The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857. NUMBER 946.

Business Cards.

ALEX. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO., Importers and dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade St., New York. Dec. 21, 1865. 862–tf.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN, Attorney at Law, Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties. 828 tf

G. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS
ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 10, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Pay active attention to the sale of Flour and other kinds of Produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and rendering prompt returns. 32:1y

CARD.—W. R. Terry, of Rockingham, Richmond County, North Carolina, would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to attend to the selling of *all* Books, Periodicals, &c, that may be entrusted to his care.
Dec. 1856. 911:tf

DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PROfessional services to the public Office adjoining Andrew Hunt's Store, LEXINGTON, N. C. April 6th, 1857. 928 tf.

DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAYNE, copartners in the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, Lexington. N. C. March 18th, 1857. 925 tf.

DR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled permanantly at Doctor Beall's Old Place, **Jersey Settlement,** and offers his Service to the Public. 42 tf.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folio, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
West Street second square from court house

GEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Family Groceries and Provisions No. 11, north water street, **Wilmington, N. C.**
WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffees Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard Soaps, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs &c.
REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Pre. Commercial Bank, John McRae, " Bank of Wilmington } Wil.
A. M. Gorman, Rev R. T. Heflin, } Raleigh.
J. & R. Garrett, David McKnight, } Greensboro'

JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

JOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at Law, having permanently located in Greensboro' N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 9th 1857. 915 tf.

J. M. ROTHROCK, D. D. S.—Respectfully offers his Professional Services as Surgeon Dentist, to the citizens of Greensborough and surrounding country.—Office at Col. Brittain's Hotel, where he will be always found, unless professionally absent. Ladies waited upon at their residences when preferred. All communications will receive prompt attention.
july 1 940 tf

STERLING LANIER. SAMPSON LANIER.
LAMAR HOUSE, (formerly Coleman House,) Knoxville, Tennessee. S. & S. Lanier. Proprietors.
Mr. Sterling Lanier, late of the Lanier House, Macon, Ga., and Sampson Lanier, late of Tuskegee, Ala., will be happy to meet all friends and customers at the Lamar House where they have ample accomodation for 250 persons. 916–1y

LEVI M. & WILLIAM L. SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBORO', N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and Davidson. 919 tf

E. J. LUTTERLOH W. P. ELLIOTT
Lutterloh & Elliott General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Dealers in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, &c., &c. 833 1y

N. C. FREEMAN, WITH Abbott, Jones & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Silk Goods, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

PETER W. HINTON, Commission Merchant, TOWN POINT, *Norfolk, Va.*
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.
Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N. C., G. B. Roulac, Esq., and Geo. W. Haywood, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton N C.
Aug.25, 1855. 864::1y.

R. J. Mendenhall, Land Agent, WILL select and enter Government Land, Locate Land Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate business in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Meddenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A. Gilmer. May 16th, 1856. 288 tf.

WORTH & UTLEY COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. M'CRARY & CO., FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents for sale and purchase of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Salt, Groceries, &c., Corner Princess and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Usual advances on Consignments.
REFERENCES:
H R. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
FeROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C.
C. & H. FRIES, Salem, N. C.
D. GRAHAM & Co., Marion Court House, S. C
HUNT, ADDERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

WATSON & MEARES, GENERAL Commission Merchants, 34 Burling Slip, New York.—Special attention paid to the sale of Grian, Cotton and other Southern products.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. 915 tf.

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery having located himself permanently in this village respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to notice in the varied departments of the profession. **Any call will be promptly attended to** Office on North street, first door. North of Hopkins Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an intimation being given.
Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 5th, 759–1y

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Dentists, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons. and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms West Street two doors above the Bland House, in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
June, 23 18 837:1y

JAS M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor, has just received the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia **Fashions for Spring, 1857,** embracing among others the following beautiful patterns:

Frock Coat,	Boy's Blouse.
Single breasted Frock Coat,	Traveling Paletot,
	Gentleman's Dress Riding Costume,
Dress Coat,	
Business Coat,	Ladies' Riding Habit,
Morning "	Ladies' Walking Costume,
Summer Raglan,	
Youth's Jacket,	Misses Dress,
Sea-side Costume,	Childs Highland Costume.
Summer "	

In presenting the public with his SPRING FASHIONS, he would return his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and say that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his new shop on West Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, ready to take measures and make up the various descriptions of clothing in style and durability equal to any establishment in the State.
Greensborough, March, 1857. 924 tf.

A STORE HOUSE TO SELL RENT, OR LEASE.—The Store House formerly occupied by Messrs Rankin & McLean, in which they did a smashing business, is now offered for sale, annual rent or lease, for a term, from three to five years. There is on the lot, a one story frame building, fifty feet front; between it and the store house, a neat double office, in good repair. Other houses—a corn, a wheat, a carriage depository, two large commodious smoke-houses, and a stable.
This is known to be as **Good a Stand** for the Mercantile Business as any other in the town of Greensborough; commanding from position, a large and good custom. On the premises i a public hitching ground, racks and troughs. Apply to the subscriber, soon, or to J. R. McLean.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
July 4, 1857. 941 tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!—The public are informed that the subscriber is at work at his old stand on West Market street and ready to receive orders for anything in his line of business, which will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. The character of his work is too well known in this and surrounding counties to make it necessary to say more than he will do his best on all work he engages to make.
A full supply of Metalic Coffins from 2 ft. 6 inches to 6 feet 4 inches in length. Coffins made to order on short notice. "You will take due notice thereof and govern yourself accordingly".
☞ A sober, industrious workman could here obtain steady employment and prompt payment, by early application
P. THURSTON, Agent.
july 3 940 tf

MARBLE YARD, North Street, opposite Hopkins' Hotel. Greensboro', N. C.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country that he has opened a Marble Shop a few doors north of the courthouse, where he is prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, and Grave Stones as cheap as they can be had in any part of the country. He flatters himself that for workmanship he will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE HEINRICH.
Feb.2nd, 1857. 919 tf

1857. SPRING TRADE. 1857.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No.'s 78 and 80 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., are now receiving the **Largest Stock** of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC FABRICS they have ever had, to which they invite the attention of the NORTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA Merchants with the assurance that they can and will offer such inducements in VARIETY, STYLES AND PRICES as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Petersburg, Va., March, 1857. 924 tf.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS, &C.—I will open on Saturday next, the 4th April, one of the largest and most fashionable stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS ever offered in this market. All persons can be suited as to price and quality.
Very thankful for past favors, I hope, by cheap goods, and an honest effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.
SARAH ADAMS.
Greensboro', N. C., April 3rd, 1857. 927 tf

AMBROTYPES at Coffin's Gallery!—At COFFIN'S you can get an Ambrotype for only one dollar. Come every body and get one. These Ambrotypes are finished up transparent.
These Ambrotypes are finished up with two glasses hermetically sealed together.
These Ambrotypes are colored natural to life.
These Ambrotypes are warranted to neither fade nor spot.
These Ambrotypes are excelled by none in the Union.
He takes the Likenesses of children in from two to four seconds sitting.
His rooms are over Gilmer & Hendrix's ore.
927) Z. S. COFFIN.

BUFFALO STEAM MILLS. The subscribers are now ready to furnish any quantity of No. 1 Pine Lumber at reduced prices from their former rates. at their Mills, situated on the main road leading from Germanton to Salem, one mile from the Western or Hollow road, 27 miles from Greensborough, and 8 miles from Salem.
List of prices for first quality Pine lumber:

1¼ Flooring, Sapp, per hundred,			$1 25
do. mixed,	"	"	1 25
Weatherboarding,	"	"	75
Ceiling,	"	"	75
1¼ inch Plank,	"	"	1 25
1 inch do	"	"	1 00
Lose Sheeting,	"	"	40

Scantling, Joists, and other descriptions of lumber proportionably cheap. They solicit orders from the surrounding country. Any bill can be filled at the shortest notice.
Postoffice, Germanton, N. C
GOLDING & WALLACE.
February 1857. 919 tf

CEDAR HILL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—CLAPP, HUFFMAN, & Co., take this method of informing the public that they have erected a Foundry and Machine Shop, on Alamance Creek, four miles south of Gibsonville Depot, eleven miles east of Greensborough, and a quarter of a mile south of the stage road. They are prepared to make from two to six-horse Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, machinery for Circle Saws, and put them in operation. Mill Gearing, or almost any other work usually executed in the best furnished Foundries. The various kinds of repairs attended to at the shortest notice.
They would say to all those wishing work done, that they have experienced workman who will take great pains in having work executed in the best manner.
All orders will be promptly attended to—Address, Alamance P. O., Guilford county N. C.
G. W. CLAPP, Superintendant.
April, 1857. 930 5m.

Cabinet Making and Furniture Business at Bush Hill.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are manufacturing Furniture of every description, at their establishment in the village of Bush Hill, such as dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Sofas, Dining and Dress Tables, and all other articles in their line.
They also have machinery propelled by steam power to manufacture Sash, Window Blinds and Pannel Door Shutters, at reduced prices. Carpenters and builders will please notice this.
They would return their grateful acknowleegements for past favors, and respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of Furniture, Sash, Blinds and Door Shutters, previous to purchasing elsewhere.
W. C. PETTY & CO.
May, 1857. 935 3m.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT S. ARCHER'S STORE.—The subscriber is now receiving a superior stock of ready made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, and generally kept in a gentleman's furnishing store, to which he invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public. He flatters himself that he can and promises that he will offer them lower than any other house in this section of the country. These goods were bought low for cash. and will be sold low again for cash. Persons in want of such goods, just call, examine and let the subscriber know that you have got the cash to pay for what you buy, and you will buy goods cheaper than you ever did before.
S. ARCHER,
East Market street, Greensboro'.
apr10 928tf

Melanotypes and Ambrotypes. The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the ladies and Gentlemen of Greensborough and vicinity to his Melaincotype pictures, which are taken on sheet iron manufactured expressly for the purpose. In richness of line, warmth of expression, completeness of detail and boldness of feature, good Melanotypes are not surpassed. For durability, there is no question of their superiority. They will receive a fall without a fracture, a bend without injury, may be washed off when soiled, be handled without the face being marred unless abused by rough scratching which would deface the best oil painting. They are susceptible of a high and very beautiful colouring. They are suitable for cockets, bracelets, pins, rings, &c. The above pictures are taken and put up in a style not surpassed by any in the State. Prices varying from $1.00 to $10.00, according to size and quality. Transparent pictures put up by the new Siliciated process. Rooms over Garrett's Store.
A. STARRETT.
may 8 932 tf

TAILORING—Fall and Winter Fashions.—Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris New York, and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856.
From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in Garment Cutting in this country.
hereby return my grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor.
My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House.
Oct. 1856. G. W. HARRELL.

The Patriot and Flag.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
M. S. SHERWOOD & JAMES A. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: $2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE:
$2.50 after three months, and $3.00 after twelve months from the date of subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every weak thereafter. Fifteen lines or less making a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3 50	$5 50	$8 00
Two squares,	7 00	10 00	14 00
Three " (¼ col.)	10 00	15 00	20 00
Half column,	18 00	25 00	35 00

From the Salisbury Herald.

THE BANKING QUESTION.

As the stockholders in the Bank of the State have again rejected the charter tendered to them by the last Legislature, I presume, from the tone of the Standard and public sentiment, it is hardly probable that the Bank will again apply for another charter, if indeed it would be prudent or practicable, under all the circumstances, to extend its charter for a longer period than it has to run. It, therefore, becomes necessary for us to turn our attention to this matter, in order that we may be able to create a new Bank or Banks to take the place of the present institution.

This is a matter of no small magnitude and importance to the public, if we wish to maintain a sound currency, to protect our credit and to give new life and sustaining vigor to our system of internal improvements.

While I have never joined those who have lavished their denunciations and abuse upon the present Banks of the State, I am far from believing that they are organized upon the best plan that can be devised to cherish and protect the agricultural, manufacturing and other great interests of our Commonwealth. True, I do not profess to be an adept in financial matters; yet I am not altogether ignorant of them in this and other States, and from practical knowledge and experience, I am satisfied that the masses of the people can lose nothing by a change in our present financial and banking policy—especially those who are so unfortunate as to have had their taxes doubled in the last few years, and who still reside at a considerable distance from all our great works of improvement. No one but a mad man or an arrant knave will pretend to say that it is possible for the people to lose any thing under such circumstances, by requiring all our Banks, in the future, to deposit State bonds or stocks in such works of internal improvement as may be completed, or are now under way, to the amount of their respective circulations, in addition to their specie capital, instead of humbugging the public by simply promising to give them security, as is now the case. The advantage of thus requiring the Banks to deposit security, is too apparant and manifest to require argument to all who will take the trouble of looking into the Bank history of this and other countries for the last thirty years and the rise. Indeed, it must be evident to all, on a moment's reflection that such an organization of our moneyed corporations, could in no possible way or event detract from their usefulness or impair their strength. On the other hand, the actual test of experience has proved that the most beneficial results would arise both to the Banks and the public, by at once adopting this salutary *protecting policy*.

As evidence of the public sentiment on this point, I need but add that all our Banks but one have been forced to promise that they would give security to the public to the full amount of their respective issues. With these facts before us, then, can any one question the propriety of requiring them all hereafter to deposit security, as above described, instead of swindling the public with a specious promise to give security, when they know that they gave none. I speak this confidently, because I know of the eighty-seven Banks that have failed after thus promising to give security, under the former liability clause, not one cent has ever yet been collected from one of them to indemify the public for the losses sustained by these swindling concerns. What, then, shall I say of the present Bank of the State?

If I am not greatly mistaken, she does not give the public even a promise in addition to her capital, for the redemption of her circulation. This is not doing as she would be done by—nor dealing with the public as she compels her customers to deal with her. The Bank makes a loan to no one, however solvent he may be, on any such liberal terms: but in every instance, in addition to the principal to all notes discounted, they require two or more securities. I do not complain of this. It is right for the Banks to act circumspectly. This being admitted, I should like to know by what system of logic or ethics it can be detrimental to the public, especially that portion residing at a distance from all our Banks and improvements, to make the former, when we grant them charters securing to them a sovereign, exclusive and the most profitable of all privileges, to deposit security instead of promise it, as some of them have done. Are the Banks so much better than the free men of the State to whom they loan their "promises to pay" at six per cent. interest, after issuing two or three for one, on all their capital and their deposits, that the Legislature should continue to let them have the privilege of flooding the country with paper money, without first giving the same security which they themselves invariably exact?

This requisition will be no hardship on the Banks, and I repeat that it cannot detract in the least from their credit or usefulness to the public, or diminish their profits to any extent. No, it will do none of these things. On the contrary, it will have a powerful tendency to improve the credit of the Banks, thereby extending far and wide the circulation of their notes, enabling them to do a more extensive business, and thus incidentally throw a fostering arm alike around the credit and improvements of the State.

In addition to all this, by adopting such a system and requiring the State Treasurer to superintend and countersign all the issues of the Banks, it is manifest that no Bank could possibly over-issue. Nor can any State which will adopt and adhere to this simple plan ever over-bank. It would be utterly impossible for any one or for all the Banks combined to over-issue or overbank under any circumstances. And here I observe, that while this provision will secure all these inestimable privileges to the Banks and the public, it will give the State the control of the Banks, instead of the Banks, as now, having the control of the State. The State Treasurer and one or two other persons can, as is now the case in nearly all the other States, be required to act as commissioners and examine into and regularly report upon them all. This object, it is well known cannot be readily attained, only when the circulation of each Bank has been countersigned and registered by a State officer.

Another advantage of requiring security in stocks and bonds is this—and it is no small one I assure you—it at once and forever strips the business of every feature of monopoly, by making it free to all to embark in it on certain safe and prescribed conditions. Yes, just as free as any other business in the State, while there is any room or necessity for a Bank, or demand for an increase of a sound convertible specie currency. In short, by hereafter requiring all our Banks, in addition to their usual capital, to deposit the securities I have designated, we will have in effect, a free banking law on a specie basis—a much better banking law than any other State in the Union now has in operation, and in fact the only kind of a free banking law that the interior southern and agricultural States can possibly have, where the interest on their bonds is made payable at a Bank in a distant State. In this way only can a State venture to charter a large Bank and call in a number of individual stockholders as partners in a moneyed corporation of the kind.

I will illustrate my meaning in as few words as possible. It will be remembered that mammoth corporations of this kind, rarely, if ever, fail to pay large profits on their capital stock. There are many reasons which operate to produce this result—a few only will be given.

And first, they are owned partly by the State, and that has a tendency to give such banks the choice of customers and the business transacted in their immediate vicinity. Not only so, but they are certain to secure the business of the State itself. But perhaps the greatest boon which all such Banks enjoy is this, that in addition to the business of the State, they receive and hold all the revenues of the State, together with the revenues arising from all the works of internal improvement within her limits, and all the deposits which the public, from various considerations, may be induced to make with them. These things are of incalculable advantage to all such banks—infinitely more than any one unacquainted with the business would at first imagine—especially when they are authorized to discount on all such deposits, as capital stock.

Under such a financial system is it at all wonderful that we should soon see the stock in these institutions becoming extravagantly profitable, so much so that the strongest argument that is or can be made for contiuing it, is that the *Literary Board and the University of the State*, have their funds all invested in this way, and it you destroy it, you will deprive them of receiving ten per cent. on these funds, for they cannot do so well with them any where else.

No other stock or business on the average pays half so well as this, and with so little trouble to the stockholders; and what is still more important to all concerned, experience has abundantly proved both in this country and throughout all Europe, (our own State being no exception to the rule,) that just as the taxes on the people, and the revenue and debt of the State increase, and our works of internal improvement are extended, just in the same ratio precisely, do we see the profits of all such State Banks increasing. These facts cannot be successfully gainsaid or controverted by any one.

This great and important point being well established, it need excite no astonishment in a world like ours, that there should be a great struggle to procure and hold on to the stock in all such institutions, and especially so under the circumstances I have just described. Nor should any one be amazed to see the individual stock gradually falling into the hands of a few prominent and wealthy politicians. How true is it that "*the world is governed too much, and by too few men!*"

If these postulates be not sheer fiction, it follows most conclusively that the individual stockholders in all such banks are a highly favored class—if indeed they have not the ability, owing to their great wealth and learning, moral, political and social influence and standing, to rule the State and control her whole policy, especially in financial matters, to suit their own peculiar views and interest.

In other words, banks organized as ours are, can by degrees soon become a separate and distinct power—a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. I mean by this just what the words indicate and nothing less. "A power so strong," to use the language of Gen. Jockson, "that it has the audacity to claim to be a co-ordnate branch of the Government, and boldly to declare, while it is annually dividing twenty-five per cent. profit on its capital stock, that the Government of the United States is so completely under its control and absolutely dependent upon it that we cannot get along without it (the United States Bank)—and that we are compelled to extend its charter for twenty-five or thirty years to come, upon the same conditions and to the same stockholders. If this be so, then have our liberties been stolen from us, and are now kept from us by our many-headed and vigilent guardian, the United States Bank—taking its own statements to be true."

Mr. Jefferson occupied precisely the same position, as will be seen from the following extract from one of his letters. Speaking of the present banking system he says:—"We do not seem to consider that like premises induce like consequences. Our banking system is one of the most threatening of these imitations. It is raising up a monied aristocracy in our country which has already set the government at defiance, and although forced to yield a little on the first essay of their strength, their principles are unyielded and unyielding. They have taken deep root in the heart of that class from which our legislators are drawn, and the sop to Cerberus from fable has become history. Their principles take hold of the influential and avaricious, their pelf of the bad, and thus those whom the constitution has placed as guards to its portals are so completely sophisticated or suborned from their duties, that the banks have every thing their own way."

Now if any one doubts the truth of this picture, he need not travel further than Raleigh to have all his doubts on the subject removed. Let him go to the public archives of the State and procure all the documents necessary to give him a minute and accurate history of the rise, growth and management of our present banks. Here he will find, or I am greatly mistaken, that our present system, to speak in general terms, was organized about the year 1804. I think it was about that year that both the Cape Fear and the bank of Newbern were chartered—with an aggregate capital of *five hundred thousand dollars*. These banks, notwithstanding all their frauds, short comings and mismanagement—for some of which see Gov. Iredell's messages, Judge Gaston's and Mr. Wyche's resolutions, and divers reports submitted by various gentlemen of investigating committees appointed by the Legislatures of 1828 and 1829—have, up to the present time, (even when it could not be denied by their friends or the officers of the banks themselves *in the Legislature*, that they had most shamefully and wilfully violated many if not all the provisions of their charters,) been able to maintain their positions, retain their charters, and go steadily on increasing their capital and prerogatives, in despite of all opposition and the laws of the land. I use the plural "they," because the Bank of the State is but the old Newbern Bank under a difierent name.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the People's Press.

Mysterious Explosion—Narrow Escape from an Extensive Conflagration—Death.

On Sunday night, about half-past 11 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the report of the explosion of some combustible material, at the Salem Hotel, succeeded by the cry of fire and the ringing of the bells.

The fire, however, was fortunately extinguished by the inmates of the hotel, before it had obtained sufficient headway, to cause much damage to the house, leaving but little for the fire company and the large number of our citizens, who had promptly repaired to the scene of disaster, to accomplish; they could only examine the wreck, caused by the explosion, speculate upon its prime cause, and commiserate with the fate of the unfortunate AUGUSTUS STAUB, who was discovered in his chamber, (where the accident occurred,) horribly burnt and otherwise wounded, in an unconscious state, from which he could not be aroused beyond the breathing point, and consequently, the immediate and real cause of the explosion, must forever remain involved in mystery. Mr. Staub received all possible medical attention, but breathed his last some three hours after the accident took place.

The catastrophy occurred in a small room of the hotel, adjoining the "parlor," and so powerful was the concussion, that several timbers in the frame of the building were broken, the front and the rear giving way considerably, both plank partitions of the room torn down, the window sash, shutters and doors broken and scattered in all directions. It is believed, that but for a strong outside chimney, at the rear or west side, the whole central portion of the hotel building would have been made a complete wreck, accompanied perhaps with other consequences which sickens the heart to dwell upon.

When the room was entered, immediately after the alarm, Mr. Staub was discovered on his bed unconscious, surrounded by flames, and the apartment filled with smoke, and the smell of powder and turpentine. He was hastily removed from the bed, the fire extinguished, and his situation then further attended to. His body presented an awful spectacle. His face, hands, and lower extremities were horribly burnt, his eyes closed, and his jaws locked.

Col. John H. White, the Coroner, held an inquest over the body of the deceased, on Monday, when the jury rendered the verdict that the death came "by reason of wounds and burns, inflicted on the body of the said Augustus Staub, on the night of the 2nd day of August, inst., and which wounds and burns were occasioned by the explosion of some combustible material to the jurors aforesaid, unknown."

It was previously deemed advisable by the Jury, to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, to discover the nature and extent of a certain wound in his head. Dr. Zevely accordingly examined the body, and found the wound to have reached the brain, which of itself would have proved fatal; but what caused the wound, could not be ascertained.

Owing to circumstances, Mr. Staub's funeral took place at night. The sermon was delivered by Rev. G. F. Bahnson, in the church at 7 o'clock, and was attended by an unusually large audience; after which the corpse was accompanied to the grave yard, there to rest in peace.

A funeral at night is something novel in the annals of Salem; and the occasion was certainly rendered the more solemn and impressive thereby, as nature having donned her sable mantle, and the moon shedding her mild soft light on the mournful scene, and all around, rendered the religious ceremonies, awfully sublime indeed; particularly in connection with the circumstances, attending the death of the lamented Staub.

A School Master Cut to Pieces in Texas.

A terrible affair took place about eight miles east of Greenville, Texas, on the 3rd ult. between a school teacher by the name of Moore and a man by the name of Howard and his four sons. A letter says:

"Moore undertook to chastise Howard's son, about twelve years old, for writing indecent language in a young lady's copy book. He had struck the boy but four or five blows with a switch, when the boy's brother came into the school-house with clubs, and one of them struck the teacher with a heavy club on the forehead and felled him to the floor. The other struck the teacher several times while down, but the teacher recovered himself and got out his pocket knife and drove them out of the house.

"But at this juncture the old man, two other sons and two sons-in-law arrived, and the old man rushed into the house with a large dirk pocket knife. Moore begged Howard to spare his life, telling him he was nearly dead. At this time Moore had a severe contussion on the forehend, and was covered with blood. But Howard disregarding his entreaties, rushed upon him and plunged his long knife into him twice on his right side, both of which wounds entered the cavity. Moore broke from him, when Howard cut him on the right shoulder, making a frightful gash four inches long and to the bone. With all his wounds, Moore broke from the house and run twenty rods. The boys outside threw clubs at him as he ran, one or two of which hit him.

"Moore was a young man of slight make, and poor health, who had lately come to this place. He was a man of unexceptional character and a successful teacher. He will probably die of his wounds, a victim of revenge so low and despicable that humanity blushes at the recital."

Buchanan Kansas Policy—Again.

It is said, (says the Columbus Ga. Enquirer,) that an Eastern Prince, wishing to ruin a poor neighbor, made him a present of an elephant. The man accepted the gift with gratitude, but he soon discovered that there was more concealed in the gift than he at first had supposed. The poor man was compelled to furnish the elephant with a keeper, with a house, with water and food. His circumstances were daily more and more straitened by the expenses of the beast, until poverty stared him in the face. To retain the elephant was starvation, to kill him was insult and destruction. The poor, deluded man, being "*perplexed in the extreme*," at length committed suicide.

We are more charitable than to suppose our Southern Democratic Editors, when urging Mr. Buchanan upon the acceptance of the South, intended its ruin; but, having taken the elephant under their especial guardianship, it is natural to imagine that they will furnish the necessary shelter and food to keep him alive, as long as possible. It would not do to knock the animal outright in the head—this might be dangerous—besides, it would be a gross insult to their *natural allies* at the North. We suppose the course which they will most probably adopt will amount to this, to hold on until necessity forces upon them the alternative, either to kill themselves or the elephant.

We have no doubt the Southern Democratic Editors will turn the elephant around and expatiate awhile to the people, about the beauties of its tail, when, at the same time, they are exercised in pulling the cover over its tusks and trunk. They will talk most eloquently about an "undivided South"—the National Democracy—Buchanan and bleeding Kansas—and all such stuff, while they will endeavor to conceal from the eyes of the Southern people the trunk of alien suffrage by which we have been tossed in the air, and the tusks of squatter sovereignty by which we have been gored to death.—*Montgomery Ala. Mail.*

Eggs for Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns.—Seven or eight successive applications of this substance sooth the pain and exclude the burnt parts from the air. This simple remedy seems to us far preferable to collodion, or even cotton.—*Scientific Am.*