SCHOOL TETTOR, three dollars per thinball in advance.
Persons residing without the State will b

required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.
RAFES OF ADVERTISING.

or every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent usertion, twenty-five cents.

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs The advertisements of Cierks and Sheriffs, with - charged 25 per cent, higher; and a deduction of 334 per cent, will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year, Letters to the Editor must be post-poid.

DR. W. W. MARSHALL'S Continent for the Blind Piles. This invaluable remedy has been several rears before the public; its virtue and efficacy are been well tested, and, in numerous instances, in the most aggravated forms of the disease. la effecting a cure. Many very respectable per-sons have borne testimony to its effects; among whom is the Rev. Wm. A. Smith, of the M. E. harch, and Editor of the Conference Journal, who, from his own xperience, confidently re-R, AND EFFICIENT REMEDY." It may be had at the Store of R. TUCKER Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

COMMITED.

To the Jail of Granville county N. Con the 14th day of March 1839, a negro slave, as a runaway calling himslf Lawrence. He says he is the property of Henry Speed, of Lunenburg county Va ; that he was raised in Granville county N. C. He is about 40 or S years old; very black; his hair is quite grey. he is 5 feet 10 or 11 nehes high; has on common

ome made clothes. The owner is requested to some forward, prove his property, or said negro will be dealt with seconding to law MEAD A. SMITH D. J. March 15th, 1839.

PRINTER'S INK. The subscribers keep constantly on hand a sup-

ply of spring, summer, fall and winter Printer's Ink, which they will furnish on the most secommods

DUPUY, ROSSER & JONES. Agents for the Manufacturer. Petersburg, Va January, 1839.

N B Also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, clover, genss, flower, and garden seeds, of every vaciety; which they will furnish todeslers and phisicians on the most favorable terms

Congruission and Forwarding

PURINCES.

TARE Subscribers have established themselves
in Wilmington for the transaction of the a
bove business, and solicit a share of public
patronage. Having been accustomed to the buinces, and intending to devote their attention raclusticity to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them.

Morebanta living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply hemselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Tim-THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

NOTICE. The General Assembly having approvised the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as attends its lor each county, persons disposed to contrast are invited to make

their terms known, age cably to the set for that Models of the weights can be seen at the Excuive Office.

April, 1839. 17 if The Register, Standard, Newbern Speciator, Greensborough Patriot, and Salisbury Watchman will publish till forbid. E. B. DUDLEY.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES

portant functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence we reduced to a deplorable state of nervous debits, they should not even then despair, for it had in despair that relief can be found. No. Let them first look around, and laying aside all prejudices, sak themselves this question—"It are physician cannot help me, is his reputed skill my only resort?"

Perhaps at that moment the heading of this

Perhaps at that moment the heading of this scherisement. 'Moffatt's life Medicines, would each their eye; and were they in truth diseated Hoolish prejudices, they might perhaps, be indeed to inquire whether Mr. Moffatt's theory and treatment of diseases differed from that of their own physicisms. They would then learn that it did differ, and very widely and with most

h-ppy results too.
A GOOD VEGETA "ILE MEDICINE is justhe reverse of all this. For hundreds of year, before that scourge of mankind, Mercury, was employed in the healing art, Physicians used toming but simple herbs. Even the Bible recommon is as the 'skilled physician' he who pre-common is as the 'skilled physician' he who pre-pareth his mechanics from herbs. Witness Ec-sistemstrees, chap, xxid.

Y 3 The skilled physician shall lift up his best, and in the sight of the great men he shall.

be in admiration.

be in admiration.

V 4. For he both prepared his medicines out
of the INMERS of the carsh, and the charie was MORFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDI-CINE's possess qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of arit-eles the most anti-putrescent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidate for levers of every description. When the disease as produced either from cold, obstruction, bad as produced either from cold, obstruction, bad by, swampy and camp situations, or putrid mi-cial, whether malignant or epidemic, or by oth-or causes, these medicines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of pe-citar qualities which not only expel all diseases out at the same time restore and invigorale the sistem. When first taken into the stomach tistem. When first taken into the stomach they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once deligitifut, saintary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, while the minute saints, invigorate the body. ethilerate the annual to give a tone to the nerves, ethilerate the annual spirits, invigorate the body, adve-animate the whole man.

THE LIFE MEDICINES have also been

used with the most happy success in Nervous and dispeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver complaint, Kheumstiam (chronic and in-

force complaint, Rhenaustism (chronic and in-limmators) Dropsies &c. &c.

For inviher particulars of the above medicine, see Moffats' good Simarrian; a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy can also be had on application at the office of W.M. PECK, Raleigh, N. C., agent for the sale of the medi-

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained, on application at the office of the proprietor, W. B. Moffat—Ne 367, New York.

Dr. Wm. Evans Celebrated Canomile and A perient Anti Bilious Pills.

For Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, nertion diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bi-linia diseases, piles, ulcers, female weakness. attail diseases of hypochondriacism, low sprits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritab y, nervous weakness, flour albus, semins. akues, indigestion loss of appetite, heart in general debity, bulliy weakness, chiq or green sickness, flatulency, byste ical lags, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea

RALBICI ITAR, and North Carolina Gazette.

" NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home our affections."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 4839.

NO. 46.

sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excrucia sufferings, by a course of Dr. Evans' medi-WM. M. MASON & CO., Raleigh, Agents

VOL. XXX.

Doct. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup For Children Teething .- Prepared ty Himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produce troublesome and dangerous symptoms. it is known by mothers that there is great irrita-tion in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is in-reased, the whild is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shricks with extreme violence, and thrusts in fingers into its mouth. If these precursoy

symptoms are not speedily allexisted, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these dis-tressing symtoms, would apply Dr. William Evans Celebrated Scothing Syrap, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal

A Real Blessing to Mothers. Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, For Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This prepara-tion is so innecent, so efficience, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rub-bed with it. When inlants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the a ight with pain in the gums, the Syrup immedi-a'ely gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fe-

Proof Positive of the Efficacy of

Dr. Evans' Southing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Southing Syrup:
Dear Sir The great brefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Southing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentifion, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early appli-cation of buch an invaluable medicine into relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while

it was attacked with a nvuisions, and my wife and many approach with a form we had a some we had a some a spine to the nums a wonderful change was produced, and alter a few applications the child displayed obvious reliet, and by continuing in its use. I am glad to nform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowl-edgment pubbe, and will give any information on this circumstance

WM. JOHNSON.

Evans' Southing Service and trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, fin case of a tecthing child. wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometime follow. We cheerfully comply with his request — [N. York Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Southing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in anoth-

er column, is a highly useful article for the pur-poses for which it is intended. Highly respecta-ble persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.

TA severe Case of Teething with Summer Complaint,

sured by the intallible American Southing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans, Mrs. McPherson, residing at No 8, Madison street, called a few days since a the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatam the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatam street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrop for her child, who was suff-ring exerusiant, pain during the process of dentition, being momentarity threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceeding lose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the slarming as mptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrop on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several coun-

the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

Timportant to Morakas.—Children generally suffer much unentiness from the culting, of their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature they are produced invarility from the highly irritated and influent condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of care are to about the influence in distance of care are to about the influence in and to solven, southe, and relax the flammation, and to solven, soothe, and relax the gamt. If that is effected the mant is preserved from subsequent fever, infl. (ulation, spasmodie enugh twitching of tendons, eroup, canker, and consultions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their labes tortured with painful and protracted dentaion, and this notice attracts their attention, they should

not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teathing, the incomparable virtue of which, in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the inhant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restreed thou and so fehildren when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that a wful and moetiferous mataria. Emprylations.

AGENTS.

Wm. M. Mason & Co. Raleigh. S. Hall, Newbern; J. M. Redmend, Tarborough; S. Marshall, Platina; Spotswood & Roberston, Petersburg; C. Hall, Norfolk; A. Daval, Richmond; Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Mertimer & Mawhrayaltimore.

"TO-MORROW."

What can be more beautiful than these lines? They are from one of Joanna Baillie's Dramatie works-"The Beacon;" and we think them at least equal, if not superior to Shakespense's celebrated lines on the same subject. Well, tsunt me, ac they wilt, I'll worship still The blessed morrow, store house of all good

May then rejoice; they who in misery bend E'en to the earth, be then in honor robed. Of who shall recken what its brightened house May of returning joy contain? To morrow! The blest to morrow! Cheering kind to-morrow! He were a heathen not to worship thee!

jects on which they met to deliberate .amble and resolutions, which were unan-

Whereas, the true Republican party of this country was originally formed, and through a succession of administrations of the General Government, was fastly to the support of simplicity and e- that they publish them. conomy in the operations of the Government, and by their opposition to the en-croachments of the Federal Government N. H. McCain, Secretaries. upon the rights of the States, and of the Executive upon the other departments of the Government and the liberties of the people; and whereas, during the Administration of Martin Van Buren, the expenditures of the General Governwere ever known to be except during the copy: late war, under any other Administra- BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK, tion, not excepting that of J. Q. Adams, which has been so much denounced for extravagance: and whereas, by by his wasteful expenditure of the public mo ney, in rewarding favorites and by appointing men to offlice, not because they

imously adopted by the meeting.

openly encouraging through his organs the vry system, the entire control not only of it already possesses, but the immense ad-ditional influence necessarily consequent of the mercantile community. Nearly ion of this meeting grasping at a power in-finitely beyond any hitherto claimed for the National Fxecutive, by the most ar-dent advocates of federal authority, and which should it be obtained, would place our liberties at the mercy of those who would have for the perpetration of their own power, the means of bribery, on the one hand, for the corrupt, and of forcible subjugation on the other, for the pure and patriotic-the purse and the sword-and whereas, in urging the adoption of this measure upon the country after its repeat-Administration manifests a disregard for

principles of Democracy: Therefore, be it resolved. That we will adhere firmly to the support of the ancient principles of the republican party, and consequently, will by every fair and honorable means, oppose the re-e

lection of Martin Van Buren. Resolved, That we earnestly desire to see the administration of the General Government restored to the purity which characterized it in the truly Re-publican days of James Madison, and that we would be perfectly satisfied not only with the currency but the entire system of policy left us by that venerated statesman and patriot.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed convention to be held at Harrisburg in December next, to nominate candidates for the Presidence and Vice Presidency, and that we deem it expedient that North Carolina should be represented

Resolved, That we decidedly prefer Henry Clay of Kentucky to any other man in the nation for the Ps sidency, because of the datinguished services

motion, the following gentlemen were appoint to represent the Whigs of Cas-

At a meeting of the Whigs in Caswell tlemen were appointed to meet delegates to pay specie. This con County, held at Yanceyville, on Tuesday from the other counties composing the 9th resolution of course decided the question the 1st of October, on motion James Congressional district in Convention at as to succession here. the 1st of October, on motion, James Congressional district in Convention at as to suspension here. The Mebane, Esq. was called to preside, who, on Tuesday the next Super that in no event can such an event appen. on taking the chair, addressed the asseminion of Rockingham, to noninate Upon "sober second thought," it is bebly in explanation of the objects of the representatives to the Harrisburg Conven- lieved here, and was so said at the men. meeting, after which, Major P. A. Har- tion viz. John Kerr, Esq. A. S. Yancy, inglast evening, that the merchants will

motion of A. S Yancy, a committee of five chairman rose and made a few happy, them the kindest feelings, the greatest were appointed by the Chair to draft a forcible, and impressive remaks upon the confidence, and the general desire to help preamble and resolutions expressive of aspect of the political parties of the pres- one another, exists. Some of the banks the sense of the meeting upon the sub- ent day, in which he ably vindicated the too, yesterday, gave an earnest of a desire whig party against the charge of federal- to relieve the community, as far as they the Chair appointed the following per- ism, which has unclushingly been pre- could do so, by extending their discounts sons to compose said Committee, viz:- fered against it, and showed that the pre- as far as prudence would permit. All of sons to compose said Committee, viz:- fered against it, and showed that the pre- as far as prudence would permit. All of John Kerr, Esq. A. S. Yancy, Esq. Masent democratic party is, in principle and them, the directors generally admit, will practice, what was the true federal party do more than they promise, if they can and W. M. Lewis, Esq., who, after retiring for a short time, returned, and through J. Kerr. Esq. reported the following pre- and responded to by loud bursts of ap- "that the discounts shall not be curtailplause.

proceedings be signed by the chairman good will come of the bank convention and secretaries, and that copies be for- and the three meetings of the merchants. warded to the Milton Spectator, Raleigh Had the city banks agreed to receive the Register, Star, Greensborough Patriot, notes of the country banks-which yesterunited and sustained by adhering a ead- and Danville Reporter, with the request

JAMES MEBANE, Ch'm.

New York, October 23. A Circular from "the Bank of the U. nited States in New York," dated two days since, but not brought before the has never been known before, Public until to-day, has excited some atment have been thrice as great as they tention in the city. The following is a

"Oc ober 23, 1839.

"Sin: In compliance with the instructions of I am directed to notify you that the payment of your notes due to their agency in this city will be required at maturity. "I am further instructed to inform you that

are either competent or faithful, but for the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of these claims, they will receive from the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of the great desire of the Bank to effect a settlement of the great desire of the great d

This is one of the most important move-

There has been another depression in the military arm of the Government, which the stock market to-day. and a settled of the mercantile community. Nearly upon the custody of the millions of mo- all kinds of business are at a stand. The ney which are continually arising from lawyers and brokers alone appear to be various sources of revenue, is in the opinreaping rich harvests from the common calamities which afflict the business community.

Nat Int.

New York, October 27. There was an immense meeting of the merchants of the city at the City Hotel last evening. The large Hall-one of the largest public rooms in the city-was literally thronged, and the ground floor and every avenue leading to the Hall was fill ed to overflowing. I have never seen so numerous a meeting before in New York, ed rejection by the prople themselves as and I believe I do not make too large an in their primary as-emblies, the present estimate when I tell you that between six and nine o'clock there were not many public sentiment wholly at variance with less than ten thousand visitors to the Horepublican principles and repugnant to tel. Of course but a muity of this number their own professions of respect to the remainded for the reason that admittance to the Hall was impossible.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Bank officers who had been in convention on Friday. The answer of the banks to the earnest petition of the merchants was briefly, that specie payments would be sostained by the city institutions at all hazards. The next resolution of the Convention was, that at present it was inexpedient further to curtail the line of discounts.

These two points embraced all the action of the Convention. They afford any thing but an answer to the resolutions at the merchants meeting on Thursday evening. The request theh was, that the tion was that the Convention would say line of discounts,"

Resolved. That we likewise approve of a proposition to hold a convention of Whigs at Releigh on the 12th of November next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, and that for that office we decidedly prefer John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, who by his superior practical talent as a statesman, is eminently qualified to fit the executive chair of a State, distinguished for her republican purity and simplicity.

When the foregoing p camble and resolutions had been read and adopted, on motion, the following centlemen were almost of the circulation here is in Safety and been thus faithful to their engagedisappointed for the reason that four-fifths had been thus faithful to their engagealmost of the circulation here is in Safety ments. Fund paper.

WHIG MEETING IN CASWELL. | On further motion, the following gen- man to stand by the bags in their efforts alson and N. H. McCain, Esqrs. were Esq and N. H. McCain, Esq. sustain themselves, the great majority of appointed secretaries.—Wheereupon, on Before the meeting was adjourned, the ed," is, that they shall be extended.

On motion, it was ordered that these On the whole it is believed that some day sold at the enormous sacrifice of from 6 to 8 per cent, all would have been comparatively well. As it is, all seem disposed to put their shoulders to the

Stocks yesterday at the second board, fell even below the previous quotations. Such a fall in the price of stocks as there has been for the last twenty days perhaps

Nat. Int.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Banks of Philadelphia having decided to suspend for a time, the payment of their notes in specie, deem it their duthe Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, ty to explain to the citizens of Pennsylvania, the reasons of that measure. This they will do frankly and briefly.

In May, 1837, the banks in New York suspended payments in specie, and the coat of the Union followed their example.

Quired by the commercial relations between this county and Europe; and all the banks

of the United States immediately directed interference of officeholders in elections, ments, which has been made since the their efforts to assist the country in the Martin Van Buren has actually brought suspension of specie payments. The honorable discharge of its foreign debts, the patronage of the General Gonernment into conflict with the freedom of elections, has been a large creditor to the city of and thereby encroached not only upon the rights of the States whose elections should rights of the States whose elections should be free and uncontrolled by foreign influence, but upon the most precious liberty of the people themselves, who have a right to the exercise of their own free choice without the fear of proscription, or the hope of reward: and whereas, the present Administration, in seeking to secure to itself by the establishment of the Sub-Treasvry system, the entire control not only of the state of and unlooked-for means of payment are provided by this liberal restors, when their progress was disturbed by a premature effort for a general resumption of it has already gone, and that the rest will probably a premature effort for a general resumption of the scount of 25 per cent; and debtors, of course, can pay their indebtedness at these discounts, either by the purchase of the bills, or the stock, or the post-notes, which can be bought, probably, at sums considerably under their real value.

There has been another description for the country is wanted in try and satisfactory to its foreign creditors, when their progress was disturbed by a premature effort for a general resumption of the send to the continent for ford, when their progress was disturbed by a premature effort for a general resumption of specie payments. The banks of New York were unfortunately constraints and the stock is at a discount of 25 per cent; and debtors, of course, can pay their indebtedness at these discounts, either by the purchase of the bills, or the stock, or the post-notes, which can be bought, probably, at sums considerably under their real value.

There has been another description of its foreign creditors, when their progress was disturbed by a premature effort for a general resumption of specie payments. The banks of New York were unfortunately constraints and the stock is at a discount of 25 per cent; and debtors, of course, can pay their indebtedness at these discounts of the payment are provided by a premature effort for a general resumption of specie payments. The banks of New York were unfortuna what they were compelled to do. This purpose was effected, aided as it was by the impatience of the public, by the competition of political parties anxious to appropriate to their respective sides the popalarity expected from hasting the rasumption; and by feelings of local pride, which prevented many from declining to do what in reality they disapproved, and accordingly a day of resumption was named. The banks of Philadelphia were quite as ready to resume as those who were most anxious to begin, for they had greatly reduced their liabilities, and one of their number had no les than \$7,337,-060 in its vaults. But they believed the country at large had not sufficiently reready for resumption. They recollected that under similar circumstances the bank of England had continued her suspension for opwards of twenty years, and they arowed their apprehension that a resumption in the unprepared state of the country must be followed by a relapse. Over-ruled in this judgment, and obliged at the hazard of greater evils to unite in the resumption, they sincerely comperated in it, and, being satisfied that the measure, in order to be aseful or permanent, must be general, they made great efforts and large advances to the southern and southwestern States, who were thus enabled almost exclusively by the assistance of the Philadelphia Banks, to unite in the re-sumption. But the inefficacy of the measure soon became byinus. The south-ern and southwestern States, placed by the resumption too much in advance of the crops, which alone could sustain them. gave way at the carlest demand for specie, thus breaking the general line of rebanks would, if in their power, extend sumption, and weakening the Atlantic their line of discounts; and the expectamade to support them. Nor was this all. The delusive appearance of the resumption worked injuriously on both sides he has rendered to his country in the most perilous vicitudes through which it has passed, and
because we believe him eminently qualified by
his honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constr.

'ar present it is inexpedient to curtail the ed the belief that all danger was over,

HUGH MCQUEEN, EDITORS. THOS. J. LEMAY,

more than a year of nominal resumption. the South rn and South western, States are more embarrassed than ever. The Atlantic banks are weakened by their fruit-less endeavors to aid those States-the commercial debt to Europe is larger than at the resumption-the debts of the States in Europe much larger, and the specie means of the country very much diminished. The premature resumption of specie payments therefore, has left the country in a state of exhaustion, which has prevented its being able to stand the new shock which forms the more recent and direct cause of the present suspension, the drain of specie in England. In relations with England, the is large-

ly and habitually a creditor. Like all o her creditors she is willing to buy more and lend more while her own situation is perfectly easy-but when she is herself pressof she ceases to lend, ceases to buy, and probeeds at one to exact payment. Thus, in ordinary times she receives payment for her goods in our own produce, or in our own funds, and rarely reques, because she rarely needs specie. But a sudden trouble has come upon England, which reverses the whole of our relations. Her crops have failed, and she is forred to protect her resple against famine by purcharing food, and this not from our own-country, which might furnish a market for our crops, but from her neighbors, who can furnish it cheaper than we can and as these are comparatively small consumers of her products, she must pay with Bank of England alone has been obliged to furnish more than thirty-five millions of dollars in specie to be shipped abroad - a drain that has threatened that institution with suspension. By the latest st tement of her affairs it appears that with immediate demands for which she is linble of £25.742.000, her whole stock of specie is only £2,800,000, and this af-\$2,000,000 so that without this extraordinary aid, her position would have been extremely or tical. The consequence is that money has risen to fwice or three times its ordinary value - that the staples of this country are unsalcable except at ruinous sacrifices - that the stocks of this country sent by the States, or by individuals are wholly inconvertible, leaving as the safest and the favorite mode of payment, the exportation of specie. The demand for this article is still further increased by the efforts made in England to produce relief at home.

The manufacturer, pressed by some ursmall sacrifice, for notes which are discounted at a second sacrifice, he ships the specie, which reaches England in time to relieve him, leaving his country flooded with goods without any regard to its wants or its consumption. The result is, that the coin of this country is wanted in England, to send to the continent for food—that a very large portion of it has already gone, and that the rest will probably follow. The banks of Philadelphia

Under these circumstances, they have had to adopt one of two alternatives -either to force the community by sacrifices of its property to pay its debts to the banks in gold and silver, to be shipped forthwith to England, or else to resort to a temporary suspension until the communi-ty as well as the banks, could have time to recover from the effects of these foreign troubles. They have not hesited to prefer the latter, as being most conducive to the true interests of the State, and they confidently rely their motives will be duly appreciated by the public authorities of the Commonwealth. To that Commonwealth they owe their existence, and they regard her prosperity as a paramount consideration, to whom they have always sacrificed their own merely pecuniary interests. Every loan wanted for the service of the state, every great improvement for the developments of its resources, has always found a constant and liberal contributor in the bankst nor is it an exaggerated estimate that four-fifths of the funds for the internal improvements of the State, have been contributed by the banks.

On the whole, the views which the Banks of Philadelphia wish to present are

That they were reluctantly obliged to unite in the resumption last year, declaring it it were postponed for further preparation, it would be general and permanent. The events have proved the resumption

to have been premature, Weakening the Banks and the country.

That in this exhausted condition they

have to encounter a fresh demand for specie, to buy food for the people of England, which threatens to drain the fast dollar their vaults

That every motive of prudence whi caused the suspension of 1837, applied with much greater influence at the present moment; and that the Banks of Philadelphia have shought themselves justified in resulting to it, as the only remaining protection for the interest entrusted to

In adopting it, lowever, the banks. would not cast the remetest consuce on those institutions which pursue and ferent course. They desire only to explain them-selves, not to crimina anthers. They think that it was impracticable for them to continue specie payments without sacrificing the community around them.

appoint to represent the Whigs of Caswell in the Convention to be held at Ralleigh, viz James Mebane Esq., W. M. Lewis, Esq. and Major P. A. Haralson.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pen sylvania, who der which the Philadelphia banks gave the meeting on the whole was a harmonism.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pen sylvania, who are the best judges of their correctness; the meeting on the whole was a harmonism.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pen sylvania, who are the best judges of their correctness; the meeting on the whole was a harmonism.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pen sylvania, who are the best judges of their correctness; their reluctant assent to the measure, but the backs confirm by pledge themous one. The merchants resolved as one