VOL. 1.-NO. 19.

TERMS. \$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty

cents for each subsequent insertion.

PLetters on business connected with this estabishment, must be addressed-H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

Notice is hereby given, HAT I, Poyton R. Parker, have filed my petition, in writing, in the Superior Court of Law for the County of Sampson, for the emmeipation of my negro lad, Peter, and shall apply at the next term of said Court, to have the prayer of said petition

Published by order of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Sampson, at Spring Term, 1839, in the North Carolinian, at Fayetteville, for six weeks. WM. McKAY, Clerk. 15-6t

Silk Worm Eggs. It is now a good time to commence a crop of COCOONS, and a supply of Eggs may be obtained on application at this Office. There are several varieties of Mammoth Yellow-the Two Crop White and the Italian Pea Nut. Price, one dollar per thousand. June 1.

1,000,000 Silk Worm Eggs FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber. The worms of about one-half of them reared upon the leaves of the White Mulberry.

W. H. MAFFITT. WANTED TO HIRE,

OR twelve months, a first rate WAGON DRI-VER, of good character, for whom liberal wa-ges will be given. Apply at this Office, or to the Subscriber. DONALD McQUEIN. Fayetteville, June 8, 1839.



# MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by

note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash. May 4, 1839. 10-tf



## PIANO FORTES.



An Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York

prices, with expense of trans-portation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They may be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or on Col. S. T. Hawley. PARLOR ORGAN.

The Parlor Organ, or Scraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. HE proprietors of this long established and well known Foundry, have made, and are continuing to make such improvements and additions to the establishment as to enable them to furnish with promp titude, every variety of types and printing materials of the very best quality, such as cuts and newspaper ornaments in great variety:

Flowers and Borders, Brass Rules, Leads and Quotations, Furniture, Quoins, Cases and Stands, Job Cases, Wrought and Cast Iron Chases, Composing Sticks. Galleys of every description, Imposing Stones, Roller Stocks, Lead cutters, Parchments, Ball Skins, &c. &c. Printing Pressess of every kind, Printer's Ink, Colored Ink,

Varnish for making Colored Ink. All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed in such a manner as to insure satisfaction. CHARLES CARTER, Agent.

SPRING GOODS. WE have received and are now opening our Spring supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also, Groceries, &c.

60 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee. 10 hhds. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar 125 casks Nails 200 pair Bright Traces

12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine 100 dozen Weeding Hoes

25 do Patent and Dutch Scythes 5 hhds. Crockery 30 boxes Window Glass

10 do Collins' and King's Axes, Which we offer at Wholesale, at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR. Fayetteville, April 6, 1839.

J. & J. KYLE. AVE Just received a large assortment of Anker Bolting Cloths. Which will be sold



12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, 5 Hhds. N. O.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 30 Hhds. Molasses, 5 Barrels N. O. do. 20 Boxes Bar Soap, 100 Sacks Blown Salt,

20 Boxes Fayettevine. 10 Boxes Smoked Herrings, GEO, McNEILL. 20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, For Sale by

# E. J. & L. R. CLARK.

friends and the public, that they have opened a TIN, SHEET IRON and COP-PER WARE

Manufactory,
5 doors southof the Market
House, on Gillespie street, stantly on hand, a full assortment of plain and Fany Japanned Tin Ware.

JOB WORK done at the shortest notice.

Orders from the country, would receive rompt attention. June 8, 15:6m rompt attention.



SIR PHILIP.

HIS thorough-bred and beautiful Horse, five years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge. SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high. Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy. For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day. ISHAM DRAKE, mar 30-5; 2m Groom for the Owner.

THE

PUBLISHED IN FAYETTEVILLE,

BY H. L. HOLMES, Has nearly doubled its subscription list (amounting now to EIGHT HUNDRED) within the first three months. It will continue to support the Administration of the General Government, so long as Mr. Van Puren adheres to the Democratic Republican course, which he has so far, consistently pursued as Presi-

TERMS .- Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per ann. if paid in advance; Three Dollars at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents at the ex-

#### GENERAL SELECTIONS.

FROM THE HARRISEURG GAZETTE of June 26. THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO HARRISBURG.

At an early hour on Saturday afternoon, val of Martin Van Buren, President of the are all sea steamers, go on the coast, or across wending their way to congratulate and wel- The proportion then in number is, as 6 of our come to our borough the man of the people's river boats, which always have the smoothest hibitions of this sort will be highly gratified choice; and scarcely an hour had elapsed, of water, to one of their boats. It appears before the pavements and street in front, by a recent carefully made-out report, that of presented a dense mass of people, anxious to do reverence to fhe illustrious individual who presides over the destinies of the American nation. There was no pomp-no useless parade on the occasion. The honest and unassuming tiller of the soil, mingled ole, the officers of the Government, and visces, and were as warmly received, and as heartily welcome to a shake of the hand from our Republican President, as though they had been robed in the silks and satins of the felt patriotism and quietude which should ever characterize such occasions; and which, while it reflects credit upon our Democratic fellow citizens, afforded much more pleasure to their guest than if his arrival had been announced by the roaring of cannon, the gorgeous and unmeaning display of a military parade, or the deafning shouts of a noisy multitude.

On Sunday morning the President attended the Episcopal church, accompanied by and the lad had no alternative before him the Governor of Pennsylvania, Secretary of but death or victory. the Commonwealth, members of the Legislature, our worthy post master, and numer- him with his knife, and at the second or ous citizens and strangers; and on Monday third pass, wounded him severely. This morning at seven o'clock, took his departure only rendered the dog still more furious, and on his way to New York. It was, we un- he rushed upon the young lad still more derstood, the intention of Mr. Van Buren to fiercely. By this time, the boy had become spend yesterday with his Democratic fellow more cool, and the success he had in aiming citizens of Lebanon; and to-day to be in his blows gave him renewed courage. He Reading, the county seat of Democratic "Old now parried the attacks of the assailant with

Threatened Blockade of Mexico .- The desperate. Victory still seemed doubtful, New Orleans Bulletin states, on the authority for though the dog had received many seof a gentleman recently from Houston, that in vere wounds the lad also had lost much a few weeks the Texan Government will take | blood, and his strength was fast failing. He measures to establish a blockade along the saw that his life depended upon giving the whole Mexican coast. The editor adds:

war-she therefore can oppose no resistance a few moments longer. He coolly waited a to the Texan squadron, which will consist of favorable opportunity, which happily occurthree sloops of war, and an armed steamer .- red almost immediately; and, exerting his With this force an affectual blockade can be utmost power, struck desparately at the dog. maintained before three ports at least, viz: The knife reached his heart, and, with a Vera Cruz, Matameras, and Tampico, which deadly howl, the dog fell at his feet, and imare the great doors of commerce to that coun- meadly expired. try. The general impression is, that a coer-

the Mexicans to their senses, and to see the expediency, if not the absolute necessity, of acknowledging the independence of the young Republic. The argument when used by France was followed by conviction. The Texans would do well to try the experiment -their armament is sufficiently powerful, and the present opportunity for humbling their braggadocia enemies should not be let slip. It would be the best retort that could be made to their empty boats, of attempting another invasion of Texas."

WESTERN WATERS .- Trade of Pittsburgh, &c .- The Pittsburgh Gazette of Mon- and haul it to the machine, where it is taken day afternoon says: "The river, at nine by elevators, and passes from step to step, o'clock this morning, was about ten feet eight | until the brick is pushed by the machine itself inches in the channel, and falling. It will be from the mould, ready to be put in the kiln. seen that there has been a large number of steamboat arrivals since Saturday afternoon; corn, and the Paris, with fourteen hundred bushels, from the Missouri river.

The Wharf Master has furnished the following list of steamboats in port on the 17th cargoes, 12 repairing, 8 new and finishing, 2 condemned-Total, 47. Those at the Allegheny wharf are not included.

There have been recently very severe rains in almost all parts of the country. On the Jpper Mississippi the rains were very heavy. The Backwoodsman states that at Grafton,

Illinois, the quantity of water that has fallen, is greater than ever before known in so short a time, at this season of the year. The smaller streams are overflowed, and in many plated. It is feared that many bridges are general use. - Philad. U. S. Gaz. swept away, and some of our farmers have sustained serious damages. We have heard of one man, who had a field of corn, containing twelve or fourteen acres, entirely destroy-North Carolinian ed. The corn was literally washed out of the ground. - Pennsylvanian.

> OR REFLECTION .- It is often obstinately asserted by persons ignorant of the the great lakes, are river boats, built of a light the name of Brother Jonathan, and describes with all American steam boats,-much more so than the faithful workmanship, solidity and durability of the materials.

Our river steam craft to say nothing of ferry quite a lively sensation was produced among | boats, may be reckoned in round numbers at our citizens, by the rather unexpected arri- 600. The steamers of Great Britain, which United States. No sooner had his presence the sea to the continent, and are, therefore, among us become generally known, than subject to the roughest whether of the Irish every avenue leading to his head quarters and British channels, Bay of Biscay and tifully proportioned. According to the opinion (Nagle's Hotel) was alive with busy feet, German Ocean. They may amount to 100. the number of British steamers lost since the year 1817, amounting in all to thirty, only TWO EXPLODED-the rest being burnt or ship-100 boats in twenty years, and we ask any and industrious artizan and the independent man in his senses if this fact, compared with awful explosions among all our boats, say 800, together with the representatives of the peo- does not present an appalling result against iting strangers, to tender to him an expres- chinery, or to ignorant rash engineers. sion of their gratitude for his valuable servi- The loss of life in ours, has been frightful; and the numbers of boats destroyed by ex- also on a visit to New York, and will be rebeen at the lowest calculation, forty, which East. There was no formality-no loud is ten a-year, or say one a-year for every hun- inveterate enemies of the Sacs, with 2000 huzzaing-no noisy disorder. Every thing dred boats, i. e. the British boats (100) ought, was conducted in that pure spirit of heart- in four years, to have had four exploded, or forty in 20 years instead of two only !!!- N.

## A DESPERATE CONFLICT.

A correspondent of the Illinois Backwoodsman, furnishes an account of a desperate encounter between a boy and a dog, which occurred in Calhoun county, Illinois. The nearest dwelling was at a great distance, As the dog rushed upon him, he struck at

more skill, and at every onset inflicted a wound, which rendered him more and more dog a mortal wound within a short time, for "Mexico is now without a single vessel of he felt that he could continue the fight but

The youth is considerably injured, but cion of this kind will in all probability bring in a fair way of recovery.

#### BRICK MACHINE.

We had the pleasure yesterday of witness ing the operation of a machine for making brick, which is one of great ingenuity, and it appears to us likely to supersede the old tedi-ous and expensive mode. The machine is chiefly of cast iron, ponderous and strong, as it is necessary it should be, for the work it has to do.

Six moulds, worked by a six horse power engine, will make in a common day's work, 20,000 bricks, fit, without other labor, to be set in the kiln. The only labor besides piling the bricks, is that required to dig the clay,

The depth of clay in the mould before the pressure, is about 4 1-2 inches, which is -among others, we notice the Peoria, from compressed by the immense wheight of near the Illinois river, with three thousand sacks of 100 tons, brought into action by the toggle joint, to the common thickness of two inches. The machinery by which the mould is filled, is curious and efficient and its efficiency is only equalled by its simplicity. The machine of June, 1839: 25 receiving or discharging now built is the first put up by the inventor, and works well and satisfactorily, so far as has been tried. The material used was the loamy soil in the vicinity of Kensington, and from this the bricks, as they came from the moulds, were square, solid and ponderous. The machine was built at the Franklin Iron Works, James T. Sutton, proprietor.

The present machine is intended, we uderstand for Baltimore. As they must have the effect of reducing the cost of making brick, nearly two thirds, and consequently, the price ces the bottom lands adjoining are inunda- of brick; we hope to see these machine in

#### THE GREAT AMERICAN OX.

This beautiful animal, which was exhibited at several places, before its owner transported it across the Atlantic to convince John Bull of the fallacy of his belief that men and animals in Amerca are a diminutive race, at-STEAM BOAT EXPLOSIONS .- FACTS tracts great admiration in England. A Liverpool paper thus alludes to it:

If Earl Spencer does not look to his laufacts in the case, and affecting a sort of rels, Brother Jonathan will ere long pluck pseudo-noisy patriotism, that there are as many them from his brow. We certainly had no explosions and accidents among British steam idea that his Lordship had such powerful comships as among ours, if the disproportion of petitors, as the ox now exhibiting at Egypt-numbers is considered. Now ours, with the construction and of a great power of engine, it as the wonder of the creation, weighing object, indeed, is a paramount consideration length about twelve feet; in height, over the shoulders, five feet eleven inches; and in girth ten feet nine inches. It is six years old, of a beautiful dapple bay color, and was bred by the Honorable Isaac Hubbard, in New Hampshire. The animal is in excellent condition. but not overloaded with fat like those monsters exhibited at the Smithfield Cattle Shows in December; of a breed somewhat between the Durham and Devon, and in every point beauof breeders it might be fed to weigh fully a thousand pounds more. Those fond of exby a visit to Brother Jonathan.

News by Mails .- Keokuck Murdered .-All will remember this noble looking chief of the Sacs on his visit to this city two years wrecked. Now say two explosions to every since. He has been murdered by young Black Hawk, in consequence, it is said, of Keokuck having seduced the wife of a nephew of this young chief. This last stabbed Keokuck as he was leaving the tent of his us,-whether that result is imputable to ma- paramour. The event occurred 125 miles west of the Mississippi. Keokuck was about 50 years of age. Young Black Hawk was plosion alone, to say nothing of 100 burned, membered by the sensation his personal &c, have, in the last four or five years only, beauty created. He is 30 years of age, and is now chief, and marching on the Sioux, the warriors .- N. Y. E. Star.

America Vespucci .- Mr. Prentice is eloquent on this lady, now at Louisville. He speaks of her as one whose veritable history, although she has just ceased to be a girl has been wilder than the wild fancies of an Eastern tale-one, whose hand has in succession swept the chords of the lute with surpassing skill, touched the canvass with a power worthy of the great masters of older time, penned burning verses as beautiful and glorious as the skies of her own Italy, and brandished the sword like a crooked flame in battle, midst the fierce shouts of the conquerers and shrieks and groans of the dying .- Ib

Treasures in the West .- The Buffale Commercial Advertiser, announces, under its marine head, the arrival at that port, of the ship Milwaukie, Capt. Dickson, from St. Joseph's, with nine thousand bushels of wheat, and eight hundred barrels of flour.

This is but a foretaste of the riches of the bountiful and boundless West. That vast granery is just beginning to unfold itself .--That fertile soil has but just yielded itself to the harrow and the cradle. Hetofore Ohio has been required to furnish Michigan with bread stuffs. Now Michigan is not only supplied from her own broad wheat fields. but is sending a vast surplus to our Metrop olis!-Ib.

The United States Recruits, two hundred and thirty-two in number, who left New York April 28th, for Forts Smith and Gibserted on the route .- Ib.

#### POLITICAL.

EXTRACT FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED THE SECOND WAR OF REVOLUTION;

[Concluded.]

upon them; and while calling together their tely the possibility of resumption. iege subjects and willing friends to register such edicts as they might prescribe in the former times, when this scheme was opposed premises, they had the audacity to demand to their own, condemned and ridiculed it. that the Federal Government also should continue to receive their depreciated paper, and ded it as a panacea to heal the maladies of the retain the banks as the agents to collect, country, The Representatives of the people, transfer, and disburse the national revenues. Entreaties, remonstrances, and, finally, threats of violence and revolution, were resorted to none of the predicted evils have come to pass. forcing them to accept the immoral, fraudu-lent, and debasing terms of the oligarchy.— resolutely persisted in adhering to the consti-tution and the laws, and steadily refused hav-The President pointed them to the Constitution, which recognised nothing but gold and currency; finding that their friends in Consilver as a legal tender; and to the laws, which gress were not strong enough to force him dues. But it was all in vain.

nunciation grew louder and louder. They even had the cunning and the adroitness to teen per cent. more valuable than the same nominal amount received by the people. This

to their conclusions. They might quarrel triumph and security, but a common danger from without would scon bring them together than one hundred and ten millions of dollars for mutual defence.

slightly only in the detail of their measures, the foreign capitalists. From a tabular statement one advocating a United States Bank, the of the returns of the local banks throughout the other a United States Banking System, the United States, received at the Treasury Detwo wings of this great interest were resolved partment, for the period nearest January, that their little rivalries for power and for in- 1839, it appears that the loans, discounts, and terest should not be an obstacle in the way of circulation of the banks there enumerated, exa union against the common enemy. When ceeded the total amount of re-lemption specie the proposition, therefore, was made for a total by four hundred and seventy millions of doldivorce, all petty feuds were buried. Pilate lars. and Herod made friends-entered into a close union-formed an alliance offensive and defensive, and have been ever since zealously co-operating to effect the same object \_\_ at regular intervals is shot into the heavens as a re-union of the Government with the bank- a signal of distress. Alarm and agitation ng interest.

schemes; notwithstanding it was obvious as day that the operations of their own hand had brought the calamities upon them, yet the kansas, with the exception of two, who de- Conservative wing of the oligarchy insisted hear from the State Legislatures, of new creathat the specie circular had done all the mis- tions of banks, and enlargement of the capital

chief; patched up another scheme of five and twenty banks, without doubt, embracing the old United States Bank, and urged that upon Congress for their adoption. They insisted Or the great principles involved in the that Government should take it in their empresent controversy between parties-By a braces-place their confidence in it, and Virginian—printed at the office of the thereby restore confidence in the people. If the Government refused to do this, they declared it would shake the credit of the banks, But the chronicle of their deeds is not yet and of bank paper; paralyze their ability to asomplete. After debasing the currency, vio- sist the energies of the people in recovering ating every legal or moral obligation binding from the recent shock, and postpone indefini-The Federal wing of the oligarchy, who in

were now loud in its praises, and recommen-

however, awoke from the lethargy of long as means of intimidating the Executive, and Many of the banks finding that the Executive ing any dealings with them or their debased would receive nothing but gold and silver, or from that position; and perceiving that public their equivalent, in payment of the public sentiment was rising against them, resolved immediately to fall back into their usual chan-Men who regarded such obligations as mere nels of business, and commence the curtailcob-webs, to be brushed aside whenever they stood in the way of their advancement. could Mr. Biddle, however, entrenched himself benot conceive how others were so scrupulous hind his cotton bags, and declared that he in their observance. Their clamor and de- would not resume until the Government abandoned its position. All the banks South and West of him, being entirely under his control, cast on the Executive the odium of their own were compelled to follow his example. But acts. Having debased their paper below the he, at length yielding to the considerations of constitutional standard, they thereby created two currencies—the better for the Governinterest, resumed specie payments that he might consummate a favorable contract with ment, and the baser for the people—and make the Government, which they refused to comthe salaries of Government officers ten or fif- plete until his notes were made equivalent tospecie, and his vaults a legal depository, by a resumption of specie payment. Again folodious distinction was charged on the Presi- lowing his example, all the banks South and dent; he was charged with the design of ruin- West attempted to resume. Now we call on ing the people, and of fattening an army of the people to bear in mind the history of this office-holders on their misfortunes. Happily transaction-to treasure it up as a precious for the currency, however, the President was truth to be of infinite service befeafter. That possessed of a wisdom and a firmness which by a steady adherence to the constitutional eminently fitted him for the crisis of the times. standard on the part of the Government, the His duty was plain before him, and he steadily pursued it. He directed circulars to be standard. Their covious design was to force sent to all the collectors, receivers, and dis- the government down to their level; to conbursing officers, commanding that nothing but strain them, as they had done the States, to gold and silver, or its equivalent, shall be re- legalize bank paper, and to receive and pay eing specially designed for speed; which last 4,000 pounds, or 2000 stone; measuring in ceived in payment of public dues, or disburs- it out to public creditors. Let us suppose, ed in payment of public creditors; and when for a moment, they had succeeded in the ac-Congress assembled in September, 1837, he complishment of their purposes. What would recommended a total separation of bank and have been the consequences? In many of State-a complete divorce of Government the Atlantic States bank paper was depreciafrom the embraces of the whole banking sys- ted about ten per cent. In the South and West it was depreciated, in many instances, This measure constitutes the second grand five-and-twenty per cent. If the Government epoch in the History of the Revolution thro' then had consented to receive bank paper, a which we are now passing. The high tower nominal payment of one hundred dollars in of the oligarchy, their bastile of strength, had the Atlantic States would have amounted to been hurled to the earth. Their thinking- ninety dollars when valued by the constitutionhead and controlling will had been taken from al standard; a similar payment in the South them; but with the instinct of self-preservation and West, estimated in the same way, would they rallied on the thousand other corporations have amounted to seventy-five dollars,-a loss prepared to their hand, seized the reins of in the one case of a tenth, and in the other, Government, and were well nigh overturning of a fourth of the entire revenue. Public the institutions, and crushing the liberties of creditors would have been in the same unequal the people, when by one false move they stum- proportions. Not to speak of the unconstitubled and fell. At that critical juncture, at that | tionality and injustice of such a course, what providential period, the President of the Uni- effect would it have had on the morals and ted States, truly representing the feelings and temper of the people? Every one would strive the interests of the people, lifted up the con- to make the best of such a state of things, and stitutional standard, and called on all who to derive from it all the advantages be could. loved their country to come to the rescue, and There would be the strongest inducement to save it from destruction. Until this crisis in all the States to depreciate their currency as their affairs, the oligarchy had always been much as possible, seeing that all have been divided in their councils, and estranged from placed on the same level by the Government. each other in their feelings. Those who had The constitutional standard being lost sight sustained the Bank of the United States were of, and the banks no longer required to keep angry with that portion of the fraternity who their issues within a certain ratio to the prejoined in putting it down, in order to build up cious metals on hand, would pour forth their their own petty institutions, and to usurp that paper rags without stint, until one dollar in authority which properly belongs to a Nation- silver would be worth a hundred, then two al Institution. The minor interests, on the hundred, then four, then five hundred, conother hand, were always jealous and suspi- stantly sinking until finally the whole would cious, lest the greater should again wrest from come down a dead mass, and involve the honthem the power they felt themselves happy in est farmers and laborers in utter ruin. Such having obtained; but the whole craft was now were the consequences of excessive issues of endangered. Recent events had opened the continental money during the Revolution; eyes of the people, and they showed a deter- and of assignats in France; and such would mination to bring back that power which, by have been the consequences of the measures the laws of nature, and by their own Consti- proposed and urged by the banks and their tution, was vested in them; but which, for friends at the time of the suspension. And to nearly fifty years, had been lodged in the such a condition are they resolved at last to hands of associated wealth. In this state of bring us. At no period of pecuniary derangethings the oligarchy were not long in coming ment and disaster, was the disproportion between bank issues and the specie for its rewith each other over the spoils in the hour of demption greater than at the present moment. The banks are immersed in a debt of more

abroad, which at a moment's notice may drain Differing in no principle whatever, and the country of all its specie on a demand of

The necessary results are beginning to appear, banks are suspending and blowing up in every section of the Union. A sky-rocket pervade the whole fraternity, and at no distant Notwithstanding the total failure of all their period we may look for another panic and general prostration. But notwithstanding these threatening signs of the times, the bank mania is evidently on the increase. We daily