e Carolina Tetatchman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY HAMILTON C. JONES, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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SALISBURY, N. C. JUNE 16, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 307.

NEW TERMS

carolina Watchman,

dilars and Fifty Cents per year. and as long as the same class shall thus to pay in advance the sum int Dollars the same terms shall continue. erwise they will be charged as other subscri-

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MARKETS.

Chicago Para La Constantina de la Constantina del Constantina de la Constantina de la Constantina de la Constantina de la Constantina del Constantina de la	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	the first of the same of the s
SALIS	BURY,	
Cents.		Cents.
Bacon 9 a 10	Molasses,	55 a 6
Brandy, ap. 65 a 70	Nails,	8 a 9
peach, 85 a 90°	Oats,	25 a 3
Batter, 10 a 125	Pork,	A 1942
Cotton in seed none	Sugar, br.	10 a 1
elean, 7 a 9	loaf,	18 a 2
Coffee, 14 a 17	Salt	\$1 62
Corn. a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers, 35 a 37	Tobacco,	8 a 2
Flour, \$51 a 86	Tow-linen,	16 a 2
laxseed, 75	Wheat, (bu	The second secon
ron, per lb. 6 61		The same

Whiskey, 45 a 50

Bart A	1 124 1	ir our, (creati	/ *
, F	YETTE	VILLE.	100
andy, peach	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 4
, Apple	75	Nails, cut,	7
acon,	10 a 11	Sugar brown,	7 a 1
Seeswax,	23	Lump,	1
Cullett,	124 a 134	Loaf.	18 a 2
Cotton,	6 a 81		70 a 7
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco leaf	3 a
Candles, F. F.		Cotton bag.	16 a 9
Maxseed		Bale rope.	8 a 15
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Venthers.		Whiskey	40 a
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eathers.	40	Whiskey	40 a 45
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ne rope lb	10a 124	linseed	110 a 12
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olton	7 a 98 1	lice 100lbs	4 1 a 5
on bushel	75 a 80 S	lugar 16	10a 12
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noiasses Pallace	45 a 50	German	12 a 1
allow 1	0 a 123 1	ca impe.	25 a 137
		The same of the sa	

Private Entertainment.

THOMAS FOSTER.

FORMS his friends and the public, that he

Private Entertainment,

all who may call on him. His Table shall conomy; Waylands Political Economy. all times be supplied with the best the coun-The Stables are extensive and safe, a supplied with good Provinder, and attenby a first rate Hostler. locksville, Feb 3, 1338-1128

dnew and valuable Work.

FORM BOOK, A Guide to Clerks of Courts, Sher-Corosers, Constables and other Officers, to this added a variety of Forms and Pleas.

his is one of the most valuable little Works as a Manual for the Officers above stated, will be found also st indispensable to discharge of their ducies. It is the ork that the subscribers know of, where be found the manner of opening & adjourn-(including all the Proclamations to th, Witnesses, &c) the mode of arranging og Prisoners in capital cases, the various Fees of Office, Forms of different kinds Ac Se. The Work not only contains but sets forth with perspicuity the duties erks, Sheriffs coroners. constables. &c. with per forms of process to be used by each; stains forms' of important instruments of

draws out at full length, which are not ound elsewhere. Work is put at a low price, believing one interested will be auxious to pro- Castings, copy. It only needs to be examined, to TURNER & HUGHES. 0, May 16, 1858 -- 1114

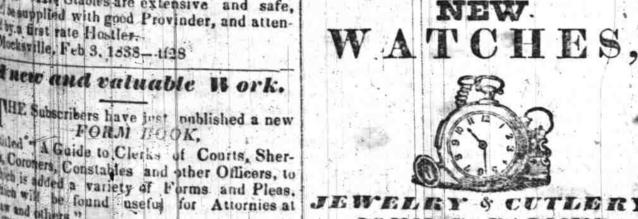
LAW BOOKS

THURNER & HUGHES would respectful ly call the attention of gentlemen of the Bar, to the following Catalogue of New Books They have never, hitherto, had it in their power to offer to the public so complete a LAW LI BRARY as they have at present-all of which they offer at a very moderate advance on Pub lishers' prices ; Viz:

Angel & Ames on Corporations, American Ju

ist, Archibild's Forms, Archbold's and Christian's Blackstone; Atkyn's Reports; American Pleader's Assistant Ancient Charters ; Archbold's Collections; Anthon's Nisi Prius; Archbold's Practice; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Anthon's Blackstone; Abbutt en Shipping Inew Edition Adams on Ejectment; American Chancery Digest; American Constitutions; Angell on Limitations, Archbold's Civil Pleadings; Angell on Water Coasts; Bosanguet and Pullen's Reports; Backus' Sheriff; Bayley's Digested Index; Byle on Bills; Bradby on Distresses; Bigelow's Digest: Brockenbrough's Virginia Reports; Burlamagne on National and Political Law; Bunbury's Reports; Bayley on Bills; Barton's Equity; Blake's Chancery; do. Practice; Bacon's Abridge ment; Ballentine's Limitations; Beck's Medical ton; Coke's Reports; Condensed Reports of Supreme Court United States; Condensed Engish Chancery Reports; Calver's Equity; Coke's Digest; Cames Practical Forms; Cases in

Griesley's Equity Evidence; Graham on New of Legal Study; Hoffmans Legal Outlines; Harden's Reports; Ingersoll's Abridgement, Ingraham on Insolvency; Johnson's Chancery Reports; Johnson's Reports; Johnson's Cases; Jack son on Real Action ; Jacob's Reports; Jones on Bailment; Jacob & Walker's Reports; Kent's Commentaries : Livermore on Agency : Landlord and Tenant, by Comyn; Law Miscellanies by Brackennege; Law of Infancy by Bingliam; Lilly's Entries; Long on Sales; Laws of Plead ing; Lawyer's Guide by Henny; montague on but for his district-his constituents-for gallant statesman, and, instead of thinking Partnership; merival's Reports; maul & Selwyn's Reports; Montefiore's Compendium; matthem's Presumptive Evidence; military Law metcalf's Digest; montague on Lien; merival's Chancery Reports, Montefiore's Mercantile Law; martin on Executors; manning's Digest; Mad-24 dock's Chancery; Montague on Set Off; Notris' 10 Peake; N. York Cases in Error; Oliver's Conveyance; Pickering's Reports; Peterdorf's A bridgement : Peters' Reports; Park on Insurance, Pierre Williams' Reports, Beak's Evi der.ce; Pennsylvania State Trials - Prestonon Abstracts of Title; Reeve on Descents, Reports of Circuit Court of United States, Second Circuit; Russell on Crime, Russell's Re- men- who know their rights, and, know- of that report. I am far from thinking o ports, Roscoe on Evidence, Rawle on Constitu- ing, dare maintain them." They love their shall now exhaust the subject; I shall have tion, Story's Fleadings; Story's laws of United country, and revere its Constitution; but only opened it? I pretend to nothing more 5 States; Story's Commentaries on conflict of laws; they have never yet bowed the knee to 'at this time than to lay the foundation of a Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, Star- Baal, and because they will not, the edit system, to be followed up and completed Common Law; Sugden on Powers; Sugden on should this ' hired scribbler,' Francis P of reform. The committee denounced the Venders; Starkie on Slander; Starkie on Evi- Blair, ever venture into that district, I do usage as one of the most serious evils at a dence; Tomlin's Law Dictionary; Tomlin's Index; Taunton's Reports; Tourlin's Digested thus basely slandered, would consent to de- try; and, by way of correcting it, recom-Tolter's Law of Executors; Tillinghast's Balenden; Vesey's Juniar Reports; Vesey & Beame; would give to his visage a more cadaverous from and after the first Monday in April, if Warren's Law Studies; Walker's introduction aspect than it even now has. But who is Congress should sit beyond that time. This to American Law; Wilcox on Corporations; this man who thus impudently arrays him- was the precept; now for the practice. The Wheaton's International Law; Wheaton's Reports; Wheaton's Digest; Williams on Execu has taken the house formerly occupied by lors; Wentworth on Executors; Yelverton's Re-Wm. F. Kelly, in the village of Mocks ports; Taylor's Revisal; Hawks Reports of N c, Davie county, with the view of keeping Carolina; Devereux Reports; Devereux and Bate gratlemen require proof? The files of this ought to know that the gentleman from House is morny and comfortable, and in Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, Man of Bubusiness part of the town. The subscriber siness, Form Book; Jefferson's Manual; Law Li ges his best exertions to render satisfaction brary; Clerks Assistant; Vethakes Political E



Raleigh, April 28, 1838-43

JEWELEY'S CUTLERY JOHN C. PALMER

I I AS just returned from Philadelphia, with of an entirely new fashion - a large assertment of think Francis P Blair may justly be called December. 1827, and ended on the 26th of superior Razors and Knives. He can safely say. that his assortment is superior to any in the wesern part of the State. Call and see.

N. B. Watches and clocks repaired as uspa and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury November 4, 1837-611f

Common bar Iron & Scollup at Small tire & thin toled Iron, Nails

Mill Irons. FULLENWIDER & BURTON May 17 1838,

Speech of Allr. Bond.

This same paper took occasion, not long since, to quote from some remarks which to say it had never intimated that the Senate was a useless body. Why, sir, the gross calumny heaped by the Globe on the majority of the Senate, but a short time since, must be familiar to all. I will not offend so far as to read those slanders to the House. The official organ, by its personal abuse of the Senators, and repeated calumny of the body, did more than give the intimation alluded to. Did not the Globe say of the Senate that 'its dignity' was ' impaired'- its character for grave consideration gone'-that 'its justice' was doubted,' and its power to barm by its most marked censure ' contemned and derided? Yes, sir, this was the language held by the President's official press towards the American Senate, and yet that same press now has the effrontery to deny that it ever intimated that the Senate was a useless body.

But, Mr Speaker, in pursuing the indi-Jurisprudence; Beam's Pleas in Equity; Beam's But, Mr Speaker, in pursuing the indi-Ne Exeat; Beccaria on Crime; Bingham on vidual slanders of the Globe, I have digres-Infancy; Call's Reports; Cooper's Equity sed a little from my promise to show that Pleader; Coke's Institutes; Coke on Little the Government press also a wholesale the Government press also a wholesale slander business,' and throws its poisoned shafts at masses of men-yes, sir, at the great body of the People themselves. I beg Chancery; Cranch's Reports; Jaines' Practice; leave now to read that part of the article Church's Digest; Collyer on Partnership; Chir. from the Government press which I before ty on Bills; Constitutional Reports of South alinded to, announcing the result of the Se-Carolina; Comyn on Contracts; Dallas Re- natorial election then recently held in ports; Davie's Criminal Forms; Dornford and Obio. Referring to the district which I Eist's Reports; Digest of New York Reports; bave the honor to represent in this body, English Common Law Reports; East's Reports; the President's official organ says:

Lish Ecclesiastical Reports; Edwards on Parties, "The bank held immense power in his (Mr Cushman) may deem this impractication that of the (then) present number of missioner, whose salary is \$3,000, a climated that Draughtsman; Fearne on Remainders; [mv] district, and exerted its moneyed in ble. I do not. I would rather follow the clerks in the departments might be reduced clerk, at \$1,600, and 11 clerks and 2 man for the public interests.'

Equity; Fell on Guarantees; Fell's Treatise: Equity; Fell on Guarantees; Fell's Treatise; has stronger hold in that quarter than in a- gentleman's own State,) who, when order-Tdals; Gow on Pannership; Gould's Bleadings; ny part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small ed on a perilous service on the Niagara not been reduced in any one of the de-Harris and Mc Henry's Reports; Hammon's majority in electing Mr Bond the collector frontier, during the war of 1812, did not partments, but on the contrary, there has Indian Affairs, who was paid \$1.51 Nisi Prius; Harris' modern Entries; Holt's Law of its bonds there. He may be looked up- sav it was impracticable, but said 'l'il try, been a considerable increase. I will prove year, 21 Indian agents, 28 sub-agents of Libel; Hobert's Reports; Hoffman's Course on as the representative of reprieved debt- sir,' to the commanding General. He did it. The State Department, in the year 89 interpreters.

many of the most emment and justly dis- clevated his own fame! tinguished public men of the country, Mr In the attempt which the resolution un- ed to \$27,750. honored that he was thus noticed. For obtained by it I invite the geatleman from timself, personally, he would say nothing; New Hampshire to adopt the words of his the People, who had honored him with it impracticable, let him say 'I'll try.' their confidence, and made him their rep- But, sir, we have been greatly disappoinresentative here, he had much to say. He ted in the failure of this promised reform in could not, perhaps, express all the just in- many other respects besides that which redignation that he felt. My constituents, garded the public printing and the Execusir, (said Mr Bond) in every trait of cha- tive patronage of the press. And, to estabracter which can justly ennoble man, are lish this, I will state briefly a few terms, not second to those of any member in this contrasting the precept with the practice of llouse. With God's mercy, and their own the reformers. Imitating the example found right arm, they have been the builders of in the report alluded to, I may be best untheir own fortunes. In every sense, they are derstood by a division of the subject into virtuous, intelligent, and independent free- few prominent heads. But, in the language Economy; Sergneat's Constitutional Law; or of this vile press, bloated and swollen hereafter' by the People. Schoole & Lefroy's Reports; Saunders' Reports; with Government patronage, stigmatizes The prolonged sessions of Congress Story's Commentaries on Brillment; Sampson on them as 'reprieved debtors' Mr Speaker, formed a comspicuous chapter in the book not believe that the People, whom he has tending the national legislation of the counfile their hands by touching him; but they mended that the compensation of the memlentine; Vattelli's Law of Nations; Vermin's would cast upon him alscornful & withering bers during the first session of each Con-Chancery Reports, Vesey's Suplement by Hov. Hook of honest and just indignation, which gress, be reduced to two dollars per day bank which he is every day reviling. Do dy applied, and the People of the country tles Reports; Hawks Diges; Laws of North House furnish it. A paper reported or fil New York, (Mr Cambreleng,) so early as Carolina; Revised Statutes of North Carolina; ed by one of the committees of this flouse March 1836, when an attempt was made to U. States the sum of \$20,744 36. It is did himself actually resist and vote against true that only part of this sum was his own the measure. debt; nevertheless, on his own account. The report alleged that abuses had taken

a reprieved debtor.

a brief space of time we see him living and es and carry out the great principles of his | clerks and a messenger whose entertaining expensively, and going all the report on Executive patronage, Ten years rounds of the court society at Washington. have intervened since the session of Conbad the honor to make in this House, and if Mr Blair bad no connexion with this gress just referred to; the report sleeps un- ed 3 clerks whose united co Government patronage, he might do all this heeded, and, in the mean time, Mr Benton 3.600 and no man would be justified in alluding continues to count his miles every year by In 1838, the salary of the same to or commenting on it. It is a high prero- the way of the river, which has given him of clerks is \$4,290, besides the gative of every freeman to do with his own upwards of \$4,000 more than Mr Barton salary. as he pleases. But, Mr Speaker, the sudden change in the fortunes of Mr Blair, connected as he is with Executive patronage, his single leap from insolvency to wealth, impel me to enquire if ' there is not some- the members ought to be abrogated' and fice at Washington 7 clerks, whose ling rotten in Denmark ? Upon the whole, sir, I think his case most strongly il- the House of voting to themselves copies of lustrates the necessity of passing the resolu- books,' ought to be discontinued. The ion now under consideration, and if possible, making a total separation of the news- restraint.

paper press from the Government.

practicable, we can at least destroy the net During the year 1828, the last of Mr. Ad- ars. system of exclusive favoritism, by inviting and's Administration, they amounted to competition, and giving the contract to the \$80,000. lowest bidder,' as the reforming report of the gentleman from New York (Mr Cam- last year of the Jackson reform Adminisbreleng) and his friends induced the Peo- tration, this item was \$200,000! And employs 4 four clerks, and a retrenchment resolutions, which produced of the successor, who promised to tread lars. the famous report already mentioned, were in the footsteps of his illustrious predecesunder consideration, the friends of the then | sor, these expenses are \$210,000 ! This Administration denied the existence of any must be the 'magician's way' of working abuse, but invited investigation, and the re- in the rule of reduction-it was certainly solutions passed almost unanimously. Now, unknown to old Thomas Dilworth. however, when the reformers are in power, Precept. The committee, of which, I and an investigation is proposed, they ad- again repeat, the gentleman from New mit the existence of the evils referred to in York (Mr. CAMBRELENG) was a member, the resolution, but resist the enquiry, be- reported that they had obtained information cause, as they allege, the abuse cannot be by which they were satisfied that by a jucorrected!

try, and he succeeded. The schievment 1828, included the Patent Office, and the After the vile slanders which the Gov- not only rendered essential service at that ernment press had wantonly heaped upon crisis, but honored his country's arms, and

Bond said an humble individual like him- | der consideration proposes, no danger

self against the People ? Why, sir, he is sessions of Congress, so far from being himself a 'reprieved debtor' of the very shortened, have been prolonged, no remeshows that this same Francis P Blair, who carry into effect the remedy proposed in the was brought here from Frankfort, in the report of the committee of which he was a Now sir, no reorganization of the Depart-State of Kentucky, awed the Bank of the member, by reducing the pay of members,

and as security for others, he was debtor place from the various and arbitrary manner to that bank, on the 30th day of November, in which members estimated their mileage. 1830, for the whole amount of the sum This abuse was ascertained to have been which I have mentioned. Did he pay it? practised by the reformers themselves; and No, sir Does he yet owe it? No. sir. they have continued the practice without How was he discharged? He compromis- any restraint. I will give you, sir, an illused, if the terms on which he was released tration, which may not be thought inapproare justly entitled to be called a compro- priate. In the days of promised reform. mise. What were those terms? Why he the two Senators from the State of Missouri held a clerk's fee bill, amounting to \$37, who differed in politics; one of them, the 42, and a note on a gentleman by the name great reformer, Mr Benton; the other, Mr of Gratz for \$200, say together, \$237,42, Barton, who thought the promised reform which he gave up to the bank, and was re- was a mere humbug. The first session of very fine assortment of the above articles leased from \$20,744 36 ! Now, sir, I the 20th Congress commenced the 3d of May, 1828. These gentlemen severally at-Such a settlement proves that Blair was tended the whole session; their per diem otterly insolvent at the close of the year allowance was \$1,400 each, being 175 1830 If his ensolvency was occasioned days, at \$8 per day; but for mileage, reckby misfortune, he should be pitted rather oning \$8 for every twenty miles, Mr Barthan condemned on that account. Of the ton charged \$939 20, whilst Mr Benton circumstances of his failure I am ignorant, charged \$4,344 66. Mr Batton charged ding General's Office, with its clerk and I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem his mileage by the great mail route, over messenger. wing to the pressure of the times we shall a perfectly just in this debate. We find land; but Mr Benton, who was railing out hereafter sell at the following prices: him brought to Washington in 1831, and and condemning all abuses, counted his him brought to Washington in 1831, and and condemning all abuses, counted his employed as the patilisher or editor of the miles by all the crooks and turns and torin-Globe, which is made the Government ous windings of the Mississippi and Ohio press. We soon see streams of patronage rivers ! Mr Barton was left at home be- In 1828, the Adjutant General's Office Departments. The extent and character of professing one thing and practising another; tion was \$2,950. this patronage I have before alluded to. In and Mr Benton was retained to correct abu-

felt authorized to charge under the some

Another Precent -The committee reported that the privilege of newspapers to that the practice too often indulged in by privilege and practice continue, and without

Precept -The contingent expenses of clerks, besides a messenger, and At all events, if this shall be found im- this House were reported to extravgant, aggregate compensation is 9,225

Practice. - During the year 1836, the ple to believe would be done. When the during the year 1837, being the first year whose joint compensation is

dicious system of reform, instituted by the constitute a grand division. We in The gentleman from New Hampshire, Executive officers themselves, at least one- of the 'Indian Department,' with a co

> Practice.—The number of clerks has ries being \$19,400. whole number of clerks was sixteen: the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers, amount-

The whole number of clerks now emself should not complain, but rather feel awaits us, but a great civil triumph may be played in the State Department and the 1,500 to \$3,000 per year; 15 too Patent Office is forty. The joint sala- and enrolling agents, at 3 4, and ries and compensation amount to \$ 56,- day; 2 conductors of exploring 515!!!

> The Patent Office, in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of at \$2 50 per day each; 2 issning ag \$1.504, and two clerks and a messenger, at \$1 per day each , 1 disbursing whose joint compensation was \$3,700. It at 5 dollars per day, 16 'assistant a is now under the charge of one of the Re- at 3 and \$4 per day, and from 500 to formers; the title of 'Superintendent' is 200 each per year; 31 'interpreters the exchange for that of 'Commissioner;' agencies,' at 300 dollars each per year and with the change of titles comes the change of salary from \$1,500 to \$3,000! The number of clerks is increased from 2 to 24, and the compensation from \$1,800 to \$21,000; and not content with one messenger, and his old salary of \$400, they provide a salary of \$840 for messenger, and then gave him an assistant, to whom is also paid \$15 per month.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1828, employed 8 clerks and 2 messengers. His salary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amount-

The present Secretary of that Department (and he was taken from the body of cluding with 5 miscellaneous agents, a the Senate Chamber) employs fifteen per year. clerks and two messengers His salary, and their compensation amount to \$27,-100!! A similar result will be found in comparing the present with the former state of several subdivisions of the Treasury Department, But, by way of 'introducing economy & despatch in the Treasury Department,' the committee "proposed to 'simplify the forms of business; and to reorganize its subordinate branches, so as to dispense with one-fourth, if not onethirds of the officers in the Treasury. ment has yet been attempted. Instead of reducing, they have increased the number of officers; and the forms of business, under the new mode of simplifying, have become so complicated, that the gentleman, from New York, (Mr. CAMBRELENG,) now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared here, during the special session, that after 15 years' experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these freesury accounts and the manner in which the Secretary's Annual Report on the Finance is sta-

Next, as to the War Department. In 1828, the Secretary of War employed : chief clerk, besides seventeen clerks and 2 messengers. His salary and their compensation amounted to \$28,650. The business of Indian affairs was then managed by him also. In 1838, the Secretary of that Department employs, inclusive of the Incian business, about 40 clerks, besides messengers. The joint salaries & compensation of the whole amount to \$63,810. In 1828, we hear nothing of a Comman-

In 1838, the Commanding General is allowed a clerk at \$1,200 and a messenger \$600 per year.

flowing in upon him from all the Executive cause he did not believe in the propriety of employed 3 clerks, whose joint compensa-In 1838, the Adjutant General employs 7

pensation is \$8,225 In 1828, the Paymaster Gene

In 1828, I have been unable to

any allowance for clerks to the Q ter General. In 1838, that officer employs in the

compensation is \$7.300. In 1828, the Ordnance office three clerks whose joint salary v

dollars. In 1838, the Ordnance office e

In 1828, the Subsistence Depar employed 4 clerks, whose joint co tion was \$2.950

In 1838, the Subsistence De

In 1828, the Surgeon General lowed a clerk, at \$1,150 per year

In 1838, the Surgeon General is a a clerk, at \$1,266, and a messenger \$600 per year.

In 1828, the business of Indian was discharged at the war Department some one or 2 of the 17 clerks which I mentioned.

In 1838, this Indian business appea

1828, there was one Superintendent

In 1838, we find four 'superint of Indian Affairs, with salaries of each per year; 14 Indian sai with salaries of 750 dollars per ye commissioners and special agents. are paid from 5 to \$8 per day, ar at 3 and \$5 per day; 2 'valuing at \$4 each per day; 8 collecting interpreters in the emigration of Inat 2 50 and 3 dollars per day each 'physicians,' at salaries varying from 3 5, and 6 dollars a day; to \$84 per s 11 'clerks,' (other than those in the at Washington,) at salaries varying from and 5 dollars per day to 40 and 50 per month, and 800 and \$1,000 per y 53 blacksmiths, with salaries varyin 240 to 600 dollars per year; 20 4 and assistants,' at 2, 3, 5 and 600 per 18 'teachers,' with various salaries, 500 to 800 dollars per year; 5 'm with salaries of 500 and \$600; 1 survey or,' at 8 dollars per day; the whole reformers, who made proclamation from salaries of 1 dol. per day, and 600 dolla

> But even this is not all. The Co sioner of Indians Affairs says the list of en by him in the Blue Book is not rate or complete. He leaves room to a alter. Here, indeed is a display of ronage! Ough; we not to be asto find this state of things, under an A istration whose friends professed to shocked at a multiplication of offices. re-published, in the report of this Hou in 1828, the warning of the Chief Mag frate, who said : *Considering the g tendency to multiply offices and de cies and to increase expense to the ul term of burden which the citizens bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves every occasion which presents itself I taking off the surcharge.' It is ap ate too, now to refer gentlemen to the sure which that report cast on the Secre ry of War in 1828, for paying 8753 additional clerk hire in the business of la

Mr. B. said he was here tempted to m one or two offices in particular, v seem to have been created for s vorites; one of them under the the law : thorising the President to sign land tents by an agent, instead of doing heretofore, in person. If he could not time to do this duty, as Mr. Adams ac his predecessors did, then it would been better to dispense with the sig altogether, as you have done with that of Commissioner of the General Land O The President's name now is not e written by his proxy, as it should be, be is written by some clerk in the Land Office and the whole service of the proxy or ages consists in his writing his own n For this he is paid 1500 dollars per an The place is held by one of the I dent's sons, and it is an indirect m increasing the President's salary. T compensation is too high, under any c cumstances. For a service requiring ther skill nor talent, and employing a ver small portion of this young gentleman