

forever trotting around and around like a dog, driving away at a hoop." "Heigho," sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days of August, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow while the red hot iron glowed on the anvil—"this is a life with a vengeance. "Oh that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker: as he bent over his lap stone. "here am I, day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others; cooped up by a little 7 by 9 room—"heighho! I am sick of this out of door work," exclaims the carpenter, broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to inclemencies of the weather, "if I were only a tailor!" "This is too bad!" perpetually cries the tailor, to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the time would that mine was a more active life." "Last day of grace, banks won't discount, customers won't pay; what shall I do, grumbles the merchant. "I had rather be a truck horse, a dog, any thing."—"Happy fellows!" groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry musty record "happy fellows. I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious vexatious question?"—And so through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, flinging fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only this or that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry, any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has waggod; and so it will wag.

Domestic Manufactures.—In calling the attention of country merchants to the advertisement of the proprietor of the Cotton Factory in this Town, relative to a reduction of 4 per cent per lb. in the price of Yarns, we take the occasion to remark, that this establishment, which was commenced about 18 months ago, and went into operation with 500 spindles in July last, has now its complement of 1500 spindles in complete operation, and that there has never, probably, been a more perfect suit of machinery than it contains, nearly all of which was made at the Matewan Works, New York. The quality of the Yarns manufactured is said to be without a superior, and such has been the demand, that so far from accumulating in the proprietor's hands, he has not been able to fill all the orders which have flowed in. As a matter of individual enterprise, its complete success is a subject of felicitation; but as encouragement to the numerous factories now in progress of erection in the State, it is very important. There is not, and cannot be, any reason to doubt, that with proper management, Manufacturing establishments will succeed in this State as fully as in any part of the Union.

This Factory gives employment to 62 operatives, members of 15 or 16 families, who derive an ample support from it, and generally of a class who formerly suffered for want of even the common necessities of life. Now they have a respectable occupation, live comfortably, are cheerful and contented.

When so much has been effected by one establishment, it is truly a source of gratification to know, that another of three times the extent, and calculated to give employment to quadruple the number of persons, has been commenced in this vicinity, and it is hoped will be in operation in all next year. In addition to which we have just learned, that two gentlemen from the Western part of the State have purchased the Factory formerly owned by Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. which has for several years been idle, and are about to commence operations with a view to

put it into operation with 1600 spindles.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Newberryport Herald.
Going to market—presenting a five dollar bill; "Can't change it, sir." "What shall I do?" "Get it changed somewhere." "Pray where is that?" "Don't know, sir; I'll charge it till you call again." Good morning.

Going to the Post Office—25 cents—"Can't take bills, sir; nothing but specie. But I have not got it, and I don't know where to get it; what shall I do?" "Why, sir, you may deposit a five dollar bill, and we will give you credit for it until it is run out." Well, I will leave this three dollar bill until I get the change. "Can't take it, sir; the Government does not allow us to receive bills under five dollars." So you must either get specie where it is to be had; deposit five dollars to pay 25 cents; or go without your letters and papers. Such are the minor fruits of the "experiment" and the "better currency." And all for what? If any mortal man can see any benefit in it, we will be comforted, hurrah for the Administration, and glorify the "great measure."

Turnpike fee.—"Got no change—can't be stopped on the road—good day, sir." That's the way to put down monopolies. What right have aristocrats to put up gates on the public roads, and make honest workmen pry for opening them? Answer us that, I say.

"I can't take this flip, it passes only for five cents," said a shopkeeper to an old negro who offered it for tobacco. "What for?" said sambo—"its specie—its worth most seven cents—I cakelet it at dat—you might be glad to get specie for your bakky any how dese time."

It is well that the Distribution bill passed as soon as it did. Had it been delayed another year, a vastly increased amount of the public lands would have passed into the hands of speculators, and the whole revenue from them would have been lost. We thought it bad enough that the deposit banks should have the use of forty millions of the public revenue, without interest, to speculate and shave with; but that was only the beginning of the spoils upon the Treasury. We have lost the interest—we are now in danger of losing the principal. The deposit banks have all failed. If they pay over their quota of the deposits, it will be in their own bills, some, if not many, of which will be little better than waste paper. It is thus that the public treasure which was wrested from the United States Bank, in violation of law, has been squandered and lost. What imposition and outrage shall we next be required to suffer?

Kennebec Journal.

"It is probable," says the N. Y. Evening Post, a Van Buren paper, "that when Congress are called together, they will find the Treasury Empty." This is certainly the most probable probability that we have recently met with.

Boston Atlas.

Slave Trade.—Eight African negroes have been taken into custody, at Appalachicola, by the U. S. deputy marshal, alleged to have been imported from Cuba, on board the schooner Emperor, Capt. Cox. Indictments for piracy, under the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, have been found against Capt. Cox and other parties implicated. The negroes were bought in Cuba, by a Frenchman named Melherbe, formerly a resident of Tallahassee, who was drowned soon after the arrival of the schooner.

A melancholy event from carelessness of children sporting with fire-arms, occurred recently at Paris, Tennessee. A boy fired a blank

cartridge, in sport, at Clinton Dewitt, son of Dr. Dewitt, of that place. A slight wound in the face was the result, but lockjaw ensued after the wound was healed, and ended in death.

Southern Citizen.



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, June 17, 1837.

"Discours on Friendship"—next week.

U. S. BANK.—It is rumored that Jackson has at last retracted from his hostility to this institution; and come out in its favor. This may be true; but it looks too much like other rumors of the day. His antipathy against the Bank was a personal one, growing altogether out of his unsuccessful attempt to interfere with its officers, in removing such as had not supported his election to the Presidency; and considering the tenacity with which he always clings to his own rash and passionate determinations—we never expect him to give up in this point, though his measures should bankrupt nine tenths of the nation. No—Jackson would suffer martyrdom, before he would yield to the force of the most rational and experimental convictions, in a point where his ambitious feelings are concerned.

We should studiously avoid saying any thing calculated to remind the reader of his past prejudices, either for or against the Hero, but for one reason: We wish to show that his objection to the U. S. Bank, arising as it did, from want of executive power to control it, is not now entitled to the least weight, with those who might otherwise incline to object to the establishment of a new Bank.

That the attack on the Bank, was altogether vindictive, is evident from the following considerations:

1st, Abuses were alleged against the Bank, but could not be proved.

2nd, While the Treasury of the United States was safe in the Bank, it was rashly determined to remove it to other Banks, where every body knows it was less safe; and fears begin to be strongly entertained of its entire loss.

3rd, A Specie Currency was altogether an after-thought. It was never hinted at until the failure of the "Experiment," as to State paper. As the U. S. Bank went down, the local banks rose, as a matter of course—indeed of necessity. And when this began to derange the currency, Jackson found it necessary to appease the people, and settle back the gathering storm for the present, by promising to furnish gold and silver in abundance throughout the country.

4th, Since all the local Banks, Deposit Banks and all, have failed in the redemption of their paper, and Jackson's golden promises of Specie—also failed, the most liberal minded of the late opponents of the Bank begin to admit frankly, that they do not see how we can get along without a National Bank.

On seeing the call of Congress announced, we hunted up Mr. Van Buren's letter to Sherrod Williams, to see how far he was actually committed upon the subject of a Bank. (For in no other way can Congress relieve the country.) From an attentive perusal of that letter, we lost all prospect of succeeding, unless the measure could be carried by sufficient majorities to counteract the President's veto; which we think not only possible, but, in the present state of things, altogether probable.

Since writing the above, we are assured from a respectable source, (though not in print,) that the report in circulation as to Jackson's change of disposi-

tion towards the Bank, is really true. If so, we shall have no further difficulty in obtaining the object of our wishes. And we may begin to anticipate better times.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.

Our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Elliott, Horney & Co. have just started their machinery at Cedar Falls in this County. As yet, they have but two or three hundred spindles going; but they intend shortly to have the whole establishment in complete operation. We have not yet been out to see for ourself, but we understand their machinery runs admirably; and that the cotton yarn they are making is of superior quality. May fortune smile upon their invaluable enterprise.

Our Country Sinking.—The Albany Argus, a thoroughgoing Jackson paper says,—"The whigs rise as the country sinks." To which the Louisville Journal responds thus—"Why is it, sir, that the country is 'sinking'?" Under whose administration is it sinking? And what will the honest portion of the Van Buren party say, when thus told by their own organs, that their country, instead of rising in wealth and greatness and glory as they have hitherto been taught by their leaders to believe, is in reality going downward?"

SUSPENSION.—It is proposed in some of the States to pass legislative acts legalizing the conduct of the Banks in their refusal to redeem their paper; and authorising a continuance of this suspension for a limited time.

Now it so happens, that no State has constitutional power to do this. How readest thou? Here is the prohibition contained in the clause, 10th section, 1st article of the Constitution of the United States—"No State shall pass any Ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

On the other hand, some are for assembling the State Legislatures to declare a forfeiture of the Bank Charters. There is perhaps as little use in this. You have nothing to do but, in the first place, look to the charter itself, and see what it requires. Then compare its requisitions with the conduct of the Bank. If the Bank has not acted in good faith, according to the terms of the compact, the charter is forfeited in law, even without any express provision to that effect. And a Court of Justice, (not the Legislature) is the proper tribunal to try the question. On principles of common law, all charters are granted to their respective corporations, (whether for banking or other purposes) on condition, either express or implied, that the corporation must observe the terms of stipulation contained in the charter itself.

In some of the Northern Cities, Providence, R. I. for one, there have recently been many suits brought against the Banks, on their paper being presented, and payment withheld.

RUMOR.—The practice pursued by many public presses of adopting every rumor unsustained by direct origin or apparent credibility, is both preposterous and pernicious. In so doing they defeat their aims and objects, by retailing senseless gossip in place of disseminating actual intelligence. The account of the reported Declaration of War by Mexico against the United States, which is emblazoned in nearly every American journal, is a sample of this prevalent folly. A ridiculous statement like the one we allude to, with the attractive accompaniment of large capitals, assisted by editorial comments, embellishments, and crude speculations; is magnified in the perception of many unreflecting, timid, people, that we are already at war with a neighboring power. In reference to this pseudo-declaration of war, the National Intelligencer observes:

"Popular feeling in Mexico is, we have reason to think, highly inflamed against the United States; but the new President of the Republic, a man of intelligence and experience, will surely act more wisely than blindly to follow its impulse. Mexico, we believe, is apprehensive of war being made by the United States, and has shown it by

these precautionary measures of which our readers have been from time to time advised. Our own impression is, that she has no thought of beginning a war. We trust she will no more be urged to such madness by the violent counsels of mercenary or indiscreet individuals of her own country, than the people of the United States will suffer this Government to be involved in a war to gratify the feeling, compounded of personal interest and political antipathy, which exists in great force at New Orleans, and which, to judge by the tone of the newspapers, is not confined to a knot of speculators, but pervades the mass of the population of that city."—*National Gazette.*

The New Bedford Gazette says that the best Bank in the world, is a *band of earth*; and the best Share in it is a *Plough-Share*.

A correspondent in the National Intelligencer, writing from New York says,—"The Government's doings are now of the utmost importance. It is in their power to quiet the people. It is also in their power to raise such a spirit as has not been witnessed since 1776."

Rise Early.—Dr. Franklin used to say—"He who rises late, may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

Small Change.—The Washington Banks have ultimately refused to redeem even their \$5 notes, which was proposed as a means of furnishing the people with small change.

Gen. Miller is announced in the Wilmington Advertiser as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. McCay.

List of cash-paying subscribers (continued from No. 22.)

J. B. Dobson, Esq. Ezekiel Lasseter, William Wilson Esq. Ezra Beckerdite, Jesse G. Hinshaw, Jesse B. Hinshaw, Obed Anthony, John Stafford Esq. Abram Hammer.

What a great pity it is for the administration, that our foreign balances cannot be settled up in glory! But "the age of chivalry is gone," and the people have to pay their debts in cash.—*Louisville Journal.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Pennsylvania, Captain Smith from Liverpool, London dates to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th of April, both inclusive, have been received.

The most important matter is the state of the money market in England; we give the latest articles we have on this subject, from a Liverpool paper of the 25th, and London of the 24th April. The news is less disastrous by far than we expected; great hopes being built upon the action of the United States Bank. The latest advices from New York were of the 3d, when the failure of the Josephs were known to be complete, and had been followed by that of heavy houses in New Orleans; but the crisis in New York and the country generally had not then been reached by a long distance. We must still look forward.

Com. Adv.

From the Liverpool Times.

The particulars of the most gratifying arrangements made by the Bank of the U. S. equally for the accommodation of the American merchants and the trade of this country, will be found in another column. This bold substitution of the undoubted credit of the Bank of the United States, in the European markets, for the doubtful credit of private firms, has already had a wonderful effect in Liverpool, and no doubt in London. The remittances in these bills are as good as cash, minus the interest; and as they must, at the end of the periods for which the bills are drawn, be paid in cash, they will have the double effect of bringing specie back to this country, and of enabling the Americans to pay their debts in the easiest manner.

Had not the managers of that "never sufficiently to be vilified monster" of the Jackson men, the United States Bank, hit upon this plan of payment, all persons indebted to this country would either have been compelled to remit gold immediately, or to have failed. In the ruinous crash produced by this state of things, out of every ten houses possibly one might have been able to scrape together gold in time, while the remaining nine, even though solvent, had failed.