

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 26.

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.

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

12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, 5 Hhds. N. O. do. 50 Casks Fresh Thomastown Linn, 30 Hhds. Malasses, 5 Barrels N. O. do. 20 Boxes Bar Soap, 100 Sacks Blown Salt, 20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, 10 Boxes Smoked Herrings, For Sale by **GEO. McNEILL,** 16th June 15.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by John M. Dobbin, Dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry plantation." Embracing in all about 2260 acres—much of it in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has in it two comfortable dwelling Houses and other convenient outbuildings, fine water, streams on which are now standing a mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then on further notice be disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For further particulars apply to **JAMES C. DOBBIN, Err.** 19—14f. July 6, 1839.

Fayetteville Female SEMINARY.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GEORGE S. SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. Spencer will take the special charge of the Elementary Department, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious rooms for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACON will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 15th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and begin with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect two weeks.

TERMS.—In Advance:

Elementary Department or 2d Class, \$3 per Session,	
First Class, do	do
French Language, do	do
Drawing and Painting, do	do
Music on Piano Forte, do	do
Music on Guitar, do	do
Use of Piano, do	do
Incidentals and Stationary, 3 do	
July 13, 1839.	20—1f

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 transportation, 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 Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost. June 9. 15f.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday of our next County Court, on the 3rd of September next, two likely NEGRO GIRLS, one 15 the other 21 years of age. TERMS made known at sale. **DUGAL BAKER, Attorney** Fayetteville, July 20th, 1839. 21—1f

REMOVED.

DR. Thomas J. Jordan has removed to Liberty Point, on the north side of Person street, a few doors above Mr. John M. Stedman's store. mar 9—21f

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructor, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy.

TERMS:

Classics, \$18 per session, English, 15 do

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitting attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching. 22—1f

HOTEL.—It is with much pleasure I

inform the public, that I have taken charge of the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, in the Town of CLINTON, Sampson county, North Carolina. It is with equal pleasure that I assure the public, that no pains or exertions shall be dispensed with, necessary to the comfort and ease of those who may feel inclined to patronize me. My TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best viands this country can afford.

Families travelling East and West, North and South, will find the accommodations in the Lafayette Hotel inferior to none in the Southern country, Viatours for their journey will be neatly provided when required.

The members of our Bar will meet with a most kind and hospitable reception, every facility will be afforded them for consulting with their clients. **B. STITH, M. D.** 19—14f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

Lydia Lightfoot, vs. James Lightfoot, Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it is shown that a Subpoena hath issued to the Defendant, summoning him to appear and answer this petition, and the Sheriff hath returned thereon that the said Defendant is not to be found, and proclamation being made according to law, and Defendant failing to appear and answer, it was ordered that another Subpoena should issue, and the said second Subpoena being issued, it is returned by the Sheriff that the Defendant is not to be found, and therefore, proclamation was again made, and the said Defendant yet failed to appear and answer; and it was therefore ordered at the last Court, that another Subpoena be made in one newspaper only. It is now ordered by the Court, that the Defendant shall be notified to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday in September, 1839, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same shall be taken as confessed, and heard as ex parte; and this notice shall be given by advertising this order in the North Carolina Standard, published at Raleigh, for three months; and also by advertising the same for three months in the North Carolinaian published at Fayetteville.

Witness, John Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1839. **J. THOMPSON, Clerk.** The North Carolina Standard will publish the above for 3 months. 21—1f

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—**920** PIECES CALICO, well assorted, 150 pieces superior Gingham, 245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs, Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured, Bishop Lawes, Russian Shawls, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, Spool Cotton and Patent Thread, Tuck and Side Combs, Muslin-Linens, 3/4 and 6-4, Bolting Clothed Baker, &c.

With many other articles—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c. will be offered at reduced prices. July 2, 1839. 21—1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Anson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Leak Broadway, vs. John Jowers and Sarah his wife, Annis, Elizabeth and William Tray, Malinda, Mary, Martha Jane and Calvin White, Pleasant M., Eliza Ann, Martha Jane, Hampton D., Rebecca, Emeline, Laura, & Elvina Lee. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying said non-residents, personally to be, and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why prayer of Petition should not be granted; otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday of July, A. D. 1839. **N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.** August 17, 1839. 25—6f

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons from trusting any person on my account, without a written order from me, as I will not pay any debt so contracted, by any person in my name. **ALLEN JONES,** Fayetteville, August 17, 1839. 25—3w.

Bank Checks for sale at this office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage. **EDWARD YARBROUGH,** August 3, 1839.

The Augusta Chronicle (weekly.) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber. **E. Y.**

MASONIC NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the members of Line Lodge, met at their Lodge Room, on Sunday the 23th of July, 1839, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and beneficent God, in the unsearchable dispensation of his providence, to take from among us our highly esteemed and beloved Brother, **SOUTHEY TURLINGTON**—and; whereas, while we deem it our duty to submit with a Christian resignation to this sad bereavement, we feel unanimously impelled, as a last sorrowful tribute to his memory, to adopt the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we sympathize, in the most heartfelt manner, with his bereaved family, his relations, and his friends, in their profound grief at their irreparable loss, and cordially express to them, so far as words can do, our sincere condolence on the melancholy occasion of his death.

Resolved, That the members will proceed agreeable to Masonic usage, clothed in white gloves, aprons, vests and stockings, (it being a Masonic usage when performing the funeral obsequies over a worthy deceased brother,) and that they will strictly observe this usage in burying our worthy deceased brother, **Southey Turlington**, and that they earnestly request the attendance of the Fraternity of Fayetteville, and of all the neighboring Lodges, and brethren generally, to assist us in the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That we proceed to move in Masonic procession on the 3rd Sunday in September next, from the house of Mr. James Oats, to the grave of our deceased brother, and that notice be given of our intentions in the North Carolinian and Observer, for two weeks. **Fayetteville, August 17, 1839. 25—2f**

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

FACTS REPRESENTING CLOUDS.

Mr. Monk Mason, who it will be recollected, made an arid excursion to Germany, dwells in his *Aeronautica*, on the discovery, that clouds often appear in layers, with clear intervening horizontal spaces between them, and states, as a general rule, that whenever a fall of rain is present, and the sky is entirely overcast with clouds, "there will be invariably found to exist another stratum of the same bodies at a certain elevation above the former;" and, on the contrary, "whenever the same apparent condition of the sky, rain is altogether or generally absent, the aerionant upon traversing the canopy immediately above him, may infallibly calculate upon entering into an upper hemisphere, either perfectly cloudless, or so far destitute of such bodies as not to interfere with the general character here bestowed upon it." This observation, which independent of its value in other respects, is an addition to the stock of the meteorologist which he could never have obtained without the co-operation of the aerionant, may be relied upon; it has been confirmed by the experience of Mr. Green throughout a course of nearly two hundred and fifty ascents, and corroborated by that of various other aerionants, both at home and abroad.

Varied as are the positions of the clouds, and the forms which they occupy in the realms of space is confined enough, and comparatively speaking, but little removed above the immediate surface of the earth itself. As a general rule, the natural region of the clouds may be stated to be a stratum of the atmosphere lying beneath the level of the first thousand feet and that of one removed about ten thousand above it. Not but that, occasionally, clouds may be found that trespass very considerably on both sides of the bounds here assigned to them; sometimes penetrating in wreaths of mist to the depths of the lowest valleys, while, on the other hand, long after the aerionant has passed the other level of these fancied limits, some faint indications of their existence may still be seen, partially obscuring the dark blue vault above him; such excesses, however, are by no means frequent, and may, in fact, rather be considered in the light of exceptions to a rule than as evidences tending to impugn its general correctness.

Should the condition of the sky prove to be of the nature of that alluded to (where, for instance, a dense layer of clouds completely intercept all view of the earth), the aerionant will probably have an opportunity of observing another phenomenon connected with the disposition of the vapory strata, the beautiful manner in which even when under the influence of rapid motion, they seem to accommodate themselves to all the variation of form in the surface of the subjacent soil,

rising with its prominences and sinking with its depressions; displaying in short, a "counterfeit presentment" of the country over which they lie, and enabling the spectator to form, as it were, a sort of phrenological estimate of the character and disposition of the martial world within. Indeed, I have heard Mr. Green declare that, with the bird's-eye knowledge of the country his long experience has conferred upon him, he has frequently been able to determine beforehand the district into which he was about to descend, at times when, from the general concealment of the landscape, such information must have been otherwise altogether unattainable.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—THE TENNESSEE MOTHER.

Some few years ago, a young man left his home in the State of Tennessee, with a horse drover, for the purpose of assisting in driving a lot of horses into the "Georgia Market." The Tennesseean, meeting with a sale for all his horses, and not wishing to retain one to carry the young man home, advised him to remain in Georgia, and seek employment as a laborer on one of our rail roads, stating that it was a profitable business, by pursuing which, he could not fail to make money.—Naturally a simpleton, the young man should have protected him, and who had enticed him from his home, and sought employment on the Monroe Rail Road. Here he was most unfortunately thrown into bad company, and was induced to forge an order, amounting to about forty dollars, on a store for goods. The forgery was discovered, he was indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. His trial took place at the March term of the Superior Court, in Monroe county, 1838, since which time he has been confined to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

His mother, an old lady of sixty years, residing 450 miles from Milledgeville, hearing of the unfortunate condition in which her son was placed, and knowing the imbecility of his mind, with all a mother's affection, determined to proceed at once to this place, and to make his true situation known to the proper authorities. But alas! how was a poor and lonely woman, without money or friends, having no conveyance of her own, to get to Milledgeville? With a resolution truly heroic, this old lady determined to travel on foot, the whole distance, and accompanied by a sister ten years younger than herself, she actually started, and over mountain, stream and valley, she walked the extraordinary distance of four hundred and fifty miles, to petition the Governor to pardon her unfortunate son.—An investigation of the case induced the Governor to extend to the unfortunate youth a remission of his sentence, and we had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the old lady and her sister, together with the son, slowly wending their way back to their home in Tennessee. What will not a mother's affections accomplish? The incident, in the "Heart of Mid-Luthian," of Jeannie Dean's trip to London, for the purpose of procuring a pardon for her sister, bears no comparison to this proof of filial affection on the part of a mother to an unfortunate son. May they all reach their homes in safety, and may the young man, under the guardianship of his aged mother, be restrained, in future, from the commission of crime! The drover who enticed him from home, and left him to suffer in a land of strangers, knowing his imbecility, should supply his place in the Penitentiary.

TRADE WITH MEXICO VIA RED RIVER.

One of the most interesting occurrences for the commerce of New Orleans, was the arrival here of a number of Mexicans of distinction, in company with some American traders, from Chihuahua, by way of Red river. The district in which Chihuahua is situated, contains the richest gold mines in all Mexico, which circumstance exhibits at once the importance of a direct commerce with its inhabitants. The party first mentioned, brought with them a large amount of gold bullion, and their caravan consisted of five hundred mules, ten wagons, and a guard of one hundred men. The chiefs of the party left the main body at Pecan Point, the first place on Red river. They met with no molestation or interference whatever, in their route of eight hundred miles, over a beautiful rolling prairie, interspersed with clusters of large trees, an abundance of fine springs and pellucid water courses, having passed above the heads of rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. When they set out, they anticipated attacks from the Indians on their journey, but they met with no human beings of Red river, which they mistook for those of the river Brasos. Nor was their mistake discovered until they struck the False Ouachita, when they met with a few Delaware Indians, who corrected their error, and conducted them to Fort Towson, at which place they embarked, and reached this city on Sunday last.

They arrived on Red river in forty-five days, without incurring the slightest indisposition among their men, and without losing a single mule. Had they not been compelled to wait for a steambot, they would have been here in sixty days from the time of their leaving Chihuahua, and notwithstanding all their apprehensions at setting out, their journey was the most agreeable and pleasant that can be imagined. These gentlemen have come to New Or-

leans for the purpose of buying an assortment of goods. Unfortunately they have arrived at a moment when the articles they are in quest of are scarce, and such as they think proper to purchase cannot be exported with the benefit of drawback. This occasions them great inconvenience and loss, and more especially so, as no domestic prints or bleached goods are to be had here at this moment, and they are prevented from going to the North by the apprehension that the waters of Red River will be so low in September as not to admit of steamboat navigation.

Some of these gentlemen have assured us, that if this trade were fostered by our Government, and drawback allowed on foreign merchandise imported by steamboats into Pecan Point, which is in Texas, the whole trade of Chihuahua, and as far west as the Pacific Ocean, would flow in this direction, and all the bullion, although its exportation is prohibited by the Mexican laws, would find its way hither. Bullion brought from Mexico to the New Orleans mint, would clear ten and a half per cent. to wit: ten per cent. export duty, and two and a half per cent. the difference between bullion and American gold coin. This rate of profit is of itself a strong inducement to bring the bullion from the Mexican mines to our city, and the experiment being now made, and the route opened, we have little doubt that a plentiful supply of that article will be brought to New Orleans.

Some of the individuals attached to this caravan, as they term it, are natives of the United States, old traders between St. Louis and Chihuahua via Santa Fe. They state that the distance from St. Louis to Santa Fe is 1350 miles due west, thence to Chihuahua more than 650 miles due south, the route thus forming a right angle: whereas the distance from Chihuahua to Pecan Point is only 800 miles, the road lying west by south; the difference of land carriage, consequently, is 1200 miles. Besides this saving in the cost of transportation, they are not interrupted on the whole route by the interference of a single Mexican custom-house, except a trifling duty at Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MURDER.

We gather the following particulars of this atrocious homicide, from a letter from Washington county, published in the Batesville News, of the 4th inst.

"The most horrible murder ever perpetrated in a Christian country, was committed last Saturday night, at Cane Hill, on Mr. William Wright and four of his children. Mrs. Wright states that soon after retiring to bed, she heard the sound of horsemen approaching the house. Her timidity suggested the apprehension that they might be hostile Indians. She awoke her husband and communicated her fears, and both arose. Mrs. Wright, through a crack by the door, discovered three men walk up to the door. One asked if they could stay all night? Mr. Wright answered yes, and opened the door. The robbers at that moment seized and stabbed him to death. Mrs. Wright fled out of the back door. A daughter, (perhaps the oldest,) rushed out by the assassins, while yet butchering her father. Mr. Wright being despatched, the fiends commenced slaughtering his defenceless children. They struck out the brains of a little infant, on the floor, and run their bowie knives through the tender bodies of three other children, as they reposed in the embraces of a sweet sleep. The fourth, a little boy, of some ten or twelve years, with a long heavy blade, the demons, at a blow, separated the crown from the mass of his head, striking him into insensibility, but not into death, as they supposed. Fortunately, two other children, sleeping in an outer apartment, were not discovered. Also, little Morris escaped their observation. This little child, of the tender age of six or seven years only, had been placed at the back side of a trundle bed, thus hiding him from the eyes of the murderers. Little Morris was awake, and with the wisdom of mature years, lay in breathless stillness, eyeing from beneath the folds of the bed furniture, the strange deeds of murder, robbery and arson.

"From this intelligent child we learned, that after every eye beneath this ill fated roof, as they supposed, had been closed in death, and every tongue silenced forever, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house of all the money, set it on fire, and galloped off. Little Morris, after satisfying himself that the murderers were gone, moved from his hiding place, and commenced with astonishing intelligence, to rescue all from the ruins of the rapidly advancing flames. He ran and awoke his little sisters, and hurried them out of the burning dwelling—returned, and found his wounded brother restored to consciousness. His feeble strength being unequal to his weight, Morris threw his arms around the shoulders of his almost murdered brother, and tenderly drew him beyond the influence of the increasing fire—returned, caught up the infant, but finding it lifeless, gently laid it down a few paces from the door, on the breast of the father. He then essayed to return for the lifeless bodies of the others, but the fire now having wrapped the door in flames, forbade his entrance. Seeing his angel like purpose thwarted, he, with his little sisters and a brother, sought such a resting place as a houseless farm and clear sky afforded. The daughter that escaped at the outset, took refuge in a ryefield. Mrs. Wright made her way some mile and a half, or two miles, barefooted, and in her night dress, to her friends."

"Please exchange," as the printer said, when he offered his heart to a very pretty girl.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADV. AND JOURNAL.

An awful providence.—On the 20th of April, at a small village in this county, viz: Ellsville, a man named J. P. S. was killed suddenly. He was a profane swearer. He was in one of the stores talking about moving his family to another house in the village that day, though the rain poured down in torrents on the earth. A friend said, "Surely you would not take your family out in such a rain." He swore by the "Lord Jesus Christ that if it rained pitchforks with the prongs downwards, and if it rained hell fire he would go;" so saying he sprang from the door, walked about ten steps and was struck in the mouth by the lightning—his head awfully mangled—and his lips still quivering with oaths, burned and swelled till it was distressing to see him. Nothing else was injured; the blasphemer only was killed. **N. G. BERRYMAN.** Lewistown, May 12.

A Ship struck with Lightning.—During the heavy thunder storm on Thursday night, or rather early yesterday morning, the ship Queen Adelaide from New Orleans, Captain Barstow, lying at Spruce street wharf, was struck with lightning, which took the truck off the main sky-sail mast, shivered the sky-sail mast, and run down the royal mast and down the top-gallant mast, cut the top-gallant rigging and did some damage to the main top-mast cross trees.—*Phil. pap.*

A circumstance occurred in New York some days since which occasioned considerable excitement. A child about five years old was seen to enter a house in Elizabeth street. The mother of the child having been informed of the fact enquired at the house for it, but was denied entrance, and informed that the child was not there. After various ineffectual attempts to obtain the child, the police officers were sent for, the house forcibly entered and the child was found dead, and enclosed in a rough pine box. The inmates of the house were immediately committed to prison. The child, it is supposed, was killed for the purpose of being sold for dissection.

THE MORAL HISTORY—THE TWO REVOLUTIONS.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the arrival of the last Steamer from England to allow the full tendency at least, if not the whole effect of its disastrous tidings to develop itself. We cannot very well be mistaken in saying that the end is now visible—that the worst can now be fairly estimated even if it has not yet reached us. The effect may be thus summed up. Those who have speculated largely in Cotton will lose heavily—some of them will be ruined—banks that have identified themselves with the monopolists of various articles of produce will suffer and meet with little sympathy—such of them as have traded without capital and without honesty will be brought to account—a few rash merchants will fail—money is and will be for some time scarce, and usury will flourish—we feel pressure and inconvenience—but beyond all these troubles of the hour, hope casts a cheerful and steady light, and we wait with calm anticipation the cleaning away of the low vapors. It is a check, not a convulsion under which we now suffer.

If we look back two years, how widely different an aspect did this country present under a similar pressure! Consternation and Bankruptcy swept wildly over the continent—the foundations of Commerce rocked madly to an fro, the Government was proclaimed bankrupt, the banks every where stooped to the tempest, the merchants were shaken to the earth "thick as autumn leaves," the darkest and dreariest prospect hung on the future, the disruption of our commercial relations with Europe seemed to impend and we were threatened with the stigma of a nation of fraudulent bankrupts. All domestic interests seemed momentarily stricken down, all the currents of internal life corrupted or choked up. Who could say then, we see where it will end? The fall of the great Anglo American Houses, the general crash among the merchants, the universal suspension of the banks under the weight of an expanded currency and an immense debt to the government, were such mighty elements of confusion and anarchy to be let loose together, that prophetic experience and prophetic conjecture were alike struck dumb and men set gloomily eyeing the wreck of trade, with feelings akin to despair.

And yet the immediate cause of the former revulsion is not only plainly seen, but in an aggravated shape, in the present one. The restrictive measures of the great Bank have been this year pressed for a longer time and to a severer extreme than they were in 1836 '37. From one step to another she has gone so far as almost to sever herself from all connection with the commercial world—she has almost shut up the ports of the United Kingdom and suspended her manufactures, and yet we are visited with neither revulsion nor panic, but are on the contrary in a condition to wait with a certain degree of cheerfulness for the Englishman to recover himself from under the iron heel of the bank. There is a reason for all this that is worth considering. Not only the more enlightened reasons of the community, but the great mother of virtues—necessity, has prevented us of late from overtrading, except to a limited extent and in a few articles. The banks owe scarcely any thing in general been confined to legitimate trade, the currency is not expanded to undue