

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, March 25, 1843

MARKET.—But a very moderate business has been done this week. No alterations to make in prices. Flour is in good demand.

THE SNOW STORM.—The Madisonian notices a violent snow storm at Washington on Thursday the 16th inst. The mails were all brought to a stand still. The snow was from 2 to 5 feet deep, in drifts. It snowed an inch or two here on Sunday evening last, succeeded by freezing weather.

The Steamer Columbia from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 19th. The news is still "depression" of the market.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. The agent, Mr Hart, is now in this place, with a view of obtaining subscribers to his work, and we are glad to perceive that he has been successful, both here and in Raleigh. So much has been said, and by such distinguished gentlemen, in praise of this work, that it were useless for us to do more than simply announce the fact that the citizens of Fayetteville have now an opportunity of obtaining it.

Mr Hart politely left a copy of the work with us for examination; and for beauty of execution and neatness of style, the taste most fastidious indeed which would not be pleased. Some of the faces are familiar to us, and those we think very good likenesses. Hon. Felix Grundy's is very striking.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that Barton Craige, Esq., has been nominated by the District Convention, as the democratic candidate for Congress from the Lincoln District. Success to him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election for Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen has taken place in this State. It has resulted as usual in the defeat of the whiggery, notwithstanding our quondam friend, Isaac Hill, done all he could to distract the democratic party. Gov. Hubbard, the present incumbent, has been re-elected, by about 2,000 majority. The Legislature will be democratic without doubt.

New Hampshire is a pattern State. There is no throwing her out of the path of political rectitude. Isaac Hill, who formerly represented her in Congress, and who edited one of the most influential papers in the State, lately became sordid from some cause, and tried to rule or ruin. Although before this the name of Isaac Hill "might have stood against the world" with New Hampshire, yet immediately he shewed the eleven feet, his influence was gone. Well may her democracy be called "firm as her granite hills." By her example let the democracy of the Union walk.

Gen. A. G. Brown, has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. Messrs. Gwin, Thompson, Hammet and Stone, were nominated for Congress.

"Instrumentation" says the Pennsylvanian, is not a new word, as supposed by the U. S. Gazette, but has been many years in use by musicians to distinguish the instrumental from the vocal part of a performance.

The Madisonian seems to take to heart very much the attack of the Globe, Pennsylvanian and other papers, on the new Secretary of War, Jas. M. Porter. It furnishes a long account of Mr Porter; his early career, his services in the war, his democracy, &c.

There has been a long correspondence going on between Gen. Cass and Mr Webster, to which there seems to be no end, in relation to the late treaty.

Danl. Webster, in a letter to John Prentiss, of Keene, New Hampshire, says: "The slander that I ever made use of any such declaration as 'take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor,' is a base calumny and falsehood." Politicians have charged this upon Mr Webster again and again, but we are now bound to believe that he did not say it, until some one shows to the contrary.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.—This deservedly popular family newspaper, published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. McMake and Holden, comes to us much enlarged, and beautified in execution; embellished with several cuts—one a bust of Stephen Decatur—with new type, and as usual, with dishes served up for all palates—an almost endless variety of paragraphs of news, jokes, tales, puzzles, &c.

\$2 in advance, is the subscription price.

Judge Betts of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York, has given the following decision in the case of Commander McKenzie:

"The Grand Jury has no authority to inquire into the homicide charged to have been committed on board the brig Somers, nor in the office of mutiny, or mutinous conduct, by any of the crew of that vessel."

BEAUTIES OF THE U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Globe publishes a part of "the report and evidence of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption made against the bank of the U. States and other Banks in their transactions with members of the Legislature, and others in 1839 and '40, to prevent the resumption of specie payments, and to procure the passage of laws favorable to the Banks." The Globe's object in publishing it is to show that the present Secretary of War, J. M. Porter, had his finger pretty deeply into this pie of corruption; but our object in making a few selections is to shew the enormity of the transactions.

The report of the committee says: "The subject of inquiry submitted to the committee was of vital importance to the character of the State, and the rights and liberties of its citizens. It was reported—and that, too, in an authentic form—that large sums of money had been expended, at various times, by the officers of the Bank of the United States, for the purchase of which no account was given. It was charged, with great boldness and publicity, that this money had been employed in wholesale bribery of the legislative and executive departments of the Government."

March 4, 1840, the following resolution was adopted in the Bank of the U. States, and the following proceedings under it: "Resolved, That a committee of three directors be appointed, with authority to proceed to Harrisburg and generally to adopt such measures as they may find necessary to protect the interests of the bank."

Whereupon the president appointed Messrs Price, Handy, and Lewis, to compose said committee. The entry of expenditures on the permanent expense account, made under the direction of this committee, is as follows: 1841, March 31—

Voucher of R. Price, Geo. Handy, and Law. Lewis, special committee, 16th March, 1840,	\$15,700
31st " " "	500
23d April, " "	22,700
2th " " "	59,300
23d " " "	1,000
	\$99,200

There also appeared to have been allowed, on the vouchers of this committee, but charged to another account in the bank:

Voucher of Geo. Handy, dated June 16, 1840,	25,800
Voucher of R. Price, L. Lewis, and Geo. Handy, Oct. 17, 1840	3,175
	\$131,175

On the 2d of April, Mr George Handy was examined under the protection of the *notte sequenti*, and testified, among other things, as follows: "Q. Mr Handy, you have been a director of the United States Bank; have you not, sir?"

A. I was during the years 1839 and '41. I went there at the request of Mr Joseph Solms. "Q. Did you, as one of the committee, receive any money from the bank?"

A. As regards that, I have no doubt that the large amount of it did pass into my hands, but the whole of it did not; every cent that did pass into my hands was appropriated and paid over to the agents employed—Daniel M. Brodhead and George W. South. "Q. Do you know how much you paid to Mr Brodhead, and how much to Mr South?"

A. My impression is—having no receipts from them, nor any written memoranda—about \$120,000 to Brodhead. In regard to the manner that that money was drawn, it was this: when I was called upon for money, I went to Mr Lardner; he handed me the amount I asked for; and, in no instance, to my recollection, did he ask of me a voucher at the time; but, at subsequent periods, he had the voucher drawn up, and I signed it, with the understanding on his part that he got the other members of the committee to sign; and it is only within the last six months that I did not know any of the vouchers had not been signed by every member of the committee. I signed vouchers without taking any memorandum at the time; and I am not sure that I received—indeed I know I did not receive—the whole of the money for which I signed vouchers. There was an amount paid to Mr South; but I can't say distinctly how much.

Q. Whom did Mr Brodhead tell you he paid that money to?

A. He never told me of any person or name; and I have, subsequently, Mr Brodhead's word that he never gave it to any officer of the Government. I never asked Mr Brodhead any questions at the time; but gave him the money, without desiring to know whom he paid it to. My impressions, gentlemen, are, that the result of the whole matter was, that, in the event of legislation being passed, he was to receive one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. I made this bargain with him.

Q. You stated in your testimony that Judge Porter had suggested to you the propriety of employing Daniel M. Brodhead at Harrisburg. Do you remember at what time, and where, that suggestion was made?

Q. As far as you recollect, what conversation occurred at that interview with Mr Brodhead?

A. As far as my recollection goes, at this moment, it was on the subject of procuring legislation, and the probable cost. There was a great deal of conversation between Mr Brodhead and myself upon that subject; and he stated to me (there were no names mentioned) that he supposed forty or fifty thousand dollars would do to begin with. I told him to come up to Harrisburg—which he did; and, after the passage of the resolution, by our board, of the 3d March, I called on Joseph Solms, repeated to him pretty much the conversation I had with Mr Brodhead, and requested him to come to Harrisburg to see Brodhead, and make such arrangements with Brodhead as to procure the legislation that, at the time, was considered important to the bank, city, and State.

Q. Do you know of any other persons, except the officers and committee of the bank, who knew that Mr Brodhead had money to expend at Harrisburg?

A. I believe I told Mr Wood, and Mr Boyd, and Mr Solms. "The manner in which Judge Porter was connected with Brodhead's testimony of Handy—the fact that suggested to Handy, in Fifth street, in Philadelphia, in February, 1840, and again at his own house in the same month, the necessity for the Bank of the U. States to employ Brodhead to go to Harrisburg to procure legislation, and to procure it by the usual means—with the fact that all was done as recommended—that on the 4th of March following, Mr Handy, (to whom Porter made the recommendation) was appointed, with two others, by a resolve of the Bank, to proceed to Harrisburg to protect the interest of the Bank; that he took Brodhead with him, and \$40,000 or \$50,000 'to begin with;'—all this testimony of Handy so deeply implicated Porter, that the committee again called him up, and obtained from him substantial confirmation of Handy's testimony, with the further fact of a large moneyed transaction between Porter and Brodhead, through the Berks County Bank."

The Hon. Jno. J. Pringle, of Charleston, died in that city, on Friday, 17th inst., aged 93 years.

Don't fail to read the articles headed "Buffalo without Banks" and "Bank Taxation." Mr B. W. Tinsley (says the Wilmington Messenger) was found dead on the road about 10 miles from town, on Monday last. Supposed to have died of apoplexy on stooping down to drink. He was highly respected; left a family.

A CHAPTER ON COMETS.

It is a point much disputed whether the phenomena recently observed in the sky, whether it is only an extraordinary light, in favor of the former, or the fact that the phenomenon, or a part of one, was first seen at noon-day; and we are not aware that the Zodiacal light was ever seen at noon-day. Comets have frequently been seen in the day time. On the other hand an essential part of a Comet is a nucleus; and there is not satisfactory evidence that the train recently seen, has a nucleus. In having its broadest end farthest from the sun, it most resembles a Comet. In disappearing while yet above the horizon in the evening, it most resembles the Zodiacal light. But the Zodiacal light, (which proceeds from the sun,) ought to extend down to the horizon—the appearance the other evening did not. Without undertaking to decide a question which belongs to astronomers rather than to ourselves, we proceed to give a chapter on comets from Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography. But we will first premise that Prof. Nichol, of Glasgow University, in his Architecture of the Heavens, as well as in his work on the Solar System, regards Comets as mere nebulae, of the most ethereal nature, and therefore incapable of doing any mischief, though their nucleus should come in contact with the earth or sun. He says—"A Comet is a vast mass of nebulous or purely ethereal matter, so light and filmy that nothing on this earth can be compared to it. It was calculated of one, that its whole immense volume, if compressed into a density equal to our atmosphere, would not occupy more than a cubic inch! Even the denser part of these bodies—their apparent nucleus—is altogether filmy; for through the very heart of a comet of considerable brightness, stars of the 16th magnitude have been described." And again, "Comets are nothing but nebulosities. Even their nuclei dissolve into a fur under the inspection of a telescope. Through the heart of one, Sir John Herschell once described a cluster of stars of the 16th magnitude." Murray, on the other hand, or rather Prof. Wallace, who wrote the Astronomical part of the Encyclopedia, is quite eloquent (see below) in describing the disastrous consequences which would result from a collision of a comet with the earth, and hints a conjecture that Noah's Flood was occasioned by such a collision. M. Arago appears to occupy a middle ground between the two. He, however, comes to the conclusion that a comet cannot sensibly change the course of the earth's seasons, or modify its temperature. Also, that there is not one chance in 251,000,000 of a comet's coming in collision with the earth or any other planet, within a long (yet considerable) period, but that such an event is not absolutely impossible.

From the Encyclopedia of Geography.

COMETS.

The comets differ widely from the planets in their appearance, as well as in the figure and position of their orbits. When a comet is first seen, it is usually surrounded by a faintly luminous vapor, which becomes more bright as the comet approaches the sun, and at length shoots out into a long luminous and transparent train, very much resembling a streamer, and extending in a direction oppo-

site to the sun. The dense part of the comet, which, both to the naked eye, and when viewed through a telescope, resembles much the planetary bodies, is called the nucleus; the faintly luminous vapor by which it is surrounded is called the coma; and the long luminous train proceeding from the comet in an opposite direction from the sun is called the tail. Between the nucleus and the comae lies a part fainter than the former, but brighter than the latter, and in which the nucleus seems involved; this is called the head of the comet.

The length of the tail is very various. Sometimes it extends only a few degrees; in other cases it has been found to reach over more than a tenth part of the heavens. If a comet does not come very near the sun, the coma does not shoot into a tail, but retains the appearance of a nebulosity round the comet during the whole period of its being visible. The tail sometimes consists of two or more diverging streams of light, and is always so transparent that the smallest stars are seen through it without any sensible diminution of their brilliancy.

NATURE OF COMETS.—In ages of ignorance, comets have always, from their extraordinary appearance, been sources of superstitious terror to mankind. This fear has been dissipated by the progress of science, which has shown that the appearances of comets are regulated by the same laws as other celestial phenomena. We are still, however, almost entirely ignorant of the nature of these bodies, though a great many hypotheses have been formed concerning them. They were considered by some of the ancients, and particularly by Aristotle, as accidental fires or meteors generated in the atmosphere of the earth; but this opinion is obviously groundless. If they were connected with the earth or its atmosphere, they would partake of the diurnal motion on the axis, and could not therefore appear to have a diurnal revolution in the heavens along with the other celestial bodies. Besides, their having no diurnal parallax proves that they are at great distance from the earth; while the fact of their apparent motion being affected by the annual motion of the earth, shows that they are situated in the planetary regions. Observation has demonstrated that, like the planets, they are permanent bodies, and in all probability, derive their light from the sun.

From the small portion of the orbit of any comet which we have an opportunity of observing, we cannot ascertain with sufficient accuracy the elements necessary for determining the period of its return; but supposing that their orbits are not disturbed by any cause in those distant regions of space through which the greater portion of the paths of comets lie, it is evident that by accurately observing all the comets that come within view, and carefully recording the results, in the course of ages the return of many comets may be detected and their periodic times ascertained. Hence the greater axis of the orbit of each may be determined by Kepler's third law; and the comet's least distance from the sun being found by observation, the less axis will also become known. In this manner the periodic times of some comets has been found, and

Halley predicted a return in the end of 1758 or the beginning of 1759. It appeared about the end of December 1758, and made its nearest approach to the sun on the 13th of March 1759, differing not many days from the time expected. Again it appeared, as predicted, at the completion of its period, toward the end of August, 1835.

Though there can be no doubt of the identity of the comet of 1531, 1607, 1682, 1759, and 1835, the appearances were considerably different. In 1531 the comet was of a bright gold color; in 1607 it was dark and livid; it was bright again in 1682; and obscure in 1759. A comet remarkable for its beauty appeared in 1811. The tail of this comet was composed of two diverging streams of faint light, slightly colored, which made an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, and sometimes much more, and were bent outwards. The space between was comparatively obscure. When at its greatest length, the tail subtended at an angle of at least 16 degrees, and then was computed to extend about 23,000,000 miles in length.

Besides Dr. Halley's comet there are two others whose returns have been observed, and the elements of their orbits determined, with such certainty as to enable astronomers to predict their re-appearance. One of these was recognized for the first time in 1819 as a periodic comet. Eucke, a German astronomer, has determined the time of its revolution about the sun, to be three years and three months nearly. The other was last seen in 1832. Its periodic time was determined by Bessel, a Bohemian astronomer, to be 6 years and 3 quarters. Altogether, then, there are only three comets whose periods are certainly known.

DANGER FROM COMETS.—As the comets transverse the planetary regions in all directions, it is natural to inquire whether there is not a possibility that some one of them may approach so near to the earth, as greatly to disturb its motion, or by an actual contact to produce the most disastrous effects. Upon this subject there is no reasonable ground for fear. If it is not absolutely impossible that a comet may come in contact with the earth, the probability against such an event happening are as millions to one.

HEAD HIM OR DIE.—The Picayune, alluding to Mr Botts' declaration that he would head the President or die, says: "When a man pledges his honor to die, he ought to die—or perish in the attempt."

To be sure. He ought to deflect at the specified time, sick or well, dead or alive, according to promise. Neither ill health nor previous arrangements should excuse him. Where is Mr Botts? It is necessary for him to 'cut a lie-do.' The Memphis Enquirer states that a huge cake, which graced the table at a late fashionable soiree in that place, embellished with the name of Henry Clay, beautifully carved upon the crust, remained untouched, hallowed by its dedication. Perhaps the company thought the cake was dough!

BUFFALO WITHOUT BANKS.—It seems, from the accounts we hear, that some new ideas are breaking upon the minds of the Buffalo people, while they have no banks among them. They find that they can now obtain at home, with ease, drafts on the east for three-fourth per cent. at the very time when the banks of Rochester, Canandaigua, and Utica, are charging one per cent. for drafts on the same point. They can readily make loans for seven per cent., and no questions are asked respecting the use to which the money will be applied. Their circulation of money is equal to their wants, and some more of it is specie than formerly. At the same time, we are told, that quite a majority of the business men of the place are opposed to the establishment of a bank of any kind there. Indeed, they would consider it a greater evil than benefit to them, if a safety fund institution were located in their midst, and in full operation. Free trade in money affords them greater facilities and advantages, and at a cheaper rate, than can be obtained from incorporated institutions. The laud, it is said, is thrown in the faces of some of the officers of the Rochester banks that, in spite of all their privileges, private individuals in Buffalo can undersell them on eastern drafts, one quarter per cent. We are disposed to believe that if all restraining laws were abolished, and the privileges restored to the community, which have been taken from them and given to the banks, private enterprise would give these institutions some such competition as private expresses have given the Post Office Department.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

From the Charleston Courier. MESSRS. EDITORS: As every thing that can in any degree, tend to promote trade, between our neighbors and us, must be interesting, I would beg the publication of the following extract of a letter from a friend in Hillsborough, N. C. After acknowledging the receipt of goods sent hence, by steamer to Wilmington, he says: "I am not without hopes that this purchase made in Charleston, may lead to further business with your city from this section. It has demonstrated that about a week's time is sufficient for laying down here at home any article bought there. This is vastly better, in point of time, than we could do by purchasing northwardly. The southern market is a better one for our provisions and crops than the northern, and I should suppose foreign goods might be imported and furnished at Charleston as good terms as at New York. I have long wished to see our trade take this direction, and I do think that if suitable efforts were made it might be accomplished."

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

EXPORTS, from the port of Wilmington, N. C. for the three months ending 31st January, 1843.	
Foreign Coastwise	
Purpentine, barrels,	1,13 35,470
Par,	94 4,153
Pitch,	23 1,118
Rosin,	61 73
Spirit Turpentine, do	112 1,821
Varnish, barrels,	5
Cotton, bales,	5,2 3,736
Rice, casks,	351 1,362
River freight, barrels,	4,315
Lumber, steam mill, f c,	4,304,000 663,000
do river, f c,	80,000 89,000
Laths,	15,000
Staves, red oak,	1,6 3,000 113,000
do white oak,	225,000
Timber, f c,	13,000
Tobacco, hhd's,	152,100 228,000
do manufactured, boxes,	10 135
do 200,	225
do 400,	125
do 800,	150
do 1,600,	417
Cotton yarn, h b's,	417
do goods do	2,3
Lead, pigs	122
Fathers, bags,	37
Rags do	33
Flax do	70
Flax do	16
Brandy do	2
Fruit, dried, barrels,	56
Flour do	2
Wool, bags,	2

MESMERISM.—Messrs. Pick and Johnson will lecture on mesmerism, and perform a series of interesting experiments, on three different subjects, at the Masonic Hall, King street, this evening. These gentlemen are decidedly the most successful operators in this mystic art that have yet appeared among us. We attended their experiments on Friday evening last, and they established clairvoyance to our entire satisfaction. They continue to attract crowds, and have reduced the sceptics to a mere handful in number, although plumed with science and scientific honors. Incredulity or infidelity, in this mystery of nature, as well as in religion, may be the very acme of credulity.—Charleston Courier.

To the Editors of the Courier. Gentlemen.—When Dr Lardner, recently lectured in this city on Astronomy, he distinctly said, that the tail of a comet was always opposite the sun, consequently, when passing from the sun to the regions of space, the tail must precede the nucleus. Other learned men have said that the tail of a comet is always behind the nucleus, whether approaching or departing from the sun. So great a difference of opinion, ought not to exist on a subject of so great importance.—Charleston Courier.

IMPROMPTU.

On the Court of Errors at Washington. With Washington, her favorite son, The country went most bravely on, And raised her name in story; With Jefferson and Madison And Jackson down to Harrison, Still on, on, on, to glory. With Tyler she began to err, Called Webster, Spencer and Upshur, Whig-Tories, to support her; Echo returned no sound to her From Congress walls, save err, err, err, And now she calls for Potter, "I hope I have given satisfaction," as the pistol ball said to the wounded duelist.

A NEW CRUSADE.—We translate the following from the N. York "Deutsche Schnellpost":

"A curious association has been formed among the lower classes of the inhabitants of Berlin, with the object of oure more marching to take possession of the Saviour's sepulchre and the Holy Land. The association is called the *Löwenburgband*; each member on joining, receives a metal badge stamped with the figure of a lion, and makes a vow to be ready, when the hour for marching shall sound. The Lord himself is to lead on the host, and appearing in the body among his people, is to bring back the kingdom of God. The association already, to the knowledge of the public authorities, numbers 500 members."

The following table shows the state of parties in the next House of Representatives so far as the elections have taken place:

	New Cong.	Old Cong.
	W. D.	W. D.
Louisiana,	2 1	2 1
Missouri,	0 5	0 2
Georgia,	0 8	9 0
Arkansas,	0 1	3 1
New York,	10 24	10 21
Delaware,	1 0	1 0
New Jersey,	3 2	11 7
Massachusetts,	0 7	1 8
South Carolina,		
	16 48	43 34

*Several yet to be elected.

BANK TAXATION.

Few persons are aware of the immense amount of taxation the banking system imposes on the country. To estimate it properly, it should be borne in mind that interest on loans is taken by the banks in form of discounts, and then interest should be added on interest, from the time the system commenced up to the present period. The late Hon. Cadwallader Coldon, of this city, made an estimate of what the Bank of the U. States would gain by adhering to the established practice of charging interest for sixty-four days, on bills having but sixty-three days to run, including days of grace, and receiving the interest in advance, in the form of discount. The result was that the gain of the Bank would, in the 20 years the charter had to run, be equal to the whole capital of \$5 millions.

Paper money banking being, however, essential gambling, what was gained in one way, was lost in another. In the following communication, a correspondent gives a full exposure of the principle of discount. We have not leisure at this moment to follow him through his calculations; but the principle is correctly stated by him. Usury is eating up the people.

For the Daily Morning Post.

On the law in relation to discounts, and why working men cannot earn money as fast as bankers.

It can hardly be denied that the early decisions hold the more correct doctrine on this subject, and that of all the departments of the law, the spirit of the law which have crept into approval, none is so dangerous in principle or leads to such alarming results, as this. Upon small loans for short periods the excess seems unimportant in point of amount; but if extended to a sufficient length of time, it is clear that the nominal amount of the loan may be entirely absorbed by the discount. In order to illustrate the principles, let it be supposed a note for \$1000, payable in fourteen years, should be discounted at seven per cent. The borrower would receive but \$23, and is liable to pay at the end of the term the whole sum of \$1000, whereas it is the intent of the law that he should pay interest only for the money he has received, and actually enjoyed and used, which being but \$23, and adding \$19 60 for the interest of that sum for fourteen years, the amount which he ought to pay at the end of the term, would be \$49 60, so that the borrower sustains a loss, or in other words, pays an usurious excess of \$960 40 upon his loan of \$1000.

On the other hand, the lender has the use of the discount of \$953, during the term; the interest of which is \$960 40, and which is a clear profit to him for the loan and forbearance of \$20. But to do justice to the principle as it is carried out in practice by all banks and money lenders, the discount of \$953 should be also loaned upon the same terms, which would produce a discount of \$950 40; and this again loaned would produce a discount of \$841 19; and by continuing the process down until the last dollar of the original loan of \$1000 has actually passed from the hands of the lender, it will be found that at the end of fourteen years he will receive the enormous sum of more than \$19,900 for the loan of \$1000, or more than 350 per cent. per annum for the whole term. Let the product of this original loan be again put out in the same manner for another period of 14 years, and it will produce the incredible amount of nearly 125 millions of dollars as the aggregate profit arising from \$1000, in the space of 28 years, at seven per cent. per annum.

If the rate of interest be increased, the accumulation is increased in a corresponding ratio. At the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which is authorized by the laws of some of the States, the same results exhibited in the above example will be produced in a little more than one half the respective periods above mentioned.

VERITAS.

"Two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the people of the United States, in our opinion, are in favor of winding up the banks as fast as their charters expire. It is most certainly ascertained that this can be done without creating any more oppression than has already been created by the rottenness and corruption of the banks themselves; and if the work is taken hold of in right good earnest, by the people in their sovereign capacity, there can be no doubt as to the result. Not many years will roll around until the United States, freed from the shackles of a degrading bank influence, will have a currency more permanent and stable than any other country in the world.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.