

ification of the countrymen, and to the shew of the court lawyer. The latter raised a shout to stop the thief, and entreated Hodge to call back his dog; but calling was of no use, they were soon out of sight, and the fish mysteriously lost to the quill-driver, who soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the villager, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish, but not very well pleased at being assailed by the rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the cleverest connoisseur of the two.—*Stamford Mercury*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.
BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

The Bank Commissioners of Rhode Island have issued from Providence, a circular in all the incorporated banks of that state, consequent on the suspension of specie payments by many of these institutions. This circular explains to the banks to forbear from any considerable extension of their liabilities, and from disposing of their specie for any other purpose than the redemption of their own bills. It further requires them to refrain from the issue of fractional bills, and advises them to pay out freely the smaller denominations of coin. The banks are also advised, in all their transactions to hold in view as early as a nation of specie payments, and to do nothing that shall prove so desirable an event.

To restrain any immediate issues of bank paper, and to preserve an uniformity in its value, it is recommended that such an arrangement be entered into by the Banks generally, as will provide for the receipt by each Bank, of its bills from other banks, weekly or oftener, and for the payment of a suitable rate of interest on the balances which may be found against it.

The banks are required to report immediately to the Commissioners at Providence a statement of their condition at the close of business hours on the 15th instant, and a similar report is required for the 22d inst. During the suspension a monthly report will be made, commencing with the first Monday of November.

From Boston we learn that a meeting of Delegates from the different banks, held on Thursday, at which 21 out of the 25 city banks were represented, the following resolution, offered by C. W. Cartwright, Esq., and seconded by Eliphaz Williams, Esq., was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That after an interchange of opinions and a statement of facts in regard to the present condition of the Boston Banks, we are fully satisfied that they are in a sound condition, and in the possession of an equal amount of specie—and that without the occurrence of some unexpected event, have the utmost confidence in being able to maintain specie payments, and at the same time continue, or even moderately increase, their present line of discounts.

The Atlas of Friday morning says that "the favorable report of the intelligence from New York, was received with great satisfaction here, and there was somewhat of a better feeling manifested, than for some days past. The condition of money affairs however, is by no means easy; and there is still a pressing demand for money on private business paper, even at very high prices. There has been some call for specie on the different banks. Our merchants, however, with but few exceptions, have met all their engagements. There is but little business doing of any description.

We had, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the following letter from the agent of Messrs. Hooley, to the President of the Merchants' Bank of Boston:

NEW YORK, October 16, 1839.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Esq.: DEAR SIR: Mr. Winchester called on me this morning in behalf of your bank, to inquire if I would authorize the bank to draw on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. if it should have occasion to do so. In reply, I beg to say, that I shall be in Boston soon and will have the pleasure to see you on the subject; but I can give no opinion can arise, unassisted as Mr. Quincy is drawing in Boston on Messrs. Baring, and the banks here also against stocks, for a large amount—and on other houses also; and I think the amount of bills offered will prevent any export of specie of any consequence, and to insure this sufficient to meet the demand.

The banks generally are in a position of great strength, and their engagements so reduced that nothing can touch them without their own consent—and they may not only continue, but increase their discounts—and have more specie than is desirable for them to keep; as I understand the position of the Boston banks, they are equally strong, and with a good understanding between them they give the necessary relief to the community. Boston, too, is getting to be a creditor city, and need feel under no apprehension whatever—nothing can touch her. Be assured that New York will not only continue to pay specie, but that there will be a general relief to the money market.

Dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,
T. W. WARD.

ESSAY ON THE CURRENCY, BY M. N. BIDDLE.

The currency of the United States consists of coin, and of bank notes promising to pay coin. As long as the banks can always pay the coin they promise, they are sound, because, in a country where the pecuniary capital is distributed to the means of employing capital, the substitution of credits for coin enables the nation to make its exchanges with less coin, and of course saves the expense of that coin. But this advantage has its sides great danger. Banks are also directed by speedy persons who borrow too much, or by sanguine persons anxious only to increase the profits without much pecuniary interest or personal responsibility in the administration. The constant tendency of banks, therefore, is to lend too much, and to put too many notes in circulation. Now, the addition of many notes, even while they are as good as coin, by being always exchangeable for coin, may be injurious, because the increase of the mass of money generally occasions a rise in the price of all commodities. The consequence is, that the high price of foreign productions tempts foreigners to send us a large amount of their commodities, while the high price of domestic productions prevents their foreigners from taking in exchange a large amount of our commodities. Hence, therefore, you buy from foreigners more than they buy from you, as they cannot take the paper part of your currency they must take the coin part. If this is done to a considerable extent, the danger is that the banks will be obliged to pay so much of their coin for their notes, as to leave them not a sufficient quantity to answer the demand for it; in which case the banks fail, and the community is defrauded. To prevent this, a prudent bank, the moment it perceives an unusual demand for its notes, and has reason to fear a drain on its vaults, should immediately diminish the amount of its notes and call in a part of its debts. So, as a large scale, when the banks of a country perceive such a demand for coin for exportation as diminishes too much the stock of coin necessary for their banking purposes, they should stop the exportation. This they can always do if their affairs have been well managed; and here lies the root of bank management.

The loss of a mixed currency of coin and paper is, that when, from superabundance of the mixed mass, too much of the coin part leaves the country, the remainder must be preserved by diminishing the paper part, so as to make the mixed mass more valuable in proportion. It is the capacity of diminishing the paper which preserves it. Its value consists in its elasticity—its power of alternate expansion and contraction to suit the state of the community; and, when it loses its flexibility, it no longer contains within itself the means of its own defence, and is full of hazard. In truth, the merit of a bank is nearly in proportion to the degree of its flexibility of its means. If a bank lends its money on mortgages, on stocks, for long terms, and in persons careless of protest, it incurs this great risk, that, on the one hand, payments are payable on demand, while on the other, its debts cannot be called in without great delay—a delay fatal to its credit and character. This is the general error of banks, who do not always discriminate between two things, especially distinct in banking, a debt ultimately secure, and a debt certainly payable. But a well managed bank has its limits usually in short loans to persons in business—the result of business transactions—payable on a day named, which the parties are able to pay, and will pay at any sacrifice, in order to escape mercantile dishonor. Such a bank has its funds, therefore, constantly repaid into it, and is able to say whether it will or will not lend them out again.

A bank so managed, if it finds too much demand for its coin to go abroad, begins by not lending more than it receives every day; and then goes further, by not lending as much as its income, declining to renew the notes of its debtors, and obliging them to pay a part or the whole, making it a rule to keep its discounts within its income. The operation proceeds thus: by issuing no new notes, but requiring something from your debtors, you oblige them to return to you the bank notes you lent to them, or their equivalents. This makes the bank notes scarcer—this makes them more valuable—this makes the goods for which they are generally exchanged less valuable; the debtor, in his anxiety to get your notes, being willing to sell his goods at a sacrifice. This brings down the prices of goods, and makes every thing cheaper. Then the remedy begins; the foreigner, finds that his goods must be sold so low, sends no more; the American importer, finding that he cannot make money by importing them, imports no more. The remainder of the coin, of course, is not sent out after new importations, but stays at home, where it finds better employment in purchasing these cheap articles; and when the foreigner hears of this state of things, he sends back the coin he took away. He took it away merely because your own domestic productions were so high that he could not make any profit in his country by taking them. But when the news reaches him that his productions are very cheap in our country, he will also learn that our productions are cheap too; and he sends back the coin to buy these cheap productions of ours. We, therefore, get back our coin by diminishing our paper, and it will stay until driven away by another superabundance of paper. Such is the circle which a mixed currency is always describing. Like the power of steam, it is eminently useful in prudent hands, but of tremendous hazard when not controlled; and the practical wisdom in managing it lies in seizing the proper moment to expand and contract it; taking care, in working with such explosive material, whenever there is doubt, to incline to the side of safety.

These simple elements explain the present situation of the country. Its disorder is over-trading, brought on by overbanking. The remedy is to bank less and to trade less.

It is the order of nature, that if men or nations live extravagantly, they must first suffer till they repair losses by prudence, and that neither men nor banks should impose on the community by promises to pay what they cannot pay.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.

Ohio Banks—Ruin either way.—The suspension of specie payments in the Atlantic cities, must be followed by a general suspension. The banks that continue to pay will be drained of their coin in a very short time, by that process. And, in Ohio, suspension is attended with still worse consequences.

By the banking law of last session, February 16, 1839, provision is made, that if any bank of the State, suspend specie payments for a longer term than thirty days, in any one year, the present judge of the court of C. P. Circuit, in which the bank is situated shall issue a writ, for the sequestration of such bank, and, through the sheriff, deliver all the effects, to one or more of the bank commissioners. The commissioner is required to proceed immediately to collect the debts due the bank, and dispose of its property; and apply the proceeds to the payment of its debts, for which purposes special commissioners may be appointed by the principal bank.

We note that the provisions of this law are peremptory. The bank commissioner must apply to the judge, who must order the sequestration. It is then that the Ohio banks are exposed to utter ruin either way. If they continue to pay specie till their last dollar is gone, then the sequestration must come. If they surrender at once, the commissioner must pay out the specie to the first that make demand—as that all the specie in our banks we exposed to distribution, in a very short time, and all their debtors are liable to forced payment, without delay.

Nothing can save the banks and bank debtors but an inability to continue specie payments by the banks. From this devastating ruin there seems to be no other escape.—None but one is practicable, a special call of the Legislature, within thirty days to modify this law. This will speedily destroy of business and property, that the law now does in Ohio, particularly, is sufficient to vindicate this call, notwithstanding the opinions entertained by the Governor and the ruling powers, on the subject of banks. Jealousy cannot relieve the waste that an impetuous bringing to a forced market, the millions of property necessary to pay our bank debt must produce in the State! Nothing like it was ever heard of in the collection of debts.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*

Our City.—Interspersed through our columns will be found particulars of the configurations of which we have been visited this week. Two nights have passed without another; and a spirit is prevalent among our citizens from which it is hoped a few days will suffice to restore peace and order. We are neither desponding or dispirited. The singular circumstances has been exhibited, of a people deliberately and calmly placing the disposition of their persons and property under the uncontrolled authority of a few of their fellow citizens, in whom they have confidence. This confidence is not misplaced—the gentlemen are prudent, cool, judicious and firm, and all things under their orders, are proceeding harmoniously;—we reiterate the assertion that a few days will restore affairs to their usual course. We congratulate our

fellows citizens, and we are proud to circulate it abroad, that however great is the excitement among us, that whatever may be the exaggeration of the public mind, not a single act of violence has been committed. So may it continue to be.—*Herald*.
Care.

Health.—We have not heard much of sickness during the past week—every body has been too much employed to think of her health. Although unquestionably the fire must in a degree have purified the atmosphere, still the epidemic has not been entirely arrested—disease is still prevalent among us. To distant friends we would say, judge so by removing into town at once, you subject yourselves to the probability of being taken sick—but it is that more risk than those have incurred who have remained and toiled for the protection and safety of your property! whereas, on the other hand your presence will serve to restore order. If nothing more, the fact of your dwelling house being occupied, carries some protection.—In times like these, moral as well as physical influence, must act.—*Id.*

From the Journal of the American Silk Society. KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As a great number of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high and dry situations (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, it is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for them in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c. have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen; and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden, if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground, side by side, near together but not touching, cover the first layer with fine loose earth one inch. Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve, lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is occasional freezing and thawing that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted, without unnecessary exposure to the air, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.

Where trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the more open to a northern exposure, the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the morbus multicaulis is never injured by cold; however intense it may be, that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state; and that the only protection they require during the winter, is to be protected from heat, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations, but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripened wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripened wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun, nor to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. Dry

rot is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen, and suddenly exposed to the sun, the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the bark sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark colored ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring, may be transported from country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot "stand every thing." The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal, whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, or the sun, and from being frozen, or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

Purchasers of trees are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall or winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become shrivelled. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and was greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or if the bark is rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tree be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top of the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark color will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

G. B. S.

N. P. WILLIS.

We have omitted to notice a very severe critique in the last Messenger, from an elegant pen, upon the "Jottings down in London" of Mr. N. P. Willis. The press far and wide are copying it with high commendation, and with full concurrence in the condemnation expressed of the excoimby displayed by our young noble-man in England.

Mr. W. is one of a class—and although he has selected England as the theatre for the exhibition of his pygmyism—he is by no means singular in his traits of character. He has left many behind him, who are emulous of his fame. If the general disgust which his conduct is exciting in the bosoms of the right-thinking portion of the community, shall have the effect of repressing the spirit in others, he will have been the unwitting cause of more good than he ever gave promise of.

We make the following extract from the article in the Messenger.—*Rich. Whig*.

"The sin of egotism is too glaring throughout these London Jottings, to escape the most careless observer. Without a superabundance of charity, a person might well suppose that the end and aim of the author was to celebrate his own achievements and illustrate his own importance in the circles of high life. Indeed Mr. Willis's personal vanity so constantly throws him into the foreground of his own pictures, that it is often unpleasant, if not painful, to contemplate them. In representing the great difficulty of procuring admission to 'Almack's,' (the sanctum sanctorum of London fashion,) he fails not to inform us that the Lady Patronesses, (who we shrewdly suspect are a very silly set of beldams,) had favored him with a ticket; nor does he conceal the boast, that in that mysterious inner temple of exclusiveness, he, Mr. N. P. Willis felt quite at home in familiar *tele-a-tele* with dowagers of rank and maids of honor, conversing about the busts of English and French Venus's, and the pretty ankles of American women. He is quite familiar with the highest political dignitaries; with the most splendid in title or wealth, and the most beautiful in the empire of fashion. He sits in the opera box and chats familiarly with Lord Brougham, rides out with the 'beautiful' Count D'Orsay, (very bad company we should think,) preambulates with Bulwer; is invited to Lady Steyne's and Lady Morgan's, along with the Persian Ambassador and his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge; sits by 'Boz' at the dinner of Macready which is presided over by another royal Duke, dines one day with a Whig Baronet, and the next with three toy lords; and in fine, neither eats nor drinks, rides nor walks, without coming in close contact with some of the 'Gothic pillars of polished society.' But one of the best of good jokes remains to be told. Our countryman Webster, it is known, is now on a visit to London, and his great reputation has won for him, there, independently of the usual attentions paid to distinguished strangers, the particular courtesy and kindness of such men as Brougham, Hallam, Milnes, &c.; and yet he, we are told, is indebted to Mr. Willis for the great favor of satisfying the higher circles that the American Statesman, orator, lawyer Webster, is not Mr. Noah Webster who wrote the dictionary." This most interesting fact is communicated by Mr. Willis himself in No. II. of the "Jottings down in London," and the natural inference will be, let who will imagine to the contrary, that Mr. Willis is a much greater man in London, than Mr. Webster is or can ever possibly be.

John Scott, late solicitor on the 4th Judicial Circuit of this State, has been appointed by the President of TEXAS, Judge of the second Judicial District in that Republic.

JOHN SMITH'S LAST INDICTION.

We find the following interesting account in the Georgia Republican. Where the "city of Romeville" is situated, amongst our knowledge of the reply.

"Married in the city of Romeville, on Tuesday, Col. John Smith, aged 70, in New Providence Street, aged 14, both of this city."

Miss Sweet would find this business letter were not for the bright prospect that it will be brief duration—a consideration that we dare not weigh with her. By the time the child becomes marriageable, the old fellow will probably be of the way, and leave her at liberty to find somebody as big a fool as she last proved herself to be on this occasion.

At all events, we are glad to find "John Smith" married, for now we have hopes that he will settle down and be steady." He had been in jail for stealing, been whipped at the post for being among the sheep, has been drowned, transported, tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, elected to the Legislature of several States, hanged, and divorced, convicted of bigamy, arson, rape, and sent to Blackwell's Island, punished, prayed, fought, Turks at Belgrade, married a Virginian woman, and done almost every thing else; but thank Heaven! there is now to be an end to him. He has married a girl of 14.—*N. Y. Gazette*.

The British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—The routes of the steamers of this company are now regulated according to the system projected in England some time ago. We do not know what date has been fixed on for the beginning of operations. Perhaps the regular running will not commence until the spring. We give some of the routes which relate more particularly to communication with the U. States:

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to Mobile	530	3
Mobile to Tampico, by Balise (month of the Mississippi)	640	5
Tampico to Vera Cruz	295	1
Stop at Vera Cruz		1
Vera Cruz to Havana	810	4
Total	2155	12

At Mobile or Balise land the outward, European, Colonial and North American mails; and at Tampico and Vera Cruz take in the return mails from these places, for Europe, North America and the Colonies.

Another steamer will proceed from Havana to Vera Cruz, &c.

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to Tampico, by V. Cruz 1845	1845	4
Stop at V. Cruz, and allowance		2
Tampico to Havana, by Balise and Mobile	1170	5
Total	2155	11

The steamer at Vera Cruz and Tampico will land the outward European, North American and Colonial mails; and at Balise and Mobile will take the return European, North American, and Colonial mails.

WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN STATES.

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to New York, by Savannah and Charleston	1200	6
New York to Halifax	500	4
Halifax to Havana, by New York, &c., and Matanzas	1700	9
Stoppage at New York and Halifax		10
Total	3400	25

These steamers, twice each month, will be regulated that they will reach Havana from N. Y. before the outward steamer arrives from Jamaica, and will leave Havana for New York, &c., immediately after her arrival. The stoppage either Halifax or New York may be as above stated, because if the steamers perform the work from the Havana to the Havana again within 30 days, they will always meet the arrival of, and departure from the Havana, of the packets with mails, to and from Europe and the Colonies. They can take in their coals for the voyage at Halifax.

All these lines communicate with the great line from Jamaica to Europe. The intercourse between the old world and the new, will thus become still more intimate. The Steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company, will be built all of the same size, and expressly for this service.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

A FACT WORTH A THOUSAND THEORIES.

To those who conjecture that a National Bank would or could have prevented—or if established hereafter, might be a remedy for the evils under which the country suffers, we commend the following short extract, which, with three lines of comment, we cut from the last *Richmond Enquirer*.

From the National Intelligencer, Sep. 14, 1815.

"Stocks are down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. The currency is in confusion—ruin and bankruptcy exist on every hand. The domestic exchange never worse, and scarce coast can be. The Southern bills are almost worthless at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done, we know not.—The U. States Bank can afford us no relief, if even it shall be able to stand itself. The following is quoted as the rates of exchange in New York for last Monday.

"New York City, par, 1-4; Country 3-4; Pennsylvania, 3-6; Ohio, 7-12; New Hampshire, 4-5; Connecticut, 4-5; Vermont, 3-4; Massachusetts, 2-10; Delaware, 4-6; Maryland, 7-12; Virginia, 8-10; Kentucky, 3-25; Georgia, 30-45; Tennessee, 30-45; Rhode Island, 5-15; New Jersey, 3-7."

And where has the last fire broken out? In this same Bank, under its new form of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States.—*Mercury*.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria, has published a manifesto to the Government of Europe in relation to the measures proposed to be adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. It is published in the *Diario de Lisbon*, of the 26th of August.

The measure proposed to be adopted by the British Government ought to be taken into serious consideration by the Governments of the world. It is a great violation of the laws of nations, as it is a direct attack upon the sovereignty and inalienable rights of every independent monarchy.

Her Majesty, resolved to maintain her rights and the dignity of her crown, has thought it to be her duty to address the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna as the firm supporters of the European balance of power, and as the guarantors of the declaration, made at that Congress, that the fixing of the period when the slave trade should cease, universally, should be the subject of negoti-