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per quare for the first insertion, and 314 her lap, during his infancy. nees use the each insertion afterwards Neather seneat will be inserted for less SEE THELLIAM.

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Beesway po Rio. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Ap. 45 a 50 ers; Cotton per lb (in reis . Collon varo, from No. 6 to No. 45: Dats pr hushel 30 ers; Corn pr bush 55 ets: per lb 6 a cts; Lead per lb 8 a 10 cts; ses per gal. 75 ets ; Nads per lb 9 a 10 Berl per in 0 a 0 cts ; Bacon per to 124 Butter per la 121 ess; Lard per lb 15 Sat per based \$1 25 1 50 ts; Steel, Ameri Pallow per the 10 124 etc. Fow-lines pr ye. with due respect to the feeling glowing out of a 2doils. Were (Few rule) per grid. \$1.50. Sour teceni repravement. 211. 51; Whise v per 2al 45 a 50 ets.

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Beet in market per ib G. Sets; Bacon per a 11 ces; Hins or to 00 cls; Beeswax is 20 a 22 ets.; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 s; Balarope per fact 12 14 ets.; Coffee pr. the part she tersell played.

121 a 16 ets; Cotton per 106 fbs 85 8 602 My dear N poleon, said she flet us talk se for; Corn per lossel 80 100 a cts.; There is could be out laugh at the part she tersell played.

My dear N poleon, said she flet us talk se from per lossel 80 100 a cts.; There is considered by the part she tersell played. asses per gal 15 50 a cts; Nails out assort-Pork per lb \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 ther.' 00; Sugar per ib. K2 10 1 2 a cis; Salt pr a alister pr lb 10 16 ets; Tallow per lb 10 124 cts; Tea Impered per to \$1.25 a 1 374 cts; of her, he begged her to think the matter on lo pr to \$1 a 1 25 etc ; l'obacco manu over.

CHERAW.

FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70 or h 8 10 a ook; Cotton pr li or 10 12 a 134; Flour bid. \$5 sent or bh st 00 a 000; Feathers or lo 45 a ore proush 1 a 000; Iron prib 54 a 6, 40 s pr gal 37 40 a 00; Nails cut 74 a 8 ; Sal 1 51 a 75; Sugar or lb 74 all ; Tobacco, 1 4 3 ; Weset or bush 50 00; 0 Whiskey al 52 55, B. a. vax 20 a 60

PROCEST ATTON. By the Governor of North Carolina \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the vertice of an loguest held by the moner, that A G Keys, of the county, of to, was recently mardered to said cocarv. that George W Coborn, (of the county and sforesaid) stands charged with the comon of the said felony; and whereas it is sented that the said George W Coburn is mire from instice.

ev, therefore, to the end that the said W Coburn may be apprehend and to trial. I have thought proper to issue y Proclamation, offering a reward of two morever hereby require all officers, whether for military, within this State, in use then exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apended, the said fugitive

Given under my hand as Governor State & and the Great Seal I S ath Caroli

. May, A. D 1837 EDWARD B DUDLEY

HRISTOPHER C BATTLE, P. Sect y GaW Coburn s about 30 years at age, about mehes high, tidek set of an autilitie s at constitution, complex or ther flood her, speaks short and quick when spoken ore on leaving, a size cloth cast with vel-

the Editors and the wish of the other to dedishment of the North Carolina Journal Of The Office is well found in Jon, newspa agmented by a little exertion. To any per lore profitable return.

ayetteville 20th May 1837.

From the Saturday Courier.

NAPOLEON & MADAME DE PERMON. It is not generally known to the world that before that astonishing Conqueror, at whose in alvanes the whole sum at one payment, name, in after life, the world grow pale, met, woord and won the farina r g J sephine, he was early, and as long as the same class shall mades an offer of marriage to a lady who was, or this to pay in advance the sur of the Josephine, a widow, and whose family, by their connection with one of his generals. Junot, became elevated amongst the luminaries of the Emperor's court.

The lady was Madame de Permon, mother of the Duchess D'Abrantes, and widow M de Per mon, a gentleman who accompanied, in an offi cal capacity, the forces sent by France to the United States, during he war of the Revolution. the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid She was considerably ilder than Bonsparie. Indeed she had been in more with Lactitia Ramo ling, has mother, while residing in Corsics, whi ther she had to titled during her husband's absence in America; and Motame de Permon used to relate that she handten taken the infant here on

Napoleon was on terms of the atmost intimacy with the Permon family, after they and the Bo naparte family had each made Paris their rest dence; and it was not long after the occurrences All of the property of the 13th Vence'miaire, where produced so strong an effect upon M de Pernon, that he died on the 17th, that Napoleon offered his hand to

The circumstance is told, with much spirit by the Duchess o Abrantes, in the very interesting 'memoirs' lately given by that talented lady to the world

One morning he waited upon the lady, as was his trequent custom, and expressed a desire. which he had before intimated to marry Ma dame a daughter Laurette, afterwards the wife of General Junot, to his brother Jerome. He 15 ; Catton beggingt per yd. 16 [25] alsd asked assistance from Madame de Permon. size per in. 16 a 18 ets; Custings per to bring about a union between her son, Albert, and his sister Pauline. Madame de Permor 51 7) + 2 00 ets; Feathers per lh; 35 laughed at his plans, and very naturally stated Front of bl 264 7; Wheat pr bush, \$1 12; as an obstacle, that Jerome was much Younget tion Laurette. Bonaparte remonstrated. The lady laughed at him, and told him that he had turned priest, and wish to marry all his acquaint ance, children and all.

'I confess,' said he, 'that this morning, as I was rising, a marriage wind blew upon me; busier, per lin 10 cos; Engach do per lh and to prove it, my dear Madame. I have deci st do per th 2 : 1 30 cm; Sugar | ded up-m n-gging that the union of our two fam (1) a 15 cs; Rin (Amanea) per gal, thes may be comented, by a marriage between Will (clean) out the 30 you affeld, as soon as it can be accomplished

ugal do. \$1 50 a \$1.7 cts; Charet do White saying this, he seized her hand, and gat. \$1.3 a 1.75 cts; Malaga. (sweet) kissed it in the goest violent manner. The lady drew back, astonished beyond bounds, and finally burst into a fit of the most incontrollable laugh ter. Perceiving, however, that it was produc tive of overal more fication to Bonanatte she on ck ly assured hun that the ridiculous part of the cene was here, that she could not but laugh at

wagons per bet \$7 × 000, from stores per you do not. I will not mention it, she contra \$10 . 13 ; Iron per 100 lbs \$5 64 a 0; ued, because I have a hitle weakness on that score I will only telly on that I could not or ly per lo 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrooght do. per lb. 20 be your mother, bet Joseph's, your, elder bro-

Bonaparte orged that he cared not for the dis more Madame laughed; and when he had eave

The next day they met together in company, and Madaine de Permon asked him about some business of importance to her, which he had promised to see after. He had neglected it over an over again. The lady's patience was exhausted. 6 and she rated hon soundly for his fault, before room full of people. He left the room in a lury and from that mo nent their friendship was at : end. But a little while after, he espoused J septime, and commenced a career of glory which dagged the world

The Hundred Largest Cities in the World .-A teren German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous crites in the world :- These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1 680,000 inhabitants; Pekits 1 500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans I-c's. 1, (0),(00); Caten ta, 900,000; Madres, 817 / 0; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800 000; 1 ans. 717,000; Werst Chans, 600 000; Constant tinume 597, 00 : Benares, 530,000 ; Kin, 520,-0:0); Su Ischen, 5(0,0:0); Houngh Ischen, 200,000 &c. The formeth in the list is Berlin, in your ell it to take place; no for the simple containing 193,000; and the ast Bristol, -87. 000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a undition and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from two hundred thousand to five hundred | ver doll us, it to measure of the same vac. thousand, fifty six from one hundred thousand to two bundred thousand and sex from eighty seven tot a shop, unfortun door but go his hold, but thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these happening, before reaching the deck, to ered dollars, to not person or persons who one hundred cities fifty eight are in Asia, thirty- catch a rape that chaland him to land in apprehend and confine him in the jull, or two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, suffery, with great presence of cound, and er him to the Speciff of Marthy county; and four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, of three in Spain; the remaining ten are divi-

Experimen a made in the beet-sugar culture at Uim, have established the fact that an ex cellent quality of paper can be made of the resha, at the City of R deleth, this 26th identical the pulp, after the sugar is extract-

and between Africa and America.

'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his ist ers to Hordis, but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I never could find that I could learn half so much of a woman's enaracter oy dancing with her, as by conversing pears by the Treasury report, were as folwith her at home, when I could observe her be haviour at the table, at the fireside, and all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweet-

Mr Fox and the Methodists, - The following high compresent was paid to Methodism by Mr Fox in his Finshury lectures. 'The first cir cumstance which I think operated to the amelioration of the poor of this country-Englandwas be use of Methodism; and this was a heartsurring influence Whatever flaws a severe critic may find in the supposed aims or real proceedings of John Wesley, there can be no doubt that he deserves to be classed among the benefactors-emong the most illustrious benefactors of

Self Knowledge - That kind of knowledge, in which to than doubts his own proficiency, though he sees clearly at the same time that be is the only person in the world possessed of it.

To seek to soothe a ruffian by reason, is to attempt to bind a buffaloo with a garland of

From the National Gazette. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CUR-RENCY?

NO 2.

proved, from documents laid, before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, that, two of General Jackson's 'humble efforts' to restore the Constitutional currency of Gold and Silver.' namely, his war against the Bank of the United States and his removal of the public deposites, bad in the seven years which clapsed between the first of January, 1830, and the 1st of January 1837, produced the following results:

1. An augmentation in the number of banks from 320 to 677 being an increase 146 brauches.

nine millions of dullars.

An augmentation of the amount of de posites, public and printe, from \$55. 559.928, to \$154.541.894, being an increase of near ninely-nine millions of

i. An extention of the amount of bank of its equalent. loans and discounts, from \$200,151,214 to \$590.892.661, being an in a select upwards of three hundred and ninety millions of dollars, a som only twelve millions less than the aggregate of the increased capitals, circulation, an I depo-

With these evidences before the Public, I ssumed it as admitting of no dispute, that he General had signally failed in these humble efforts, and promised in a future paper to examine into the merits of his oth-I financial schemes, designed to accomolish the same end. These were, the Gold bill of the 28th of June, 1834, by which the standard of the gold coms - as changed, and the importation in gold of the French. Spanish and Neapolitan indemnities.

h is proper here to state, that one of the effects produced by the panic, which commenced with the removal of the deposites to Octover 1833, and continued ustil Jaly. 1834, was he reportation of some tentrallions of silver dellars from Europe & other countries, which would not have been imported in the ordinary course of trade * The pressure for money throughout the United States chandise, domestic produce, public securities, and bills of exchange fell so low, that the importation of coin into the country was most profitable operation for our own citizens, who had funds abroad, and desired to get them home, as well as foreign capitalists, who desired to remit funds to this country for the panetiese of cotton, or other produce, or ter investment in stocks. t This miliax of com, however, was no part of General Jackson's scheme. It was an incident resulting from the pressure, which he did not foresee; for, we will do them the instice to say, that we honestly believe, that when he removed the deposites, he thought the effect would be merely to transfer nine or ten milhous of deliars on loon from the pockets of his political opponents to those of his friends, and to break down the Kank of The United States. He would, therefore had the importation of thesecons been toroducing of benefit to the country, have been cutified to no credit as a finance f for have Dec. 28, 1833, when the a reason that he day not designed. When we therefore, hear the partis he extending housethe author of the reportation of mose sit in displaying some feets' orien the termost greater modesty, declared he had done it on

The case, however, is different as regards th Gold bill. The signing of that bill, which made it a law, was unquestionably influenced by a knowledge that the effect would be to cause an importation of gold

"The total imports of silver coin and bullion, between the 30th of September,

\$7,051,508 From all other-parts of the 7,090 952 world

The exports were \$12,748,882

as the balance left in the country

Of this amount, ten millions are certainly the most that was forced into the country by General Jackson's humble effort, (the balance not being equal to the ordinary excess of imports over exports,) and of this ten millions near four millions came trom of he best quality :

† Bills on London were sold at New York on the 1st of February, 1834, at two per cent below the nominal par which is ten per cent, below the real per, and continued at or below the nonstead par until the 22d of March following .- See New York Commercial and shopping List.

precious metals from Europe to the United States. This is no place to relate the histo- by shipments of specie. ry of the attempts previously made in Con-In my first article under this head, it was gress to effect a change in the relative value of gold and silver, which were commenced in 1818, and continued, at intervals, for nearly sixteen years without success, until the powerful influence of General Jackson, invoked by the gold miners of the South, was say, that a more unfortunate measure for the country scarcely have been devised, as I will now endeavor to make apparent.

ative value between pure gold and pure sil- of specie from Europe were called for he of three hundred and fifty-seven, besides conne of pure gold was assumed to be the date of the passage of these laws, the ship and according to this proportion were the made in gold instead of silver, I and the 2d. An augmentation in the banking cap- gold eagles and silver dollars and their consequence was, that this demand reachstate of the United States, from \$145,192, fractions regulated. For some years our tog the coffers of the Bank of England, the 268 to \$324 240.292, being an increase currency was composed partly of gold and great depository of gold in Europe, producor to the year 1818, the relative value of Great Britain, by compelling the Backs to 3. An expansion in the circulation of bank these two metals had undergone a change contract their issues. Hepen we find, by notes, from \$61,323 898 to \$185 764. In the reneral market of Europe, so that the Secretary's table, above referred to, that 506, being an increase in the paper mo one ounce of gold could readily be exchange a contraction took place in the circulation ney of the country of upwards of one ed for more than fifteen ounces of silver, of bank notes in England and Wales, so hundred and twenty-four mulions of The consequence of this was, that whenev- that, on the 27th September, 1834, the aer com was required to be exported to mount was reduced to £28.591,112; and on Europe, a ld was sent in preference to sil- the 28th December to £27729 828.1 cing ver; and this exportation continuing until a diminution of upwards of seven millions the year, 1822, scarcely a gold coin was, at of dollars. that period left in circulation. Even the gold which was subsequently produced in umentary evidence of the Treasury Depart the Southern States went abroad in search ment, as well as by sound reason, it is

By this disappearance of gold the currency of the United States became virtually a curreney of silver. Silver dollars and their freetonal parts were the coins universally employed. As the basis of a banking system, they had all the value of gold; they were far more convenient than gold to the great mass of the people in the ordinary transactions of life. Bit this was not all. The currenev of the United States was placed in a state of indipendence as regards the currenev of Great Britain, which was of gold; so that each country, in the management of its banking system, had only to look to uself. An expansion or contraction of the paper currency of either country had but a triffing placed at the mercy of the other,

One remarkable proof of the truth of this position is to be found in the well-known fact that, the great pame, and pressure for money, which, in the year 1825, brought the Bank of England to the verge of stopping specie payments, and absolutely compelied eighty private banks to suspend, was not telt in the United States as a general mercial disasters resulted from a fall in the price of cotton, in which article beavy spec ut trons had been entered into. Another of it to be found in the condition of Great Britain during the period of G neral Jackson's ponic above referred to Whilst we drew from her nearly four millions of specie dollars in the course of a year, it rothered no pressure for money in the London market. The writer remembers notieng that fact at the time of its occurrence and he is fortunate in brang able to sustain t by evidence which will not be disputed. hi the report of the Secretary of the Treaery, which has been beretotore assumed authority for most of his calculations. mere is a table giving the aggregate amount of notes circulated to England and Wales a the Bank of England, by private backs men and stock beeks & their branches. at the following dates:

mount was March, 29, 1834, when the a-

mount was lune, 24 1834, when the a-

mount was The importations of dollars from Eugband to the United States commenced in November, 1833, one month after the renaval of the deposites, and continued until wished gold for his share he could have im-July 1834, when the news of the passage ported it upon quite as favorable terms as fully of these importations is to be found of the gold bill reached that country; the Government. But no. The demands and set we find that, between the 28th of Describer, 1833, and the 28th of June, 1834, the currency of England, so far from baying been contracted in consequence of that importation, was positively increased more than seven millions and a half of dol lars, estimating the pound sterling at \$4.80 dollars were, in England, mere articles of tember, 1835, was \$2,325,196, of which merchandise, and the abstraction, therefore, \$1,696,106 came from England and \$115,-1833, and the 30th of September, 1831, ap of a few ordinons of them could produce no 955 came from France more effect upon the currency of Great It is probable that nearly the whole of Butain than the exportation of an equal this gold was imported within the last six value in iron or lead, dry goods or hard- mands of the over 1834, under orders giv-

> king place in the prices of cotton and oth- coin There was exported during this 1,386.578.578 et American produce, which would have oc- same year in gold \$625,679, probably ducastoned a great loss to American shippers . ring the last six months of the financial

1834. March 22 October 30 November 23 April 23 May 16 December 7 June 7 December 31 July 8 1834. August 23 January 4 February 24

to preference to silver, whenever the course | whilst, at the same time, it enabled British of justice weighed nothing in the scale,

of silver. Another law was passed on the the London market, which, if it did not legal tender, one of the effects which was pressure up in the British currency which sterling, equal in value to about \$4 571 of knows has been continued, with occasion-From these facts, supported by the docu-

manifest that the passage of the Gold bills identified the British and American currenctes, and rendered each for ver thereafter hable to be influenced by the other. Expansions and contractions can now hardly fail to be simultaneous, and henceforth, more than at the period when the semence was first pronounced by Mr Gorbante in Congress, must it be true, that the barometer of the American money market hangs up at the Stock Exchange in London. O ver-issues by the English banks cannot furt to excite over-issues by the American banks; for as Great Britain is the country in which almost all our exchange transactions with the world are concentered, if the British standard of currency be depreciated below inflaence upon the corrency of the other, & the metalic standard of the Continent, we the connected prosperity of neither was | shall feel its effects in our currency without being able to detect it. 'Shall feel,' did I say ? We do already feel it, and there cannot be a question that our present pecuniary embarrassments have been greatly augmen ted by the operation of this cause, resulting from one of General Jackson's humble offorts' to restore the constitutional currency

With these evidences before him of the practical operation of a law which was casults. General Jackson, had he understood the subject, would have abstained from any active participation in rendering it more meschievous and fatal than the ordinary guerations of compuerce would have renlered it Bot not so. Carried away, a the pursuit of his ignis fatuus-his consti tutional currency—he among sted to housel be right, by the arbitrary exercise of his Executive influency, of menosing a tax up on the owners of the French indemnity Those est zens were entitled by treaty, it e full a mount of the sam step lated to be rid by France, without any deduction whatever, either for the purpose of glorifyyou General Lockson, or for the purpose

reliand from to course has favorite Jack Lanters. They were also couried to our above without a morneyl's trance sary drive and the manifestly plane sare was a palement demanded to be correct was a baye given each claimant a bill upon F race for the amount of his £27 621,1 4 , son, to be negociated or collected in the made which hist might sont him. This course was arged upon the Secretary of the Treasury by some of the claimants. the Treasury by some of the claimants, which was not paid until July, and who was then subject to a deduction for the exscenpt mode by which they could be plaand in massession of their property; and it sevices that had any of the claimants, gold.

The aggregate amount of gold coin and bullion imported during the year ending on the 30th September 1831, was \$3.766,172, New York American contained the followof which \$1,922 960 came from Eugland, ing : and \$824.613 from France.

The aggregate amount of gold imported This grose from the circumstance that silver during the year ending on the 30th of Sep-

But this was not all. The steadiness of before the country had recovered from the English currency prevented a fall from ta- shock which led to the importation of

year. In support of this position, the writer is | TExchange on Paris at New York, for a able to state that, having examined the bili at sixty days, sight, between the 2d . 1 prices of cotton quoted in commercial let- March and the 15th of June, 1834, fluctuters from Liverpool houses of the greatest ated from what is called 5.25, to 5.40 marespectability he has found the highest king an average of 5.321. The par exquotations to havebeen as follows, at the change on Paris is about 5.35 1; that is, dates respectively mentioned, for uplands one dollar of American currency is equivaleut to 5 france and 351 centimes, or one d. hundreth part of a franc. The exchange 9 then was, at the period mentioned, half per cent, above par : which added to one per cent, which a bill at sight, such as the Government had a right to draw, and pe:-91 ty of a Government bill over a private bill ment, we presume, the Bank of America September 30 92 would make about two per cent. that the proposed to pass the bills on Paris,"

trade should call for a transmission of the capitalists to extend relief to our merchants, when opposed to the glory of the constiby the acceptance of bills of exchange, or titional currency " Orders were sent to France to transmit the amount of the four By the Gold bill, enacted on the 28th of instalments of the indemnity paid in Feb-June, 1834 the relative value of gold & sil- ruary, 1836, amounting to near four mile verywas changed, so as to render an ounce of lions of dollars, in gold. To procure this gold the equivalent of about sixteen ounces quantity of gold, a draft was made upon same day, declaring certain foreign coins a create, at least assisted to augment, that brought to bear upon his party Suffice it to to make the Butish sovereign, or gold pound commenced in April and which every one American currency, and the joint effect of al fluctuations up to the 11th of March, the two was to render gold the preferred 1837, the date of the last advices, and By the mint regulations of 1791 the rel- metal on all- occasions where importations which has been latterly augmented by the additional demand for nearly another milver was assumed to be I to 15, that is, one the operations of commerce. From the bon of dollars, the amount of the fifth instalment of the indemnity paid by France equivalent of fifteen ounces of pure siver, ments from Europe were ordered to be in February last. It is not pretended that that the whole pressure on the English money market within the last year has been occasioned by the last mentioned "humble efforts" to restore " the constitutional curof upwards of one hundred and seven'y- partly of silver, but it so happened that pri- ed an immediate effect opon the currency of rency." Other demands for gold have existed, amongst them one by the Bank of America, the principal deposite bunk in New York, and one by the Bank of the United States, rendered expedient by the rapid return of her notes for payment in the early part of 1836 owing to the substitution in their piace, throughout the Western and Southwestern country, of the notes of some of Gen, Jackson's three Of the practical operation of these two

humble efforts" upon the immediate interests of the citizens of the United States it behooves us now to speak

The contraction of the British currency. as every intelligent observer knows, has een to create a pressure for money in England, which has produced the followna results : 1. The market rate of interest has been

advanced from 2 1 2 to 5 per cent. per anour on first-rate commercial paper, which has had a tembency to keep money in Eagland which would otherwise h englit taxbatment in the United Scaton.

2. British merchants are prevented from accepting with their accustomed freedom the bills of exchange drawn upon shipments of American produce

3 British capitalists are less able than pefore to make advances, or loans on the security of American stocks, which cuts off a large source from which capital has . been heretofore supplied for our various infernal improvements.

4 Bruish manufactures are less able than heretofore to give credit to such of our importing merchants as require it.

5 The price of courn has fallen, singe the first of January last, four or five cents a pound, in England, by which American shippers will lose 20 or 25 per cent. upon cotton planters will be deprived of a corresponding or a greater amount, as the fall forces at the South has already made

And now it only remains for us to inquire, how have these "bumble efforts" tended to restore " the constitutional curreney?" Has the emportation of thirty millions of gold and silver pushed any poper out of circulation? So far from the amount of paper has augmented, as we have shown, to an incentible The banks all seem to have acted principle that their power to emi their notes in profitable circulation ius! in proportion to the specie, they on band, and accordingly we had that, just in the measure that Gent Jac

claimants would have received beyond amount of their claims. It is too that exchange upon France might h something in consequence of the supply of bills, but this could not qualted the loss which the claim tamed by the delay to receive penses of treight, insurance and sions, incident to the importation of the

The best commentary, however apon the in the following article, which is copied from the Washington Globe of the 1st

" NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY .- The last

... The Bank of America will also draw their bills on the Rothschilds, of Paris, for upwards of a million of fraces."

"The above sum, which the Bank of Av n erica proposes to draw tor, is we presume on account of the next instainent falling due under the Neapolitan it. say.

. A. That bank, having, as we learn, an oen after the passage of the Gold bill, and pen credit to a large amount upon the Rothschilds, but being unwilling to avail itself of it under existing circumstances, suggested that the next instalment, to be eard in May or June, might be anticipated under that credit.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, we are informed, finding that the interest of the claimants, in the present state of things, would be promoted by availing of the present high rate of exchange, over any other mode of bringing home the funds, and that, to the extent of the same, they might be used to relieve the community, unfresitatingly assented to the suggestion, and directed the Messrs Welles, the agents for receiving the indemnity, to pay it over to the Mesers. Rothschilds as soon as receive ed, to reimburse them for the bills drawn in anticipation of its receipt.

haps half per cent for the superior securi- It is for this sum, and upon this arranges

ESTABLISHMENT HE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

WING to the intended 1 moval of one of himself more exclusively to the duties of profession, the undersigned offer for sale the and ornamental type, the list of subscribers to tably large, and they doubt not might be great destrous of embarking in the business it offers cements not inferior to any in this State, but practical printer they know of no investment could make of his money that would yield him