I afterwards learned that Forbus fired as soon as the first cannon was discharged from the British; and the officer that was parading so briskly, fell at the crack of the rifle. I found out afterwards, that this officer was Maj. Stuart, so much lamented by the whole British army. He was buried near the spot where he fell.

While on the subject of the Guilford battle, I will mention one other circumstance—While Col Hunter and I were talking to Gen. Greene, a cannon ball from the British line came with considerable force near where we were, but striking against several trees in its course, it rebounded and finally stopped by us. A soldier picked it up and showed it to the General. "Hand it back to our engineer, and let them have it back quietly," replied General Greene, which was immediately done.

As I am not acquainted with Mr. Swaim I hope you will take it on yourself to correct the small mistake above mentioned; and if you choose you may make known the other part herein stated.

Yours, with paternal affection.
JAMES MARTIN, *Senr.*

Domestic News.

From the Raleigh Register

ON OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.

NO. IV.

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people only."—*Bill of Rights*

TO THE EDITORS:

The list or table, which I furnished you in my last essay, is what I consider a necessary piece of information to the People. It is mortifying to witness the apathy which is felt and the ignorance which prevails about the real condition of our State. Men of respectable understanding—they indeed who have acted in the high capacity of Legislators—are either shamefully ignorant, or criminally indifferent to her impending fate. Let your readers answer, each for himself, whether they had not neglected all their life to learn what were her *revenues* and what the *expenses* of her government; and if any have thrown away in a spirit of indolence, the statement I have published, I demand it of their patriotism to resume the paper that contains it, and follow a review of those intolerable evils that this system of County representation has entailed upon *North-Carolina*. I do not now speak of its gross inequality; I shall not now dwell upon its practical injustice to particular portions of the State—I here allude only to those evils it has brought upon, and that certain ruin which it threatens to ALL the *People* in *all* sections.

The State engaged in a Bank speculation about 1811 and 1812; & if her resources had been husbanded with a prudent economy, she might at this day, have boasted of a *full Treasury*. A fund might have been accumulated, equal or nearly equal to the noble enterprise of educating the sons of the poorer Citizens in the State.—This hope however, has failed in common with others, that a spirit of State pride and patriotism should have engendered. All will soon know that the Treasury is exhausted, but few will stop to enquire how it happened. The *electioneering County Candidates* will ascribe it to causes very foreign from the Truth. Some will do so from ignorance, others from a desire to find fault with their competitors, and not a few under the influance of both these motives.

To arrive at the *profits* of the Bank speculation, we must add together, all that the State has received for Dividends, Bonus and Taxes with the present value of Stock, and deduct from it the price of the Stock. The difference is the profits. Thus:

For dividends to 1832		$860,000
For tax of 1 per cent per annum		240,000
Present estimated value of Stock		570,000
Total		$1,670,000
Deduct 7127 Shares Stock at $100 per share	712,700	
Less 360 Shares given to the State for Charters	36,000	
		676,700
Total		$993,300

The profits are nearly *one million of dollars!*

Since 1814, the amount received for *Dividends* on Bank stock, exceeds	$860,000
Amount received for Bonus from Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern	$6,000
Amount received for 1 per cent tax	
Amount of funds belonging to the State which were invested in the 3 Banks in 1812, exceedded	125,000
Total	1,261,000
The *ordinary* revenues since 1814 at an average of $67,000 per year, amount to	1,273,000
The aggregate amount of these is	$2,534,000

I make no account for the monies received for entry of vacant lands, for they are appropriated by law to the *Literary Fund;* I say nothing of the proceeds from sale of Public or Indian lands, because they are appropriated to internal Improvements, yet here is a revenue of *Two million five hundred thousand dollars* and upwards.

Now. Let us see what are the present resources of the State. There are 7127 Shares of Bank stock, and 8000 dollars in cash, chargeable however, with a deprecation in the Stock of 1-5—with a debt due to the State Bank of $84,000 for 849 Shares of the Stock, and with the sum of $90,000 *unredeemed* treasury notes, which were issued to pay for Stock, viz:

		$712,700
	added to	8,000
	Total	$720,700
Deducting 1-5 deprecation of Stock	142,500	
Bank Debt	84,000	
Treasury Notes	90,000	
		316,500
	This leaves only	$404,200

Which is less than half the Bank profits. The other half is gone, together with $125,000 of the funds invested in the trade. Here has been a revenue of $2,500,000 reduced to $400,000—*Two millions* of dollars and more have "taken to themselves wings and flown away." After a hazardous and oppressive speculation in the Banks has turned out most profitably on *paper*, the purse of the people—the Treasury of the State—is as empty as it would have been, if the $125,000, owned in 1813 and 1814, had been put at simple interest and that interest invested regularly as it became payable and the expenses of the government had been at the same time limited to her ordinary revenue. I will not under take to show you in detail the manner in which this result has been brought about. But I am concerned to know that the evils which contributed in a *great degree* to produce it, are not remedied, and if they are not speedily removed, they will entail greater mischiefs on the people. This I proceed to demonstrate

1. Our necessary expenses are greater than the *ordinary* revenues of the State.

2. Our General Assembly is too numerous, and consequently costs too much.

3. Our Legislation is unwholesome because the members are too much excited by sectional party spirit and assemble together too often.

4. This spirit is gaining by degrees an influence over our *People*.

In the discussion of those topics, I shall be confined to narrow limits by the form in which I must address through you the people of this State; but the hints I crowd within that compass may be useful and profitable to those who will reflect on these subjects.

1 I need offer no proof to sustain my first position with such as read the annual report of the *Treasurer*. That excellent and valuable officer has told us in his last Report to the Assembly, that "the ordinary revenue of the State is $66,905 and that the amount annually expended for the *necessary* expenses of the government *exclusive of specific appropriations* &c. may be stated at an average of $80,000." The same officer says—"The ordinary public revenue of this State has not been adequate to this purpose for *many years*"—that for the last ten years, this defect has varied "from 12,000 to 17,000 dollars annually." I refer you to the Report of the Committee of Finance, in the last Assembly, which reiterated this statement and confirmed it.

2. When our Constitution was adopted, the State was divided into 36 counties, and the General Assembly was composed of 114 members. The counties are now multiplied to 64, and the General Assembly consists of 199 members. Even after the number of counties was greatly increased, many years ago, the expense of an Assembly did not exceed sometimes $15,000, and very rarely $20,000; but now, the accounts of the Treasurer and Comptroller exhibit to us an annual expense of $40,000 for the *pay of members*. I say nothing of printing and other *contingencies*, though the latter makes no trifling sum in our public accounts. The *whole* necessa- expense of our Government used to fall short of $40,000, as any man may see who takes the trouble to examine the subject. Our fathers were satisfied to receive $2 per day for serving in the Assembly. Many among us profess to venerate their conduct as a model worthy of our imitation in all things, and the people may be a little curious to know why, in this respect, any exception should be made by later Assemblies. Our fathers thought 114 members of the Assembly sufficient to manage the affairs of State when we were surrounded by difficulties unknown to us in later days.—Many among us profess to believe that they conducted the business of the people well, and experience should teach us that it has not been so prudently and prosperously managed since the number of these workmen is increased to nearly 200. Our fathers inculcated economy in public expences as a principle of the Republic, but we have disregarded it by our practice.

3 Our legislation is unwholesome, because the General Assembly sits too often, and is excited by a spirit of sectional party. What a fruitful theme for discussion is here? Alas! for the honor and prosperity of the State, there is not a man who has represented the people in 20 years, that will not confirm this charge: and there is no section of the State that has not felt its truth. The Legislature often passes a law without due consideration of its effects, from the circumstance that they will again assemble in 12 months and it may be *then* repealed. This leads to a system of *experiments* in law,—making injurious to the public in every way. They sit until the middle of January, and their acts are not printed and distributed throughout the State for two months after the adjournment. It takes at least three months or more for the people to learn them, and by this time, the annual elections have come around and what chance has been afforded for a judgment by experience, upon the sagacity and wisdom of their servants? Indeed, in some parts of the State, the laws of one Session, are hardly known, before another Assembly has convened and most probably repealed or changed the law. One fact is said to be worth a hunered arguments. In 1831, the Legislature passed a law imposing a fine of $200 on every Sheriff that failed thereafter to return to the County Court, a list of the merchants to whom he issued a licence and from whom he collected a tax. In October 1832, the Treasury Department imposed that a fine on 22 Sheriffs of this State, which were all remitted by the last Assembly, *because the Sheriffs had not known the law before it was too late to comply with it.* Very frequently too, I doubt not a good law has been repealed, before a sufficient time had transpired to test its value. Not unfrequently, has it been the fate of intelligent citizens to be taxed *four dollars* in the shape of *Attorney's fees* to learn from a *lawyer* whether the General Assembly had permitted a law of their previous Session to stand unrepealed, and not untrequently others have involved themselves in serious difficulties by violating a law they did not know of, or by acting upon one which had been repealed without their knowledge. In connexion with this subject, it will not be amiss to add, that by convening the Assembly less frequently (say once every *two years*) the people would save $40,000 every other year, or $20,000 per annum, and thereby diminish the expenses of the State Government ONE FOURTH at the least. Unquestionably the time of the Assembly is wasted, their harmony is disturbed, their judgments are swayed, and their patriotism is dethroned by sectional party spirit. No great question is in our day brought before that body without being interrupted by this demon of discord It is idle and unprofitable to spend our time in tracing the path of his admission, or dealing out measures of crimination or recrimination upon the enquiry, which *party* has encouraged his approach or fostered his being. The influence he has acquired over our legislation is now so great, that the perverted vision of our best legislators see him where he ought not to be seen and give themselves to his control on subjects of the most ordinary character. It is my purpose to speak plainly, but, I mean no offence to any. Let me give you a most remarkable instance of this alarming evil. The Legislature of 1815 or 1816 caused the lands of this State to be valued, and *according to that assessment* they imposed the *land tax*. This assessment was lodged with the Clerks of the County Courts, and they were directed to issue a copy of the same to those who receive the List of Taxes in the Counties for their government. The tax has been imposed *according to that assessment ever since*. By accident I happen to have access to that paper, and the Act of Assembly teaches me that the Land Tax is "6 *cents on every hundred dollars of the same*." Now the assessment has put the lands of the State at fifty four millions:

Therefore the land tax imposed by *law* is	$32,400
While the returns of the Sheriffs and the report of the Comptroller will show that the land tax *collected* does not exceed	$23,500

Thus while one man pays his taxes according to *law*—another pays according to his *pleasure*. While the expenses of the government are increased, the revenue is decreased by the bad execution of the laws. More than one fourth of the Land Taxes, and near one seventh of the public revenue is uncollected or not accounted for at the Treasury. And why is no act passed by the Assembly to remedy this evil? The Treasurer in the faithful discharge of his duty, has drawn the attention of the Legislature to the subject—he has recommended that the laws on this subject might be revised—he has very justly conceived that "the permanent unappropriated revenue of the State might be so regulated as in any event to meet the public expenditure." He could do no more. Why then I repeat, is no law passed to meet these correct suggestions—to have the tax collected as it has been assessed by law? These are the causes—The members of the Assembly are split into *factions* under the well known standard of the East and the West," "the Roanoak and the Cape Fear.' And even when a *Revenue bill* is to be considered their votes depend very much upon the circumstance from what quarter of the State its mover comes. Unaccustomed to consider subjects on their merits' the crowd look only for their *leader*. If this revenue measure comes from the East, the opposition of the West is secured and *vice versa*. I know there are honorable exceptions to the rule, but truth forbids me to concede that they are more than exceptions. This very question of Land tax has been before the Assembly three different times to my knowledge. It has always been welcomed with the *cry of party*—talked of—referred, and then laid on the Table. And thus it is with every question of deep interest to the public. Not to weary you with any, let me add a case of annual occurrence in the General Assembly. I premise that I am no "Western man." I reside in the "East"—my property, family, and most of my friends live there, yet, I am no "Eastern man,' either I am a "North Carolina man."

The people of Burke and Buncombe have for years petitioned the Legislature to divide those two counties into three, and in support of their application they have set forth the following grievances: that to get to their *Courts* and *Musters* many of them are obliged to travel from 35 to 70 miles in a mountainous country—that they pay tax more than equal to the additional expenses of a new county; that their population is exceeding 34,000, and the evils are of a character to be remedied *no other way*. Yet this application is refused upon the *openly admitted ground* that a new county would add strength to "*the West*" in our Legislature. Here you see the complaint is so reasonable, the demand so just that parties are deprived of a decent pretext for disregarding one, and denying the other, but *party spirit* is so strong that the servants of the people feel safe in the *open admission* that citizens of North Carolina are refused justice and denied their right because they dwell in the Westesn part of the Territory. When such a spirit prevails, it is madness to calculate upon wholesome legislation.

4. I have said that this spirit of sectional party is extending itself among the people. Do you wonder that the people of *Burke* and *Buncombe* should feel its influence when their representatives go home and tell them that their grievances are not remedied—their oppressions are not removed—their complaints are not heeded, for the single reason that they live in "*the West?*" Is any thing more natural than that the same feeling should find reception among their neighbors who also live in "the West." But this is not all. It is proposed to elect the *Governor* by the *people*. On this question the representatives *East* of a certain line, vote against, while those *West* of that line, vote for it, and their constituents approve their course.—Yet was it ever heard, that the People, uncontrolled by party, formed opinions on such a subject by their *local habitations?* Did they so divide upon the Sheriff law, or the Clerk law, as they are called. Further still. As early as 1788, a proposal was made to alter the constitution of the State because the General Assembly was too numerous—too expensive, and convened too often, and the counties of *Granville, Craven, Halifax* and *Edgecombe* then voted in favor of it, but now they are united in opposing it. The counties of *Granville, Craven, Wake, Halifax, Edgecombe, Northampton, New Hanover, Warren* and other *tax paying counties* do now oppose a reform in our Representation. They do this against their own rights and interests—against the rights and interests and wishes of a majority of the people of N. Carolina—against the principles of republicanism, and in the face of public evils which demand a cure, and yet there is no other mode to effect it. The utmost stretch of ingenuity cannot find out any cause for this, except the influence of mere sectional party-spirit, without offending their pride by an imputation of the grossest ignorance.—For these counties are offered greater power in the government—they are not asked to surrender one tittle of that which they possess. They each now elect 3 members among 199—they are now asked to change the Constitution so as that they may hereafter elect 3 among 127. They each now appoint only one 66th of the representation of the people, while they are invited to co-operate in producing a reform that will give them the privilege of appointing one 43d of the whole! This they have heretofore declined. It must be that the crooked notions of party-men have supplanted the principles of *Justice* and *Freedom*.

SENEX.

P. S. In my last Essay, I put the Revenue at $62,807; but the public Treasurer states it to be an average of $66,900. I also put the expenses at $78,327; the Treasurer states them at $80,000 This was a mistake of mine in transcribing, or in addition. The public Treasurer is probably right, and therefore I have adopted the sums reported by him.

INTERESTING FROM THE FAR WEST.

The following letter to the Editor, from Col. S. C. STAMBAUGH, Secretary to the Commissioners for settling boundaries, &c. with the Indian tribes for the West, will be highly interesting to our readers, and we tender our thanks to the writer for his politeness in furnishing us with the information it contains.—*Ark. Gazette.*

FORT GIBSON, May 7, 1833.

DEAR SIR—I have had but little news to communicate since I received your message. I can, however, now say something about the occurrences of the last few days.

One of the finest looking, and apparently most efficient commands that ever penetrated an Indian country west of the Mississippi, left here to day, on an expedition to the extreme western boundary of the United States, and have encamped this evening on the Arkansas, a few miles below. It is composed of two *select* companies of the 7th Infantry, and three companies of Rangers. The officers are Col. Many, Commander; Major Young; Lieut. Dawson, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon, Worrell; Lieut. Northrop, Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistences; and Lieut. Howell, of the Infantry. The Rangers, first company, is commanded by Capt. Ford. Lieuts. Gibson and Shields; second company, by Capt. Boone, Lieuts Hamilton and Butler; third company, by Capt. Bean, Lieuts. Pentecost, Watson, Caldwell, and Ury.

The officers belonging to the Rangers are all at their posts, except Lieut. Steens, who, is engaged by the Commissions in running the line West, between the Creeks and Cherokees, in accordance with their treaty stipulations of the 14th February last. He will join the command somewhere on the waters of the Canadian, after having completed the duties assigned him. Lieut. Watson, of Washington City, is the only officer appointed to the new Dragoon corps, that has yet arrived. Lieut. Seawell declines accepting the appointment tendered him in that corps; preferring his present rank in the Infantry.

The principal object of Col. Arbuckle in sending out this expedition, is to display a large military force in the heart, and in the extreme hiding places of the Indian country, where no soldier has ever yet appeared.

The Pawnees and Comanches have been very troublesome during the last winter, evincing an unfriendly temper toward citizens of the United States. Besides the serious robbery committed upon Judge *Carr's* party, on their way from Santa Fe to St. Louis, in January last, they have been very annoying to traders and trappers, who have happened to go near their haunts, and have lost no chance of attacking and plundering unprotected travellers.

It is contemplated by the commanding officer, to strike Red River about the head waters of the Boggy, and probably ascend to the Blue and Fausse Washita. On their route to that point, the troops will scour the country between the North Fork and main branch of the Canadian.

Should the expedition fall in with any of the Pawnee Comanche Chiefs, they will be brought to this place, for the purpose of holding a Talk with the Commissioners, who are particularly directed to obtain an interview with these roving and restless tribes, who have no fixed place of residence: but follow the buffalo, and appear alternately in the United States and Mexico The Commissioners have furnished interpreters, to enable the commanding officer to effect this object. From the high standing of the officers having command of the expedition, I have no doubt but they will carry their intentions into effect, if untiring perseverance and genuine courage can insure success. If they meet the hostile Indians, the orders are to treat them friendly; but should they indicate hostile intentions, or commit any depredations, they will be taught a salutary lesson on the spot.

This is truly an interesting expedition. The whole of the Great West to the Mexican line, between the waters of the Arkansas and Red River may be explored, its physical qualities ascertained, and its adap-