

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 10 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Whole Number 1,104.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

PROSPECTUS

PATRIARCH, Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES. Editorial Department superintended BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self-Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical—relative duties in its influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Patriarch is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principles; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprise the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Eiler, Washington, D. C., (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John Street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4 1/2 a 7
Beef,	3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy (French),	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (Apple),	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 18
Breax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4 1/2
Burging,	18 a 25	Rice (quart),	1 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar (brown),	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton (clean),	8 a	Do (low),	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt (bu.),	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack),	\$3 75 a \$4 00
Flour,	\$4 50 a \$5 00	Steel (bistler),	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37 1/2	Do (cast),	25 a 30
Coffee,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12 1/2
Do Oil,	90 a \$1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 25, 1842.

Beef (scarce),	3	Flour,	\$6 00 a \$6
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12 1/2 a 20	Lard (scarce),	7 a 8
Breax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Burging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice (100 lbs),	\$4 a \$5
Cotton,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn,	7 a 8	Salt (muck),	\$2 75
Do (scarce),	8 a 9	Do (bushel),	8 1/2 a \$1

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its untrodden series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advice in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Duglison, M. M'Michael, Miss Ellen S. Rand, George P. Morris, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Leont. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campbell, Miss Mitford, Professor Wines, E. L. Bulwer, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Marryatt, R. N. Penn Smith, Mrs. G. Gore, Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Leslie, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Estlin, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will receive for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$50.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

Journal of Banking.

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will prove useful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Coard's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid of weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent. January 14, 1842.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yakin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

STUCE AS

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

POLITICAL.

From the New York New Era.

THE TARIFF AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Tribune publishes an extract from Mr. Lester's powerfully written work on "The Glory and Shame of England," from which we take the following heart rending extract:

"Show me a man who, in the decline of life, falls upon his parish for support in the workhouse, and I will show you a man who has been compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last—a man who, with the same labor and economy, would have accumulated in America an independent estate, and reared up a beautiful and well educated family to smooth the down-hill steps of age, comfort him in sickness, and close his eyes in death's peaceful sleep. There can be no doubt that it costs the poor man five times as much to be a subject of Great Britain, if he lives on this island, as it would if he were a citizen of the United States. Is there any benevolence in giving shelter to the broken down operative to come and die in, when his overstrained muscles at length give way? or in awarding his cry for bread by telling him to emigrate to America? Is there even Justice in it?"

These are solemn facts, and what pray, has brought about this state of things in England? Why is it that a man is "compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last." How is it that the Government "has made him a pauper?" If the Tribune, in which this article is published, with commendation, would answer truly, he would say it was all caused by oppressive taxes—taxes—taxes; taxes laid upon the industry of the masses for the support of abominable tariffs and wicked monopolies, which in their turn support and sustain one of the most corrupt and aristocratical Governments that have ever disgraced the world. An enormous tariff is laid upon every thing that is consumed, for the noble purpose of protecting "home industry!" And what, pray, is the consequence of his protection? A few, a very few, are made enormously rich—are pampered with all the luxuries from the four quarters of the globe—are ready to bend the knee to royalty and lawn upon accidental greatness; but of the masses—the great body of the people—the above paragraph tell their fate; let the abject misery, the squalid poverty, the innumerable crimes committed solely for the purpose of sustaining life, tell of the benefits derived from this protecting of "home industry." Does it feed the poor—clothe the naked—distribute, with an equal hand, the best gifts of Heaven? Not at all; but it heaps curses upon the millions whose sufferings are already more than they can bare; it takes the very bread from the mouths of these poor beings to fill the already bloated stomachs of a few grinding monopolists, and yet this Editor of the Tribune, and the Whig party generally, are anxious to transfer this abominable tariff system again to our shores. They would, for the purpose of benefiting a handful of manufacturers, bring all these evils of taxation upon the whole country. These tariffs say, "England will not take our wheat and other grains, therefore let us prohibit or tax her productions." It is true, England places an enormous duty or tariff upon all foreign grains; but who, pray, does she injure most, her own citizens, or us? Let their tens of thousands who go their week in and week out without one morsel of bread, because the price is beyond their feeble earnings, answer the question. Must we bring similar evils upon ourselves for the purpose of retaliating upon them? The whole tariff policy is this: That because England inflicts great evils upon the great mass of her own citizens, by making them pay forty times the worth of every article they consume, we ought to do the same thing; inflict the same evils upon our own citizens—actually compel ourselves to pay forty times the worth of such articles as we stand in need of, merely for the purpose of retaliating upon them! No, no. If Great Britain, or any other nation have a mind to starve, and clothe in rags three quarters of her people for the purpose of protecting the other one quarter, why let them do it; but for Heaven's sake do not attempt to introduce such a system here—let us buy as cheap as we can, and sell all that we can, and we shall find that while England is filling her land with palaces and poor houses, making a few enormously rich, and the many miserably poor, we shall be, if not so rich, certainly not so poor; it we cannot point to so many overgrown and lordly aristocrats, neither can we point to such myriads of houseless, naked, starving wretches. So away with your tariff for protection. Lay on a sufficient duty to meet the wants of the Government, and there stop; and then if a manufacturer of cloth cannot get rich fast enough, let him go and dig potatoes—not ask the Government to assist him to clothe from the poor man ten dollars for a coat's cloth, when he might obtain it for five. It is entirely too late in the day to return to the dark ages of society again. We know nothing, however, which approaches it so nearly as this accursed tariff system. Every man engaged in attempting to fatten the vulture system upon us, should be made to feel the miseries of the hundreds of thousands who are now suffering in England the most intolerable evils that this wretched policy can inflict.

From the Boston Atlas, (Whig.)

We charge the present Congress with a guilty neglect of their most obvious duties—and an inexplicable disregard of the interests of the Nation.

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

An impressive lesson is given in the history of this country for the last few years, and it is time that the whole people, including speculators and politicians, should read and understand it. Those that have not honesty enough to act in accordance with truth may at least derive advantage from knowing what it is.

The time has gone by when any man denies that an inflated, rotten and baseless state of things existed in 1836 in relation to currency, trade and all kinds of business except the business of production. But there are those who still advocate legislation, and various expedients to ward off the inevitable effects of the false principles which at that time so universally prevailed. For the honest and benevolent intentions of many of these persons we have the utmost charity. They are doubtless possessed of great kindness of heart, and actuated by a strong desire to avert the calamities brought upon their country by an exploded credit system. If their object was attainable by any possibility, we would be ready to join hands with them in every laudable effort to reach it. But it is not attainable, and of this fact every day of the last five years has given new evidence.

How many expedients have been tried, every one of which have not only failed, but aggravated the disasters they were intended to avert. In the first place the public monies were deposited with the State Banks, to enable them to sustain themselves against the United States Bank. What was the result? All tumbled down together to one common ruin.

Then the Federal Government emptied its Treasury, and poured near thirty millions of the surplus revenue into the laps of the States. What was the result? The States find themselves pensioners of the General Government, began to relax their own energies, to lean upon it for support, and forthwith their credit began to decline. Another expedient was resorted to with a view to aid them; the public lands were divided among them. What was the result? It was a blow under which they are still reeling; their stock is falling to nothing; and it is evident that one more such act of kindness would prostrate them altogether.

The Banks from one end of the country to the other have been made the special favorites of legislation, and in more than half the States they have been literally killed with kindness. It is a fact plainly discernible to the eye of common sense that the Banks are at this moment every where prosperous, exactly in proportion to the degree of rigor with which they have been held to the performance of their duty, and depressed in proportion to the degree of favor which they have received from legislation. Never was a Bank so nursed and petted and bolstered, as the great Mammoth of Chesnut street. Not only the State, but all her sister institutions extended their hands to aid her; yet she was first to fall; down she

came scattering her ruined fragments, as if a bolt from Heaven had struck and shivered her to atoms. In those States where the Banks have been forced either to perform their obligations according to the rules of morality, honesty and law, or else close their business and surrender their charters, they are generally in good standing; but where they have received the most unlimited license to sin, they are involved in the most hopeless ruin.

Individuals too have acted upon false principles, have asked to be dallied with by false expedients, and have been encouraged to believe that they would receive the full amount of injury which they requested. When bankruptcy stalked abroad among traders and speculators who had drunk too deeply from the Circean cup of the credit system, instead of relying upon their own energies they quietly lay down and began to call upon Hercules to raise them. Relief! relief! relief! was the universal cry. Government must pay debts—Government must restore prosperity—Government must drug them with another draught that should bring back the exhilarating sensations of their former intoxication. But Government could do no such thing; it might as well have attempted to create a new world. Well then, at all events it must pass a bankrupt law, and pay all debts by abolishing them at one bold stroke. And bankrupt laws have been passed, and stop laws, and valuation laws, and all sorts of laws intended to hinder and delay the payment of debts. What has been the effect of all this? Individual exertion, that lever of Archimedes in matters of business, has been thrown aside for the broken reed of Government favor. Bankrupts finding their affairs in a very embarrassing and unpleasant position called upon the Government for relief, and have long been idly and carelessly waiting for their private business to be disposed of by the Government. Assets have thus been neglected, squandered and wasted, the bankrupts and their creditors are therefore in an infinitely worse position than they would have been had none of these useless and false expedients been resorted to.

Go over the entire history of the country since the explosion of the credit system bubble, and we challenge any man to show us a single instance in which the expedients resorted to for the purpose of saving individuals, Banks or States, from the effects of that catastrophe have not been utterly abortive, always aggravating the very evils they were intended to remedy.

It is not time, then, to cease this legislative tinkering! No matter how earnestly we may desire relief, is there any use in chasing after it in this direction, when it forever eludes our grasp? Is it not palpably true, as our columns have ever maintained, that the natural laws of trade are superior to all human laws, and will not be controlled by them? Can any thing arrest the process which has so long been going on to clear the country of an illegitimate currency and an illegitimate trade?

Yes; and the true policy is to facilitate that process, instead of attempting to retard it. Those who are suffering the penalties which they incurred by transgressing the laws of trade, are many of them entitled to our sympathy, but it is necessary—and we cannot avoid the necessity—that they should stand as examples to the world of the consequences of violating those laws. As a matter of interest to them personally, their misfortunes are to be regretted, and, as far as practicable and right, alleviated. But it is not true that they are the country. It is not true that the Americans are a nation of bankrupts. We indignantly repel any such disgraceful imputation.

The country was never so rich as at this moment. The great mass of the people, instead of besieging Congress and the Legislatures for relief, are obeying the imperative laws of nature and of trade, are looking for relief—and obtaining it too in luxurious abundance—from the products of industry. Every year adds thousands of acres to our cultivated territory, and millions upon millions of dollars to our products of real value. The fields of industry are open to all; no man is excluded from them on account of his poverty; and there is no want of traders and merchants to carry on the exchanges of commodities, both internal and foreign. All the channels of unproductive business are full, notwithstanding the many bankrupts that have been ejected from them. The avenues of productive industry are never full; all can enter them, and still there will be room. However eloquently therefore the cause of bankrupt men and bankrupt institutions may be pleaded, let it not be said that they are the country, or anything more than a very small portion of it.

Their great champion in the United States Senate, who is supposed to be warned by a fellow feeling, estimates their number at five hundred thousand—certainly too large by half—but even admitting the estimate correct, it is only about one thirty fifth part of the population of the country. Most of those who had any thing to pay with, and who were introduced into the fatal error of waiting for the Government to do their business for them, have already compromised with their creditors. We do not believe that one in two hundred of the people can now be found waiting to be legislated out of debt. Still, we admit that even this would be in the aggregate a considerable number, and that among them are many worthy and good men.

If we do any thing for them consistently with justice and honor, in mercy then let us do it. But while we do this let us not forget our paramount duty to the country at large; while we discuss the thousand temporary expedients that are proposed, let us not lose sight of the point toward which we are advancing, and which we must and shall arrive in the end, however much we may hang back and struggle to avoid it. That point is to be reached by sweeping away bankruptcy in every form, and establishing a sound currency—a currency of gold and silver, or of paper based upon and controlled by specie. To this solid bottom, whether we like it or not, the currency will go—on this chief corner stone it will rest—and by this standard prices will be measured and trade conducted. We will not stop to discuss whether this is desirable or not. We speak not of events to be desired, but of those that are inevitable. Expedients to stay them will prove as frail as embankments of quicksand to keep back the waves of the ocean. The Government cannot now create a paper money bank, stock of which would not even be looked at by capitalists. It cannot issue or authorize the issue of paper in any form not immediately

word about relief to the people! The great interests of the masses, that of the Farmers and Mechanics, seems wholly lost sight of in the struggle to assist the banks to prolong their reign of robbery and fraud. We indignantly protest against this treachery to popular rights and civil liberty. We demand that the people should now have their turn for relief. For four successive years the Legislature have declared that the Banks should not pay their debts to the people, now let them say that for four years to come the people shall not pay their debts to the Banks. Let us have equal and exact justice; give the people the same facilities as have been granted to swindling Banks.—Let all suits by the Banks be stopped—all actions for debt against the people by these comorant institutions be stayed—if not for four years, at least until the Banks resume the payment of their honest debts. Let there be a general suspension law passed that the people shall not pay the Banks real value for their worthless trash, until the Banks will do the same thing by the people whom they owe. How would the shavng shops like such relief laws!—*State Rights Republican.*

If the Banks can pay their debts, why are they not compelled to do so? If they cannot let them go into liquidation at once; assign their property for the benefit of their creditors, and wind up their affairs.—*Id.*

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How many expedients have been tried, every one of which have not only failed, but aggravated the disasters they were intended to avert. In the first place the public monies were deposited with the State Banks, to enable them to sustain themselves against the United States Bank. What was the result? All tumbled down together to one common ruin.

Then the Federal Government emptied its Treasury, and poured near thirty millions of the surplus revenue into the laps of the States. What was the result? The States find themselves pensioners of the General Government, began to relax their own energies, to lean upon it for support, and forthwith their credit began to decline. Another expedient was resorted to with a view to aid them; the public lands were divided among them. What was the result? It was a blow under which they are still reeling; their stock is falling to nothing; and it is evident that one more such act of kindness would prostrate them altogether.

The Banks from one end of the country to the other have been made the special favorites of legislation, and in more than half the States they have been literally killed with kindness. It is a fact plainly discernible to the eye of common sense that the Banks are at this moment every where prosperous, exactly in proportion to the degree of rigor with which they have been held to the performance of their duty, and depressed in proportion to the degree of favor which they have received from legislation. Never was a Bank so nursed and petted and bolstered, as the great Mammoth of Chesnut street. Not only the State, but all her sister institutions extended their hands to aid her; yet she was first to fall; down she

came scattering her ruined fragments, as if a bolt from Heaven had struck and shivered her to atoms. In those States where the Banks have been forced either to perform their obligations according to the rules of morality, honesty and law, or else close their business and surrender their charters, they are generally in good standing; but where they have received the most unlimited license to sin, they are involved in the most hopeless ruin.