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."

WM. H. BAYNE, Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842. Volume 4.—Number 164

FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rates of Advertising:

Fifty cents per square, for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

No paper is discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

No subscription received for less than twelve months.

☞ Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

☞ Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies,	$2 50
For 50 copies,	3 00
And for every additional 100 copies,	1 00
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CARDS, large size, single pack,	3 00
And for every additional pack,	1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.	
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire,	2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5,	1 00
Exceeding 5 quires,	75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.	

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO., constables levy
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
TAX RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
EJECTMENTS
PATROL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
Deeds, common,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Do Delivery do
Appeal Bonds,
Equity Subpornas,
Superior Court Fi. Fa.
County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment.
County Court Subpoenas,
Superior Court Warrants,
Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices.

GRAYSON BUTTER.

A PRIME ARTICLE,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1841.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country, can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1841. 140-6m.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS.

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 138-tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Friday the 28th of January last, a NEGRO MAN who says his name is SIMON, and belongs to John Lapscomb of South Caroina. Said negro is well known about this place—he was carried off by Mr Thomas L. Whitlock. Simon is about five feet and a half high, dark complection. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. L. CALLAIS,
February 2, 1842.—154-tf Jailor.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situated in a healthy part of the Town, on the corner of Moor and Mechanic Streets. A good bargain will be given if applied for soon. C. CAISON.

March 26, 1842. 161-4

FISH!

100 BBLS. TRIM'D HERRINGS.
10 Bbls. Roe do.
10 Half Barrels Shad.
10 Barrels Mullet.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1841.

FRUIT, SNUFF, TOBACCO.

KEPT constantly on hand at the Store of the Subscriber,—
Soft and hard shell Almonds,
Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Filberts,
Raisons, Prunes, Citron, Crackers,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Macaboy and Scotch Snuff,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Mustard.

ALSO, a good assortment of STUART'S CELEBRATED STEAM REFINED CANDY.

W. PRIOR.

October 16, 1841—138-tf

H. & W. COLLABUS,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, at his old Stand, on Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Market House.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

October 2, 1841. 136-6m.

U. S. District Court in Bankruptcy.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
AT CHAMBERS IN FAYETTEVILLE.
3rd February 1842.

THE following Forms and Rules are adopredby the Court. viz:

FORM OF PETITION BY BANKRUPT.

To the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

A. B. of the County of ——, and Town of —— [if he live in a town, and describe his occupation] by Petition represents to the Court, that he is owing debts which have not been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee; that he owes debts, and is under engagements which he is unable to meet, and that he accordingly applies to the Court for the benefit of the Act, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," passed August 19th, 1841. And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked A, and duly attested by him, contains according to the best of his knowledge and belief a list of all his creditors, with the places of their respective residences and occupations, and the amount due to each, and the consideration of their indebtedness. And the Petitioner further states to the Court, that the schedule marked B, contains, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, an accurate inventory of his property, rights, and credits of every name, kind and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof.

A. B.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 2, 1842. [Insert the true date and place]

The above described A. B. this day appeared before me, and in my presence subscribed the foregoing Petition and by his oath, duly administered by me, verified the same. ——Commissioner.

(If there be no Commissioner for the County, then the qualification may be before a Judge or Justice of the Peace.)

(When more convenient to the Petitioner, and the inventory of debts and effects is small, these particulars may be embraced in the Petition, and the separate schedule dispensed with.)

Schedule A. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

Debts owing by the Petitioner A. B., viz: For example—To C. D., Merchant, residing in——, the sum of $100, on account for merchaadize, sold and delivered by him to me, the day of——. To —— of —— Farmer, $100. due by note, bearing date the —— day of ——. [This list should be very descriptive as to time, amount, consideration, person, and situation.]

[Certificate of versification same as to the Petition.]

Schedule B. referred to in the foregoing Petition.

The property of the Petitioner consists of the following particulars, viz: Real Estate, [describe] personals, [describe and state all debts, claims, rights and credits,] the household] and kitchen furniture situated in——, consisting of the following articles, [set them forth,] slaves, [describe,] provisions and other family stores, consisting of ——, books or library of the Petitioner, to wit. [Jurat as above.]

[Petitioner will be careful to discriminate on his inventory the particulars of his property, so that they may be known and taken in possession by the Assignee.]

[The Petition must be plainly written, without abbreviation of words, and the names of the Petitioners subscribed thereto in full.]

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

I——of ——[Editor or Publisher,] of—— newspaper, published in——, do certify, that in the matter of A. B., a bankrupt notice, pursuant to the order of the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, dated the—— day of ——, has been regularly published on consecutive days of publication, for—— weeks in said newspaper, to-wit: from the——day of——to the——day of——inclusive.

——North Carolina,————1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY-GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets, and Umbrellas, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of
GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 136-y.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those having books belonging to the Franklin Library Society will please hand them in to the Librarian at once, as a recent act of the Society will change the government of the Library department, which makes it doubly important that the books should all be brought in. A failure to comply with the above notice will be taken as the fullest evidence that the books are designed to be appropriated to private use.

By order of the Society

March 26, 1842.

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,
4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkies,
8 Spring Wagons and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.

Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, Mar. 26, 1842. 56-tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

for sale at the Post Office at Lumberton by
JOHN N. DORR, *Agent, &c., &.*

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicine—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for the Dyspepsia, Flatulency; Palpitation of Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head ach, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption Scurvs, Ulcers, Inveterate Sore, Scorbutic Eruption and Bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame; In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time; and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices;

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales;
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks,

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second-hand carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All work done by me repaired without charge if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 114-tf

JUST RECEIVED

10,000 REGALIA, PRINCIPE and HAVANA SEGARS,
1 Keg Zante Currants,
1 " Tamarinds,
6 dozen best Mustard,
2 do Lemon Syrup,
1 do Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior OLD PORT WINE,
100 lbs. Scotch Snuff in bladders,
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.

W. PRIOR.

March 19, 1842.—160-tf.

State of North Carolina, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.

Charles Stuart, vs. Saily Stuart.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Sally Stuart, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, and in the North Carolina Standard, a paper printed in the city of Raleigh, for three months, giving notice to the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday next after the Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard ex parte, and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

WITNESS—Duncan G. McRae, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

154-3m D. G. McRAE, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed my business entirely from Fayetteville, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, that they will save costs by calling on Messrs. S. & R. S. Cain, and making immediate payment on their notes and accounts due me. SAMUEL A. MIMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1841.—155-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Fountain Lain, to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly proven for settlement. All persons owing said Estate, and not settling in the course of sixty days, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

HALL & JOHNSON, Surviving Partners and Executors to the last Will and Testament of said F. Lain.

March 12, 1842.—159-6

HATS.

J. R. & D. GEE,

RETURN their thanks for the liberal Patronage they have received and take pleasure in informing their Friends and Customers, that they continue to Manufacture all kinds of HATS, also, to keep a supply from the most Fashionable Factories in New York, and Philadelphia.

—ALSO—

FURS, HAT-TRIMMINGS &c. &c.

☞ Wanted, at the above establishment, one or two journeymen hatters.

March 12, 1842. 140-y

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber having opened that large and Commodious House on Hay Street, known as the PLANTER'S HOTEL, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers upon moderate terms. She trusts that strict attention and her intimate acquaintance with the business, will ensure a liberal portion of the patronage of the public—the table will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and the stables with careful and attentive Ostlers.

ANN BROWN.

November 13, 1841. 142-y.

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

—Among which are—

Superfine Printed Lawns; 2,000 pieces prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

March 26, 1842.—161-tf

State of North Carolina—Cumberland county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1842.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. Thomas L. Whitlock, Original Attachment, levied on Simon, a slave, the property of the defendant.

ORDERED by the Court that the slave levied on as defendant's property be condemned subject to Plaintiff's final recovery, and that advertisement be made for the space of six weeks in the North Carolinian for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June next, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken against him.

WITNESS—John McLaurin Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, Anno Domini, 1842. JNO. McLAURIN.

161-6.

State of North Carolina—Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1842.

Haywood Gainey, Exparte, Petition for partition of the Lands of Abram Gainey, dec.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Cullen Gainey, Noel Gainey, Riley Gainey and Kidey, Wife of Archibald Andrews, heirs at Law of Abram Gainey, deceased., are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, for the said heirs at law of Abram Gainey, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June next, and make themselves parties to this petition, otherwise the matters therein set forth will be taken proconfesso as to them and a partition decreed accordingly.

WITNESS—John McLaurin Clerk of the said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1842, and in the 66th year of American Independence. JNO. McLAURIN.

161-6.

POTATOES.

20 BBLS. planting Potatoes.
For sale by GEORG EMcNEILL
Feb. 12, 1842. 155-y.

MOLASSES.

30 HHDS. prime new crop Molasses.
For sale by GEORGE McNEILL.
February 12, 1842. 155-y.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL, and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins.

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 20, 1841. 143-y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at the March Term, 1840, of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last will and testament of Neill McLeran, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly proved within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up.

A. A. McKETHAN, Executor.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1842.—162-4.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH,

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the WATCH and JEWELRY BUSINESS, in all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841 —142tf.

FOR SALE. By mistake I have

come into possession of *two* bound copies of thy Congressional Globe, 27th Congress, and would be glad to sell one of them. Price $150 which only pays for the binding.

WM. H. BAYNE, Carolinian Office.

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Bladen. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 9, 1842. 163-tf.

Paper Money Banks.

It is a question with us whether the paper money Banks do most harm, when they pay specie, or when they suspend payment. To those who have never studied the principles of the system, this may seem a very strange question, but when they reflect on the fact that it is during the time they are paying specie that the Banks lay the foundation of the evils we suffer during the time of suspension, they may deem the question not unworthy of consideration.

Perhaps we shall be referred to the condition of the city of New York as evidence of the advantages that arise from the Banks paying specie. In New York, last year, between 900 and 1000 new houses were erected; and in Philadelphia between 1300 and 1400. All that this proves is, that the prosperity of the country is so deeply seated in natural causes, that neither specie paying or non specie paying Banks can prevent the increase of wealth and population.

There is much distress in Philadelphia.—Is there less in New York? Since the resumption of specie payments, the paper currency of that State has increased in one year at the rate of 90 per cent., increased in the year following at the rate of 25 per cent., and decreased in the succeeding at the rate of 40 per cent. Such fluctuations must necessarily have caused the ruin of hundreds and of thousands; but as "the Banks continue to pay specie," their ruin is attributed to some other cause than banking operations.

"The doctrine," says Lord Liverpool, "that nothing is better than a paper circulation convertible into coin, is true to this extent—that if convertible into coin, the evil will cure itself; whilst one not convertible will lead to nothing but ruin. But how is the cure to be operated? By the downfall of thousands and hundreds of thousands, and the convulsion of all kinds of property. It is true that the evil carries its own cure, but with such terrible consequences that the cure is worse than the evil."

The notion that so long as the Banks pay specie, the amount of currency is just the same as it would be if only gold and silver coins were permitted to circulate, is all an illusion. Paper money is, even in its best estate, as Dr. Witherspoon used to say, "about as good a measure of value as a woollen thread would be of length." Under a hard money system, our currency would never fluctuate more than five per cent. per annum; seldom more than one, or perhaps a half per cent. With Banks paying specie, it may, as appears from the N. York returns, and other evidences, fluctuate 20, 30, or 40 per cent.

So long, however, as the Banks pay specie, the illusion is complete. Because the Bank dollar never changes its name, the people think it never changes its value.

When the Banks do not pay specie, the illusion is less complete. When their notes depreciate so much that a difference is made in the price of commodities, when paid for in specie or paper, the illusion is nearly dissipated. Then the Bank note ceases to be regarded as money, and is looked upon as mere commercial paper. Then the people are not deluded by it in entering into contracts, and engaging in enterprises.

When the Banks do not pay specie, a slice from every man's loaf of bread, goes to the Banks or to the profit of [illegible] Where the Banks [illegible] be taken bodily from a man, and yet it may be done so dexterously that it may be impossible for him to tell how he lost his bread, or who has got it.

We do not say, absolutely, that paper money Banks do more harm when they are paying specie, than when they are in a state of suspension: we only say the question is worthy of consideration. The immediate, sensible, palpable evils, are certainly greatest, when the Banks are in a state of suspension: but these evils are not without their advantages, inasmuch as they make those *feel* who cannot *reason*, and thus open their eyes to the nature of the system. Where the Banks pay specie, the illusion is so complete that but few even of those who have the power to reason, will make a proper use of that power. The delusive appearances of prosperity which are occasioned by expansions, deceive them in common with the rest of the multitude, and when contractions come, as come they must, they are apt to attribute the ruin which follows to any thing but its true cause.

For the last twenty years, the Banks of great Britain and Ireland have paid specie, and while so doing, have, to use the language of Lord Liverpool, "caused the downfall of thousands and hundreds of thousands, and the convulsion of all kinds of property."

With these views of the subject, we cannot engage heartily in a scheme of Bank reform, which looks *merely* to a resumption of specie payments. It would be only substituting one form of evil for another. The people ought not to rest satisfied short of a radical reform, namely, the substitution of hard money and *bona fide* bills of exchange, for paper Bank promises.—*Gouge's Journal.*

Studies for Congress.

We cut the following from Philadelphia North American; as containing a happy satire upon the [illegible] present Congress.

It becomes the people to be respectful in their animadversions upon the high legislative bodies of our country; but when those bodies, or one of them, as is more particularly the case at present, by a long series of paltry discussions, and uproarious debate, and culpable neglect of the public interests, place themselves in the position which the second branch of Congress has now taken, we feel absolved from all the courtesies due to their station, because they themselves, by their own self-disrespect, have thrown obloquy upon the nation, and cut themselves off from its regards.

They have proved themselves insensible to the expostulations of honor and patriotism; let them now feel the goadings of ridicule and satire; if perchance those may drive them into action:

"Important Questions for Congress to discuss and settle at once. In Politics. Were a crow's nest used for a ballot-box, and the eggs for ballot balls, and should one of these eggs hatch after being deposited, and the bird fly away, ought the shell, of the bird, or either to be counted in footing up the ballot?

In sentiment. Which is the most sentimental looking object—a crow, blind in one eye, drawing mathematical diagrams in the sand, or an owl seated on an Egyptian obelisk decyphering hieroglyphics?

In Natural History. Will a grasshopper that has lost his tail, by accident or otherwise, sing?

In Meteorology. Are the atmospheric laws which govern a tornado, the same as those which regulate a tempest in a teapot?

In Natural Philosophy. Can a ghost cast a shadow?—if so, is it the ghost or its shadow that vanishes at the crowing of a cock?

In Ichthyology. Why is it that a porpoise never turns his tail to the wind. By what law is it that the shark compels the little pilot fish to move just before him, and point out his path through the ocean.

Political Economy. If Adam and Eve had used palm-leaves, instead of fig leaves for garments, what is the amount of labor they would have saved in sewing them together?

In Legislation. What is the difference between the condition of a member of Congress, who is waiting to make a speech, and that of one of Job's comforters, who said he was ready to split.

In Entomology.

Why does a fly, going to bed
Sleep with his tail above his head?

When all these primary and fundamental questions shall have been discussed and settled by Congress, it would be well perhaps to give some attention to a bankrupt Treasury, and a ruined nation!

KEEPING ORDER.—During the tumultuous discussion of a bill for the relief of the people in the Legislature of Indiana, a motion was made and carried, "ordering the door-keeper to fetch a basket of brick-bats, to aid the Speaker in keeping order in the House.

Would not the lower House of Congress despatch more of their masters' business, if they were to adopt a resolution ordering the doorkeeper to keep Mr Speaker White supplied with brick-bats until Congress adjourns?