From the Baltimore Republican.

THE BANKRUPT STATE TREASURY—AGAIN.

☞ Old Matthew Carey during the last war said of the aristocracy of which the whigs of the present day are the legitimate offspring —"your party rises as your country sinks;—it sinks, as your country rises." This is as true of Maryland individually as it was in the broad political sense in which it was originally applied. In 1831, the party now in the ascendent in our State came fully into power in both branches of the Legislature.—They found the treasury in a most healthful condition and a way opened, which by skilful, or even ordinary prudent management, would have placed the financies on so firm and sound a condition, that we probably soon would have been among the most independently wealthy States in the Union instead of exhibiting as we do now, a bankrupt treasury and a debt of about fourteen millions of dollars But, after the republican Senate went out of power and the federal whigs were seated in their places, affairs at once changed and the State has been *sinking* ever since — If, on the other hand, the whig party has been *rising*, the reason is most palpable. Instead of looking at the interests of the people and the prosperity of the state, it has been one unceasing effort, one continued series of schemes and intrigues on the part of those who have the sway, to retain their power by drawing around it every means afforded by official patronage,—by a reckless course of Legislative, Judicial and Executive favoritism, and by a heedless squandering of the people's money in every form and upon every object that a lawless contempt of right and justice could invent. It has in pay a body guard of some 4000 officials. It has the whole Judiciary at its command as a portion of the party, with a single exception and even that member has been attempted to be *legislated* out of place as he could be reached in no other manner. It has in its service the money power of the mass of the chartered monopolies, and as subsidiary to this power two thirds of the public presses. Thus has this party risen—this is its influence.

And now, mark, how the State has sunk. Some of the counties have decreased in population. Emigration has carried the agriculturist to more congenial portions of the Union where there are no ruinous taxes to eat up the hard earnings of his labor. The rate of taxation has increased and the prospect amounts almost to the certainty of a further increase. The State has been discredited abroad and loans refused to her financial agents by foreign bankers. The State debt has accumulated so immensely, that years of the most rigid economy and intense repression of every enterprize can alone hold out a hope of relief.

These are some of the peculiar blessings of the misrule under which this noblest among the "old thirteen" has been brought to bite the very dust. For her ancient pride and wealth, she has nothing now but debt, poverty and agricultural depopulation. This is the curse then of that whigism which rises into political power as the country sinks.—We state these things not without data. We gave some facts yesterday beyond cavil because they were part of the authentic records of the State. We now add another statement of a similar character. None dare gainsay our figures Let them be examined. They will prove that since 1831, when the whig party came into full possession of the public treasury with a surplus of over 35,000 dollars, they have gone on progressively from year to year in ruining the State, until, as was shown yesterday from legislative documents, there was a *deficit* on the 1st of December last of $99.506 13, and in prospect, an estimated total *deficit* on the 1st of December 1838 of $161,972 30!

1st Dec	The Trea	had a *surplus*	
1829			of $13,218 76
" 1830	do	do	29.838 64
" 1831	do	do	35.867 22
" 1832	do	do	3,866 87
" 1833	do	was *deficient* by	11,137 03
" 1834	do	do	15,169 57
" 1835	do	do	16,824 38
" 1837	do	do	99,506 13
" 1838	do		
		estimated deficiency	161,972 30

READ—REFLECT—*and then* JUDGE of *these blessings of that* WAIGGISM, which "rises as the country sinks;—and sinks as the country rises." Shall it longer continue to rise in Maryland upon the ruin of the State? It is for the people to make answer.

From the Baltimore Herald

That there is an annual deficit in our treasury none will deny. Now, if the whigs were disposed to take care of the public purse, would not some mode have been devised to decrease the public expenditure; or if that could not be done would they not have taken care that it should not be increased. It only required that their extravagance should be stationary to keep it from increasing, and we say, without hesitation that a very little care would have decreased it. Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last:

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
Annapolis, 13th February, 1838.

The Honorable,
The House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to your orders of the 29th and 30th of January last, that the treasurer report to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1836, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836.

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit, shewing the facts called for as accurately as may be.

And have the honor to be
most respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEO MACKUBIN,
Treas. W. S. Md.

An exhibit of the account of the legislature in each of the last ten years, and of the cost of the public printing of the session in 1836, of the college of electors of the senate, and of the extra session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in November, 1836; prepared in obedience to the orders of the House of Delegates of the 29 and 30th of January 1836.

In the year ending	Account of the Legislature.	Amount paid for public printing.
1st Dec. 1828	43.305 85	8,065 79
1829	44.768 66	8,133 78
1830	37.263 40	5,489 03
1831	33,870 58	4.915 05
1832	48.847 42	8.957 76
1833	51.171 08	9,795 02
1834	49.585 97	7,473 39
1835	52,800 66	12,067 37
1836	80,118 20	18,096 65
1837	67,832 81	15,903 79
Total,	$500,557 23	$98,897 57

N. B. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the sums made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the newspapers with which they are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archieves of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Delegates of Md.

In 1830, under the whigs the session of the Legislature cost $87.263, and printing $5,489 in 1831, when the democrats were in power the cost of the session of the Legislature was only $33.870, and the printing for the same was only $4.159 being a reduction of the lowest cost under the whigs. In 1837, under the whigs, the session of the Legislature cost $67.832; and the printing of the same session $15.903 the session costing double and the printing four times what was paid in 1831. In 1838 the cost has been upwards of $71,000, being an increase over last year of about $4,000.

It will be perceived, from this statement, that the whig party have been constantly increasing their expenditures, although they know there is an annual deficit. They have gone on recklessly squandering the public money, although they knew that the state is poor and ought to husband all her resources with economy. They have every year promised to do better; but let experience prove what those promises are worth. They have escaped with impunity heretofore and gathering confidence, they have each year gone farther and farther in their extravagance.—If a people let their public servants waste their public money, there is nothing else about which to complain That is the beginning and the fertile sources of every corruption in government. It has been so in Maryland under the rule of the whigs, and judging by the past, we have no other mode of Reform left to us but to turn them out and put in those who will do better.

STEELE AND JOHNSON.

It is a well known fact, that Reverdy Johnson's influence secured Mr. Steele the nomination of Governor Mr. Johnson, who was so deeply interested in the lamentable failure of the Bank of Maryland, by which hundreds were in an unsuspected moment deprived of the means of comfortable living, and thrown upon the world neglected and pennyless, is to be supported by the Steele influence for the senate of the United States in the place of Merrick the present incumbent. Mr Johnson has once triumphed over the law and the people, and not satisfied, he has set his affections upon a seat in our National Senate, to attain which he will "stretch the utmost reachings of his soul," and Mr. Steele and his friends are to be the instruments by which it is to be achieved. We incorporate into our remarks those of a Baltimore contemporay, and we call upon the people to pause and reflect before they too hastily take a step that may cover them for years with political disgrace and dishonor.

"Will Mr. Johnson be faithful to his new alliance? He will; or he will have to make another disgusting abandonment. His new allies rescued him, lacerated as he was, by the falling timbers of the "Bank of Maryland,' and then laid him jently to a sweet repose, and covered him with the comfortable mantle of "Indemnification." Mr. Johnson is not the man to forget all this; if he were, it would be black ingratitude. His fidelity is firm, and it will increase in the same proportion as does the zeal of his present political friends to do him honor, and to give him station. The crowning act of the whigs for Mr. Johnson will not be easily accomplished; the Democracy may interpose by sending a majority of their friends to the Legislature—if not, then Mr. Reveady Johnson will be elected senator to congress from the state of Maryland. A small portion of the whigs may disent, but they are powerless. The powers of Mr. Johnson struck them down when he carried the nomination of Mr. Steele for governor, and the exercise of the same strength will not permit any but Johnson whigs to be sent to the Legislature of the State, either in the capacity of senators or delegates.

"Mr. Johnson looks upon his elevation as senator in congress with confidence and 'with an eye that never winks.' He "flies upon a wing that never tires" to call forth spirits to his aid. His wand is irresistible. It moves and they surround him at his magnificent feat in Baltimore at which the bloody hand of Graves is seen to rise in acclamations to the Host, and again it moves, and an assemblage of the spirits congregate in a grotto of the Democracy of Harford county. The people look with wonder at the sight. The dark spirit of Wise is seen to rise with all its disgusting and bloody associations to sprinkle the chaldron with bitterness and blood—The toast of Mr. Johnson then rises up—in solemn character it reads—'The Grave of Van Buren—the Clay of Kentucky." It carries an association upon which rests the sting of remorse Graves and Wise look with mute and agonizing astonishment; the spell breaks, the spirits disperse, Mr. Johnson is left to muse in impatience for the record that commissions him as "SENATOR FROM MARYLAND."

People of Maryland, reflect upon these things; tell them to your neighbors & read them to your children. Be vigilant, be active. The hydra of political deception is among you, he will caress you to-day and strangle you to-morrow. With all these truths staring you in the face will you rashly elevate men to office, who hold you in contempt and secretly smile at your passive obedience. That you may beware of them we place before you their names, take them if you will, but complain not when it is too late, that your sufferings are intolerable

WHIG NOMINATION,
For Governor of Maryland,
HON. JOHN N. STEELE,
of Dorchester County.

The enemy of Reform—and the advocate of the Whig misrule.

For U. S. Senator,
REVERDY JOHNSON,
of Baltimore city.

A director in the Bank of Maryland when it failed—By which hundreds of the industrious citizens of our state were deprived, in their old age, of the comforts of life

The advocate of Ex post facto laws, and the recipient of forty thousand dollars from the pockets of the people, under the enactment of the odious Indemnity law!

Easton Whig.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE JUDICIARY.

Among the many subjects which have been discussed by the Reformers for years past is the necessity of retrenchment by which the inordinate expenses of our State Government may be made to fall more lightly upon the people. Had the full work of reform been suffered to have been carried into operation through a Convention, the treasury would have been put in a fair way of being relieved of its past deficit instead of leaving that deficit yearly increased to an enormous extent The prospect would have been, that the state might at once have seen a way of redemption from her bankrupt condition instead of the only hope of salvation that can now be resorted to—*direct taxation.* This important subject entered most urgently into the appeals of the reformers, and it was enforced especially upon the landed interest as a matter most worthy of consideration. The means by which this retrenchment was to be effected were simple. The abuses of government growing out of the old constitution were first to be abated by throwing immediate responsibility in all cases where of right it belonged. The election of the governor and senators by the people, the abolishment of the council and of the life term of offices, &c. were part of the measures proposed under this head A healthful system of economy was next to be ensured by simplifying the executive administration of the laws in very many of its subordinate branches and by remodelling the whole judicial department. The last particularly is a subject to which the most serious attention should be devoted. There is much room here for reform and retrenchment. The Treasurer's last annual report shews the sum of $39,636,49 to be the annual expense of the Judiciary to the good people of Maryland, an amount exceeding nearly by two thirds what is paid by Pennsylvania with about five times the territory and four times the population.—Ohio pays less than half as much,—and the Empire State of New York with a population of about two and a half millions pays a little more than half the amount that Maryland does with a population of somewhere about five hundred thousand! Here then is one of the departments of our state government which should be submitted to reform. Here is one of the fruitful sources of those expenses which have made a bankrupt of the State. And yet, oppressed as the people are by the burden thrown upon them by this department, we see our judges acting as bankers—receiving additional pay for extra judicial appointments;—sent abroad on missions and drawing at the same time their regular salaries;—acting as money brokers and receiving a *per centum* for managing state loans, &c. We do not intend now to be understood as cavilling at the salaries of the Judiciary—but we have no hesitation in saying that the whole system as to the number of judges, the arrangement of districts and the duties performed, is an oppressive burden upon the people and stands most prominently in need of reform and re-organization. Why the Judiciary of Maryland should be made so much greater a tax to the 500,000 of her population than that of the State of New York with her immense territory is made to her 2,500,000, is a question which those should reflect upon who look with any interest upon our bankrupt treasury with an actual deficit of about $100,000. It should become too, a question, whether (with a single exception) an entire whig Judiciary, and mostly bitterly partizan, is likely to suffer a reform of the system so long as the whig party hold the political control of the State? There can be but one answer to the query.

New Publications.—Description of a new method of making *exact extracts* from public documents, by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Anecdotes of *Sinecurists*, with a portrait from bronze, of the Hon. SAMUEL SOUTHARD.

A complete treatise on *Hydraulics*, by the Hon. H. CLAY, with a supplement by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. Motto: "Oh that this too solid flesh would melt."

A Disqusition on *Hydrophobia*, by the Hon. Mr. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, with the motto, "I am mad, Mr. Speaker."

The *genius of Gravitation*, an essay on the art of sinking in prose, by the Hon. Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, with the motto, I am myself the great sublime I draw."

New method of clearing rivers from the obstruction of *drift* wood, dedicated to Capt. SHREVE, U. S. A. by the Hon, Mr. MENEFEE.

The complete jester, or every man his own fool, with a portrait of the Hon. Mr. CROCKETT, Tennessee.

The Congressional Bruiser, a treatise on the art of *Self-defence*, by the Hon. JOHN BELL, alias the Tennessee Tom Cribb, with illustrations by Messrs. CAMPBELL and MAURY.

A Treatise on Etymology, with the motto, "Word for word; letter for letter; comma for comma," by the Hon. RICHARD FLETCHER.

The complete Letter writer, with an impression from brass of Mr. JEFFERSON's autograph letter in *honor* of Mr. CLAY.

Hartford Convention Mahometanism, with a view of the "Mecca of Whiggism."

Resumption a feint by NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.' Resumption a *farce—ibid;* Resumption a *tragedy—ibid.* Motto: "Base is the slave that pays!"—*Ancient Pistol.*

An essay on *Suspended* Animation. Motto: "pause and profit by it," by NICHOLAS BIDDLE Esq.

Precocity, a poem. Motto: "And he is *but* thirty years of age!!!" by the Hon. Mr. MENEFEE, the interesting Whig prodigy.

Globe.

From the New Era.

BACKING OUT.

It is a terse maxim, too sound to be impaired either by use or time, that "Hypocricy is the tribute which Vice pays to Virtue."—And the Albany Argus justly observes that "it is significant of the strength of the present democratic administration and its leading measures with the people, that the federal whigs all over the Union, conscious of the weakness of their own cause, are forced to affect, at least, a show of adhesion to the very policy which in and out of congress, they have all long opposed with perfect desperation. This is illustrated by the striking fact, that in the State of Georgia, the entire Federal Whig ticket for Congress, with one exception only, stands pledged to support the Independent Treasury Bill, which the opposition, in general but lately so furiously denounced as the monstrous compound of every evil and dangerous principle that could be conceived. Did we not predict that the large bodies of these whigs would be compelled by the force of inherent truth and public opinion to sustain this enlightened and indispensable measure?

Indeed there has been no large collection of whigs lately in which there has not been some manifest and palpable abandonment of the opposition ground which they recently occupied with so boastful and arrogant a display of the struggle. At the great Websters dinner Jupiter Tonans himself declared that the late opposition campaign in Congress was conducted rather with a view to thwart the administration than to obtain any actual good for the country—that it was a party resistance rather than a patriotic one. He even proceeded so far as to say that he should hesitate to declare his preference to a national bank above any other means for supplying the people with a currency, and thus significantly hinted that some other, and less exceptionable, and more generally popular plan might be devised. What plan had he then in his mind's eye, but that independant treasury system which will keep a large amount of the Constitutional currency in the country as a nucleus for scores and millions more, and as a sure and steady regulator of the value of every other kind of currency.

Is it necessary to alude to another great meeting of the whigs?—The State Convention of Whig young men at Utica?—What did we there behold but an open surrender of all federal whig principles, and a hypocritical adoption of all the principle and policy of the great apostle of Democracy, Jefferson, in opposition to those of their own apostle Hamilton? They well knew that Jefferson was irreconcilably opposed to a National Bank, and to the whole corrupt paper money system which Hamilton introduced. Then that the two parties salied forth from the divided cabinet of Washington upon these distinct lines of financial policy, and have continued to adhere to them to the present day; yet they abandoned Hamilton a National bank, a funding system, and a irredeemable rag money, to follow Jefferson and democracy. The federal whig party all over the country, with the exception of those newspapers which were unprepared for the expected change, are artfully endeavoring to assume the name of the democrat under the hollow and impudent pretension that the old democrats are no longer worthy of the name and have abandoned their principles. But what if this were as true as it is false? Suppose the democrats had abandoned their principles, what have federal whigs to do with them? Principles remain unchanged, however their professors may vary, and a principle which was radically wrong yesterday cannot be right to day. Yet at all the young whigs of the great State of New York, in solemn convention assembled denounce the real principles of their own party—principles stoutly contended for by nearly all of their own organs—and adopt those of Jefferson which those organs repudiate.—What shall we say these things but that truth is mighty and will prevail?"

In truth, the wretched, miserable whig clearly saw that they had no chance of electioneering with the slightest success but by taking the course they have. All their cant about the specie circular, purse and sword, tyranny and distress, oppression; and such like stuff, has become sickning and worse than powerless. They see that all the argument has been on our side and all the impotent clamor of theirs; and now they think to set some advantage by showing that we have not always been true to our principles? If we ask them what they have to do with our principles, they are silent; but they will go on preaching them until every candid and honest man in their party who may become a convert to them, votes the old and true republican ticket. Let them go on, hypocrits though they may be—they are only bringing grist to our mills—collecting the tribute which vice pays to virtue?

FAMILIAR DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.

Merchant. Glorious news, friend; the Sub-Treasury bill is defeated in Congress.

Farmer. I am sorry for it.

M. Sorry for it! You are not a Loco Foco, I hope.

F. I am an honest man, I hope.

M. Well, as an honest man, do you not believe that the Sub Treasury scheme would violate the Constitution, break all the banks, destroy private property, give the Executive the control of the currency, and ruin the country?

F. What part of the Constitution do you think this scheme would violate?

M. Why, that part which requires the General Government to regulate the currency, and furnish paper money for the convenience of the people.

F. I beg your pardon; but there is no such cluase in the Constitution. Did you ever read that instrument?

M. Why, no—I believe not. Perhaps I did, when a boy. But Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay tell us it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to regulate the currency, by creating a Bank of the U States.

F. Do they tell you there is a word about regulating the currency or establishing a bank in the Constitution?

M Not exactly; but I supposed there was something about it in the Constitution, or they would not say so much about it.

F. In this way you are deceived. Here is the Constitution: I carry it in my pocket these times. Here is what it says about the currency: *Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins.'* You know what coining money means, and you know what are foreign coins. The clause refers solely to gold and silver, and such other metals as Congress chooses to coin into money. There is not a word about paper money, or regulating a paper currency.

M. Why, you make the Constitution in favor of the "specie humbug."

F. Exactly so—the Constitution says Congress shall have power to coin specie-humbugs, and regulate the value of foreign specie-humbugs

M. Well, well; I didn't suppose that Washington and the rest of them who made the Constitution, were such Loco Focos and Agrarians. But how do you get over that part of the Constitution which says the public money shall be deposited in banks?

F. There is no such thing in the Constitution. On the contrary, it virtually says the public money shall *not* be deposited in banks.

M. You are joking!

F. Not at all. Here read for yourself:—"*No money shall be drawn from the TRASURY but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.*" Does not this virtually say, that the public money shall first be *put into* the Treasury?

M. Certainly—I suppose it does.

F. Well, that is as much as to say that it shall NOT be put into the hands of private citizens or under the care of corporations of banks, is it not?

M. It seems so indeed. But if it goes into the Treasury, and cannot get out until Congress shall appropriate it, it will lie there of no use to any body, and we cannot borrow it to do business upon. This would be as bad as the Sub Treasury scheme.

F. Then the reason you are opposed to the Sub-Treasury is, that you want to borrow the public money to do business upon?

M. Not altogether. You know I am a stockholder in the bank, and when we get the public money to lend out, it increases our dividends, and then I speculate a little sometimes, and it is quite convenient to borrow a few thousand dollars of it when a body wants to make a good speculation.

F. So you are in favor of using the public money for private purposes when the Constitution declares that not a cent of it shall be used but for public purposes, and in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

M. Why should not I and my bank us it for our own profit, rather than have it shut up in your odious and infamous Treasury and Sub-Treasuries, if no use to any body?

F. So you care not a fig for the Constition when it contravenes your pecuniary interest.

M. I'll get Mr. Webster to read the Constitution another way.

F. No doubt of it. I have no time to argue further now; but I will see you next time I come to town. Good bye.

M. (*solus.*) This fellow has more sense than I thought he had. I think he is right about the Constitution; but—*we must have the money.—Globe.*

National Bank.—The Feds want a National Bank, for a "regulator"—and they say they must have one for its operations and effects have been fully tested.—They say the country never prospered so well as during the reign of the United States bank, and never will again prosper until Biddle and his Bank are again placed in power. That bank was evidently a "regulator" in good earnest.

In the year 1830, the U. S. Bank *regulated* fifty members of Congress by loaning them $192.161.

In 1831, it *regulated* fifty-nine members by loaning them $322,195.

In 1832, it *regulated* fifty-four members by a loan of 478,766.

In 1833, it *regulated* fifty three members by a loan of $374,766.

In 1834, it *regulated* fifty two members by a loan of $238,586.

It *regulated* Webb and Noah by a loan of $52,970.

It *regulated* Gales and Seaton of the National Intelligencer by a loan of $52,170.

It *regulated* Walsh's Gazette with $6,541,

It *regulated* Henry Clay, a Kentucky lawyer, senator, and the federal candidate for President, with a fee of only $40,000.

It *regulated* the Godlike Webster with a fee of only $58,000.

It *regulated* one Sargeant with $40,000.

It *regulated* on Johnston with 36,000.

It *regulated* senator Poindexter with 10,000.

It *regulated* numerous others by smaller sums, showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the feds declare it to have been, and just such an institution as they are laboring to re-establish—"A GREAT REGULATOR."—Sandy Hill Herald.

From the Charleston Courier.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter, to the Editor, giving further particulars of the late Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper of Thursday last.

"FORT GILLILAND, (E. F.) July 31st, 1838.

SIR—The express has just arrived from Kittle Creek; and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in *Georgia.* I have received a letter from an officer of our Regiment, who was an eye witness to this melancholy *fact.*"

[EXTRACT.]

"CAMP WILDS, Geo. July 23d, 1838

"Forty five miles north west of Centreville, on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where. He said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the report of guns and the screams of people We were in our saddles in a few moments, and under full speed to the spot where the alarm originated: and O, God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or wish to see, presented itself to view. On reaching the ground a man, wife, and four of his own, and two of his sisters had fallen by the Indians. Three children of the 6, were alive when we reached the spot, one about 3 years old had been shot through the abdomen and lay asleep on the dead mother, another about 10 rods from the mother. But, O, *horrid* to tell. I found a fine young lady of 18, shot in two places and dirked in another, with about 20 bigs around her, and she yet alive and had her senses perfectly. This was the most trying time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water, which she wished much and remained with her as long as I could, till obliged to go in search of the Indians We left a guard to protect them, and administer to them all that they could, but all expired in less than twenty minutes after we left. The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having then gone into the Okafanoka, as far as white man could well go We left our horses and waded nearly to our hips in mud for two miles, which was as much as we could stand —We returned that night, found all buried 8 in number in one grave. We returned to camp, then camp ———, but now camp *Wilds*, that being the name of the *murdered* family. Two children escaped—one of them says that a White man was with the Indians, and caught him—asked him why he did not run, the boy told him he would, if he would let him go—which the man did. Said now, *damn you, run*, and so he escaped. On our return we found all the families had removed to our encampment.

"We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the Express awaiting."

With Respect,
Your Obd't. Serv't.
N. DARLING,
Lieut. 2nd. Dragoons.

To the Editor of the Courier.

☞ MARK A. COOPER, one of the Georgie Whig candidates for Congress, has come out publicly in favor of the Sub-Treasury. All the other Whig candidates, except one, are said to agree with Mr. Cooper on this subject. We make the following extract from that gentleman's letter:

"I advocate it (the Sub Treasury) as the measure best calculated to restrain the excess of paper circulation—to limit the revenue to the wants of an economical government—to save the Government from embarrassment, and to avert the necessity of a U. S. Bank. The principle involved is a separation of the Government from the money power of the country. The uniting of which by the Pet Bank System was so much complained of, two years ago.

The Exploring Squadron was expected to sail on the 16th inst. Every thing was ready—officers all on board, in fine spirits, and the fleet riding in gallant style abreast of Fort Monroe, waiting only for wind. It consists of the following vessels: Sloop of war Vincennes, Lieut. Wilks, commanding the squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Long; sloop of war Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold; schr. Flying Fish, passed Midshipman Knox; schr. Sea Gull, passed Midshipman Reid. The schooners are pilot built, and of about 100 tons; the sloops of war carry only eight guns each.—*Transcript.*