

been carried by majorities of one two or three.

The vote on the abdication of James II., and the elevation of William and Mary to the throne of Great Britain, was carried by a majority of two— 51 to 46!! Let this be an unceasing warning to you of the importance of a vote or two. Never have to reproach yourself, that a profligate man has been elected, or a bad measure adopted, through your absence from this sacred duty.

Mathew Carey.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

It will be seen that another Suspension of Specie Payments has taken place. It commenced in Philadelphia on Wednesday last—all the Banks except the Commercial concurring, and that following on the next day; was followed up on the same day by all the Banks in Delaware; on Thursday by the Banks in Baltimore, and on Friday by those in Washington and Georgetown, except the Patriotic Bank. There appears to be no doubt that every Southern and Western Bank will suspend. Whilst the New York banks held out at the latest dates, and avowed their determination not to suspend. The New England Banks, also, it is said, will not suspend. We shall be rejoiced to find them able to maintain their ground; but it is thought they cannot stand, except by discontinuing business, and breaking the merchants. There had been no run upon the New York Banks, and they were even said to have commenced discounting liberally; but how that can be, we cannot see. If making an effort to sustain themselves, it would seem to be very imprudent to throw out more notes.

This second suspension is in every respect a deplorable occurrence. The country is to be afflicted again with an irredeemable currency; the public character and credit will suffer; public and private interests be jeopardized; great obstacles be thrown in the way of the prosecution of every species of business; and last, but not least, the opportunity will be afforded to the unscrupulous party of carrying into effect their long cherished designs against the whole banking system. If they would simply retrace their steps so far as to reduce the number of Banks to what it was before 1835, they might do the country good. But we fear they will not be satisfied with any thing short of a total abrogation of the whole system, where they have the power, for the purpose of substituting the Sub-Treasury and hard money system, or some other new-fangled scheme. A primary cause of the present evil is, that the Jackson Van Buren party has created so many banks since the U. S. Bank was vetoed, as to change the whole system. And we owe exemption from any severe pressure in North Carolina, to the fact, that the same system of over-banking has not been introduced here. We have rather a deficiency than a surplus of banking capital; but the result shows, as we have always contended, that it is best to err on the safe side. It is true that our Banks will have to suspend to protect themselves; but there is no pressure here, no general bankruptcy, no loss of credit.

In some of the States, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example, there are already indications that it will be made a party question; and as, in both those States, the Tories have the control of the Legislature it is probable that scarcely any, if any, of the charters (which are all forfeited by this suspension,) will be renewed. In this condition of things, clouds and darkness rest upon the future.

We did not suppose, hard as the times were in the Northern cities, that the banks would have consented to a suspension. We regarded it as a death-struggle with them; and though it was apparent that they were not making money, and that the business classes were suffering dreadfully from having to pay 14 to 3 per cent. a month for money, we believed that the banks would hold out. The immediate pressure is said to be relieved by the suspension.

Fay, Observer of Oct. 16.

Work for next Congress.—Douglass the defeated Loco-foco member of Congress from the Chicago (Illinois) district, has given out his intention to contest his seat. The Loco-foco candidates in New Jersey also talk very bold, and so elsewhere. In fact, the immaculate Globe already menaces a rehearsal of the Harrisburg scenes, if the Whigs do not capitulate in time and allow enough pretenders to come in to secure a Van Buren Speaker. So the sword is to come beforehand, and the purse to be secured afterwards. We are getting along amazingly fast towards a monarchy.—A. Y. Star.

A Tort Return.—A Van Buren Committee at Albany have issued a Circular in which they charge the Whigs with living at "the expense of those who by the sweat of their brows earn their daily bread."

To this the Albany Journal replies: "This circular refers to those 'who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.' This is a strange blunder!—Neither Van Buren nor his followers have any relation to that class of citizens. It is almost thirty years since Van Buren tilted himself on the People. His support for that long term of years has been drawn directly from the Treasury. His sons, too, the PRINCES ROYAL, who figure at the Court of Queen Victoria, live upon the sweat of other People's brows. Ex-Gov. Marcy was in office more than twenty years. Mr. Flagg, since the explosion of the old Clinton County Bank, has drawn his support exclusively from the Treasury. We have never heard that Mr. Dr. labored very hard for his living. The Crowells, in addition to their profits on 'three walled houses,' draw \$30,000 a year from the Treasury. Mr. B. F. Butler has always had one and frequently two teats in his mouth; and the followers of Van Buren generally have contrived to live magnificently without other labor than such as was rendered to the party."

The National Intelligencer says:—"The Whigs of Baltimore, in common with all the maritime cities where the various machinery of the Government can be brought to bear against them, have to encounter great odds. Read the following, for example, from the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday:—"

The revenue cutters, we hear, are in part—all of them—with full complements of men. We have heard of a three-handed attempt to control the vote of the pilot of one of them, who happens to be a Whig. Tyranny is taking its worst and most disgusting forms in these corrupt times. The day of retribution will surely arrive.

From the Raleigh Register. NEW YORK ELECTION.

The tug of War comes on in New York early in November, and all eyes are turned to the decision of the Empire State. If the goes for the Whigs it matters not much if a few States do prove recreant to the good cause. The Election is for State and County Officers—the members of Congress having been chosen last year. A year ago, when the Whig cause met with defeat, New York declared, through her organs, she would not falter, let others do as they might. She kept her faith—she conquered, and fairly won the chaplet. The same spirit now animates her, and the Whigs and Conservatives are preparing nobly for the conflict. The Albany Evening Journal thus speaks of the work in hand:—

"Whatever defections then may take place elsewhere—whatever reverses may occur in other quarters, the Whigs of New York will remain firm, undaunted and unbroken. They will manfully maintain every inch of ground they have taken. The Argus may eat its words, and blow hot where it blew cold, and laud to the skies the Sub-Treasury which it denounced; Ex-Governor Marcy may incur the penalty he invoked upon himself for endorsing it; the defunct Regency may scribble leaden articles in its praise, and while away their time in fond hopes of restoration—but their labors and their dreams will prove alike vain. There will be no return to their political 'Hegira.' The Empire State can never again be attached to the falling fortunes of Martin Van Bure."

The spirit of idomitable courage, in a political party, is one of the surest signs of the excellence of its principles, and the patriotism of those who form its body. Disaster and defeat will happen sometimes to the best cause; but the cause itself is not injured, ultimately, by these reverses. When men know that they contend for the best interests of the country—for a virtuous and honest administration of its affairs—for purity in all the departments of the Government—for a reform of all abuses, and the elevation of the most deserving;—they may be defeated, but they cannot be prostrated. Even those who triumph over them must respect them.—Let no one, then, whatever may be his political partialities, if he knows himself to be honest, and believes himself to be right, ever quail under a temporary defeat. "Heads up!"

Alexandria Gazette.

From the Raleigh Register. Wake Co., Oct. 1839.

Friend Giles:—I saw in your paper, the other day, an account of an old lady down the country, that had her sight restored by an operation, after she had been blind a good while, and it brings to mind my neglect to make known my own case; for I have no doubt that there are a great many who have had the misfortune to lose their sight, and don't know that it can be restored, and it seems ungrateful in such as have recovered such a blessing as sight is, not to do all they can for the relief of others. I am a plain Farmer 67 years old, and six years ago I lost my sight, and nobody that can see, knows how great a loss it is. I got low spirited and unhappy, and saw very little comfort in life. Two years ago, I heard that Dr. John Beckwith, of Raleigh, had cured a great many blind people, and I went to him. He said I had Cataract in my eyes, and thought he could relieve me. He performed an operation upon both of my eyes, and brought me to my sight again, as good as most men of my age have. Please to print this in your newspaper, so that others, that are suffering in the same way may hear of it, and not be discouraged.

And oblige your friend, JOHN RHEA.

Locofoco Matches.—There appears to be no end to the variety of dangers to property arising from friction matches, so that they who use them should be particularly careful. A curious case was mentioned to us a day or two since by a friend residing in this city. An open box of matches lay in the fire-place of the room in which he was sitting. He heard the whizzing sound of a burning match, and, on turning to look, he found that a pet squirrel had taken a match and had bitten it at the composition end. "Fizz!" went the match, and the squirrel whisking his bushy tail, bounded away with astonishment, but unhurt. Next day, the experiment was tried again. A match was given to the animal, who nipped it with his teeth as before. The explosion followed, and the curious creature, burning his mouth and nose, was probably cured forever of such amusements.—Phil. Penn.

Perhaps the most impudent affair which has characterized Loco Foco doings in all time is the proposed interference of those of New York, and thro' them those of the whole nation, in the internal concerns of the State of Rhode Island. Immediately after the election of members of Congress in that State, the Loco-Focos of New York found out that Rhode Island, with all the aid they had afforded, was not quite "democratic" enough. Two Whig Members were returned, and this was a sin so unpardonable that measures must be immediately taken to revolutionize the State Government. Accordingly, there appeared in the New York Evening Post a petition which was to be handed about for signatures, and then presented to Congress, asking that body to annul the existing State laws and substitute others. This was to be done, too, without even asking the people of Rhode Island "by your leave," or giving them any part or lot in the matter.

Impertinence could scarcely go further than this, and we hardly know which to be most surprised at, the impudence of the thing or the nonsensical assumption that Congress has the power. We perceive that the people of Rhode Island are holding public meetings and expressing their opinions on the subject. The Providence Courier which supported one of the Loco-Foco candidates at the last election, holds the following language in reference to it:—

"Without taking any part on the question of suffrage, we can merely say our citizens, as might naturally have been expected, are extremely sensitive on the subject, and will not be dictated to nor interfered with relative to it by the people of New York, or of any other State. They think, as they have a right to think, that they can best manage their own affairs in their own way."

Custom House Removals.—There has been another batch of removals from office in the Custom House, upon the infamous principle that the incumbents would not subscribe a per centage of their salaries toward the Tammany election fund. We understand that after the gentlemen refused to subscribe, the Collector was waited upon by a committee, and their removal required.—The mandate, we grieve to say, was obsequiously obeyed. We say grieve, and we mean what we say. The whole machinery of our National Government is becoming rotten, and Jacobin clubs are dictating to public officers in the

same spirit in which they were wont to overthrow the proceedings of the French legislative assemblies in the deepest and most bloody days of the French revolution. Last winter a hired band of ruffians drove the Legislature of Pennsylvania out of its chambers; and a gun-powder plot to blow up a brigade of yeomanry troops, ordered to preserve the peace, is justified by the Government paper at Washington! N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE CITIZEN. ASHEBORO' N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1839.

The Editor is necessarily absent this week. He left home the latter part of last week for Raleigh, to make arrangements for the speedy appearance of the "North Carolina Justice;" and this week is attending the Superior Court of Guilford:—We have been very careful, however, to fill this paper with the most interesting selections our exchanges afforded.

What does so with the Public Money?—This question has been repeated in our ears till we are tired of hearing it. Go to the Treasury Department and ask Levi Woodbury. Or perhaps any other Van Buren man can tell you. If you are going to enquire, perhaps the following memorandum, may assist you in the way of ideming the subject.—It is taken from the Official Report of our Finances:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include: Additional compensation to collectors (\$54,404), Debentures and other charges (315,181), Expenses incidental to treasury Notes (20,651), Miscellaneous (15,512), Contingent of foreign missions (11,272), Quartermaster's incidentals (71,203), Purchasing Department (428,024), Army contingencies (4,947), Suppressing Indian hostilities (994,923), Forage of dragoons, &c. (309,986), Freight of transportation into Florida (203,440), Wagons and carts (85,226), Transportation of supplies (368,012), Transportation of Volunteers (91,675), Hire of mechanics (79,384), Pay of volunteers (947,265), Miscellaneous and contingent (457,279), Drafts lying over, and arrearages (1,044,531), Pay of the Army (951,809), Transportation of officers' baggage (40,547), Transportation of the army (188,562), Powder and other materials for cartridges (34,950).

Compliment to Mr. Clay.—The American Sentinel, a steady but moderate Administration paper of Philadelphia, in the course of an article alluding to the next Presidency, pays the following honorable compliment to the distinguished statesman of Kentucky:—

"We have not the slightest disposition to detract from the merits of Mr. Clay: he is one of the distinguished men of whom our country has just reason to be proud; and when he shall have ceased to stand in way of the advancement of others, and have retired to the shades of private life, his services and his sacrifices for the public good will be spoken of as they deserve. He is now paying the tax which all distinguished public men must be content to pay for their elevation. Who has been more abused than Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Adamses, Gallatin, Crawford, and a host of others, whose praise is now on the lips of every American of every party?"

MELANCHOLY.

On Thursday, David Carpenter, a youth of sixteen, son of William Carpenter, Esq., of this County, standing upon the wheel of a wagon, he was attending, was unfortunately thrown prostrate on the ground immediately in front of the wheels. In this position, the whole weight of the loaded wagon passed over the middle of his body and occasioned him an injury of which he died next morning. The accident occurred four miles South of this place.—Lincolnton Banner.

Dear Joe:—Just arter we set down to supper the post rode up, and called out, is Mr. Jacob Simons at home. Yes, sir, says I. He said I've got a letter for you. Well I is mity glad—where is it from? He said it was from about Island. And then I know'd it was from you. All the gals jumped up from the table to hear what was in the letter.—But I thout as how you mout have rote something about that tarual sheep, shoat and simmons; so I would'nt tell them so till arter I took it out behind the crib and read it to myself, and then there was no putting them off, I had to show it, and we was all mity glad to hear how you was all comin on up in your capes. It is jst 'bout like we are doing down here. Tho' we have sory still times here for the last two or three days But I can tell you jst afore that we had the very dickents to pay down here on simmon branch, you never heard the like and the way it started was this:

Old Mrs. Simple gin out word that she was goin to gin a party and wanted all her nabors to come. So I went and every body else, and arter a while the old lady axed us all to go in to the house to supper, so we all went and arter supper was over we sat there mosing ourselves by trying fortins by putin a tea-spoon on the edge of the cup and handin it around. And Mrs. Goings said that who ever could hand the cup around and not let the spoon fall was to get married or some other strange thing happen afore the next full moon. So Jinny Simple started her cup around and it went clean round to me afore it fell and that minit Mrs. Goings jumped up from the table and went into de tother house and noded at old aunt Peggy faithful to come into the back shed and arter they set down on the bed Mrs. Goings in a mity low whisper axed aunt Peggy if she had heard any thing 'bout Jimmy Simple, why law me no what is it. O, I would'nt tell so it would get out for all the world; O, you need not be afraid of me, you know I never will tell it. Well I'll tell you as my particular friend but you must never tel that it come from me. So aunt Peggy promised she would'nt. Well I'll tel you something is—now aunt Peggy I'm afraid you'll tell it. No that I never will in the world. I'll die first. Well I 'spose something is to—now I reckon I ought not to tell it, if it should ever get out it would ruin me!

O, Mrs. Goins you need not be the least afraid of me in the world—when any body tells me any thing, it is jst as safe as if it was in a tin box.—Well I 'spose I'll tell you, but I won't tell any body else, and realy I think I'd better not—but however as it is you I will, if you will give me your word agin that you never will tell it. Why, law me Mrs. Goins, I never told any thing any body told me in my life. Mrs. Riddle told me tother day all about Jim Simons a whippin' his wife, and told me never to tell it, and as I'm a livin' soul, I've never told it yet. Nobody need not be afraid to tell me any thing. Don't talk quite so loud—Patty Lenber is setting rite there at the door, I'd jst as live I would be in the news as for her to hear it. Law me, I'd never tell Patty any thing in the world. And there is de Judy Commins jst like Patty when she hears any thing she never rests till she runs all over the settlement, and tells to every body. That aint my way—when I hear any thing about any body I never tell to nobody but to you—and you need'nt be afraid to trust me with any thing. I raly thought Mrs. Goins there was something on hand, but I could'nt tell what it was. Why, I was name no name, but something is goin to happen to—you know who I mean. Good law Mrs. Goins, you don't say 'bout his time we all started honed. Aunt Peggy whispered it out to several folks on the path. Next mornin' I went over to one of our nabors to grind