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78 4 88 84 87 E'S. SALISBURY,

Reswas per lb. 45 17 ets.; trandy, Ap-45 a 50 crs; totter per lb (in in bagging per yd. 16 125 to. 16 a 18 cis; Castings per Caston vara, from No. 6 to 11 1 2 (he cos : Feathers per th: 35 Beet per fb 0 u 0 ets ; Bacon per lb 122 ance, children and all. 15 ets : Rum | J maier | ber gal; elle st; Wool (cheap) per lb 30 per in 10 121 ets; Tow-lines pr ye a Dels. Vine (Teneriffe) per gal \$1 50 si 50 a si 7 cis ; Claret do rgal st.; Vanshey per gal 45 a 50 cts

CHERAW.

Bale rook wit ib a 12 14 cts : Office un with 8 1 2 a 9 ets; Whought du, per lb 20 book per th \$8 91 Rice per 100 los \$4 Sugar per ib. 12 10 1 2 a es; Salt pr ment dister pr lb 10 16 cts; 1 25 a 1 374 cts; of her, he begged her to think the matter grade of the local state of her, he begged her to think the matter grade of the local state of her, he begged her to think the matter over seed per 110 a 15 ets.

FAYETTEVILLE

10 12 3 131 Piner bbl. 85 a 6 pr bh sh 00 a 000; Feathers pr lb 45 a lan proash 1 a 000; from prib 51 a 6; Mo 150 a 75: Sugar or to 71 all ; Tobacco; 13; Wheat prough so 00; 0 Whiskey | dazzled the world 1255; Beeswax 20 a 00

B 放在在时间 图 · 在 內面 九丁中国《新地工 the Governor of North Carolina. \$200 REWARD.

of recording inquest held by the mer that A G R ys. of the county, of the kas red it y numbered in said couply. e firestidgs are settinged with the comsmoot the same follow; and whenes it is seried flat the said George W. Coburn is

therefore, to the end that the said ons | have thought proper to issue Proclamation, offering a reward of two appendend and confine him in the jail, or in to the Sheriff of Martin county; and ever hereby require all officers, whether thisry, within this State, to use their to as to apprehend, or cause to be ap

Given under my hand as Governor. and the Great Seal of North Caroli na, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th

EDWARD B DUDLEY TOPHER C SATTUE, P. Sect W.

Commin to their 30 years of age, about 9 nones had mark set of an albletic and construction, complexion rather florid. speaks short and quick when spoken heyes somewhat doy wesst. It is believed leaving a blue cloth coat with vel

BSTABLISHMEN

to the intended 1-moval of one Litters and the wish of the other to de more exclusively to the duties of sion, the understand offer for sale the at of the North Cardina Journal Of te Office is well found in Jon, newspamemental type, the list of subscribers is large, and they doubt not might be greatfall d by a little exertion. To any per dies of emparking in the business it offers sals and interior to any in this State, but cal printer they know of no investment take of his miney that woold yield him

HYBART & STRANGE. deville 20th May 1837.

BY HAUILTON C. JONES. From the Saturday Courier.

NAPOLEON & MADAME DE PERMON It is not generally known to the world that hefore that astonishing Conquerer, Fat whose name, in after life, 'the world grew pale,' met, wood and won the facinating Josephine, he made an offer of marriage to a lade who was, The Josephine, a widow, and whose family, by their connection with one of his generals, Juno:

The lady was Madame de Permon, mother of the Duchess L'Abrantes, and widow M de Permon, a gentleman who accompanied, in an official capacity, the forces sent by France to the United States, during the war of the Revolution. She was considerably older than Bonsparie. Indred she had been intimate with Lactitia Ramo lina, his mother, while residing in Corsica, whi ther she had retired during her husband's absence in America; and Madame de Permon used to relate that she had often taken the infant hero on

her lep, during his infancy Nepoleon was on terms of the utmost intimacy with the Permon family, after they and the Bo naparte family had each made. Paris their res dence; and it was not long after the occurrences of the 18th Vence'miaire, which produced so strong an effect upon M de Permon, that he died on the 17th, that Napoleon offered his hand to | 3. An expansion in the circulation of bank

The circumstance is told, with much spirit by the Duchess d'Abrantes, in the very interesting 'memors' lately given by that talented lady

One mor ing he waited upon the lady, as was his trequent custom, and expressed a desire, which he had before intimated to marry Ma dame's daughter Laurette, afterwards the wife of General Junet, to his brother Jerome. He also asked assistance from Madame de Permon. to pring about a union between her son's Afbert and his sister Parline Madaine de Permon is the at his plans, and very paterally sie of 50 364 75 V heat pr bush, 61 124 as an orstacle that Jerome was much vonne chushel 30 cis; Corn pr bush 35 cts; Can Laurette Bonaparie remenstrated. The a cis; wead per in Sa liners; lady langhed at hun, and wid hun that he had assperget. 75 cly; Nads per th 9 a 10 turned priest, and wish to marry all his acquaint

Butter, per lo 124 cts; Lard per th 15 | 'I confess,' sold he, 'that this atorning, as I Sample passel 3 25 1 50 as; Steel, Ameri was rising, a marriage wind blew up n met by 10 cls ; Farlish, do per lo and to prove it, my dear vindame, I have dec Snoar | ded upon begging that the union of our two fam thee may be comented, by a marriage between you and I, as soon as it can be accomplish with due respect to the feeling growing and your recent bereavement?

While saving this, he seized her braid, and and 1 5 a 1 75 dis; Malaga, (sweet) kessed if in the most violent manner. The lady drew back, astonished beyond bounds, and finally burst into a fit of the most incontrollable langt ter. Perceiving, however, that it was modele Beefin market per lo 6 a 8 cts; Baden per tive of great mertification to Bonapart-ahe quek 01 Hels Hels 1 00 00 cts; Bueswax Iy assured him that the indiculous part of the to 20 a 22 cts; Barging per yard 18 a 25 scene was bers, that she could not but laugh at the part she herself played.

> 'My dear Napoleon,' said she het us talk se riously. You think you know by age, bu von do not. I will not mention it? she contin ied, because I have a little weakness on that ore I will only telly ou that I could not only be your mother, but Joseph's, your, elder bro-

Bonsparte urged that he eared not for the dis of her, he begged her to think the matter

and Madame de Permon asked him about some business of importance to her, which he had pro- lowo citizens, who hid fonds abroad, and had posted 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70 mised to see after. He had neglected it over and desired to get them home, as well as foreign over again. The lady's patience was exhausted. and she rated him soundly for his fault, before room full of people. He left the room in a fury: and from that moment their friendship was at an ay gal 37 40 a 00; Nails cut 74 a 8 ; Salt | end. But a little while after, he espoused Jo seplane, and commenced a career of glory which

The Hundred Largest Cities in the World A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the bundred most populous cities in the world :- These are Joito, in Japan, 1.680,000 inhabitants; Pehin, 1.500.000 : London, 1.300.000 : Hans I cheu 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, \$17,000; Nankin, 800 000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; P. ris, 717,000; Werst Chans, 600,000; Con att tinople 597,000 ; Benares, 530,000 ; Kio, 540;-000; Su Ischen, 500,000; Houngh Ischen, 500,000 &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87 000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, title trom half a guftion to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred W. Coburn may be apprehend and thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to in displaying some feets upon the topmust two hundred thousand and six from eighty seven thousand to one hundred thousand Of these happening, before reaching the deck, to one hundred cities fifty eight are in Asia, thirty- catch a rope that enabled him to land in two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

> Experimen's made in the beet-sugar culture at Uim, have established the fact that an excellent quality of paper can be made of the residuum of the pulp, after the sugar is extract-

'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis, but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I never could find that I could learn ball so much of a woman's with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fireside, and all the rying circumstances of domestic life. We are all and when we are pleased; but she is the From all other parts of the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweet-

Mr Fox and the Methodists, - The following high compliment was paid to Methodism by Mr. Fix the his Finsbury lectures. 'The first circumstance which I think operated to the amelioration of the poor of this country - Englandwas the rise of Methodism; and this was a heartstirring influence. Whatever flaws a severe critic may find in the supposed aims or real proceedings of John Wesley, there can be no doubt that he deserves to be classed among the benefactors-among the most illustrious benefactors of the nation.'s

Self Knowledge. - That kind of knowledge, is which no man doubts his own proficiency, he is the only person in the world possessed

To seek to soothe a ruffian by reason, is to

From the National Gazette. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CUR-RENCY ?

In my first article under this head, it was proved, from documents laid before Congiess by the Secretary of the Treasury, that, two of General Jackson's humble efforts to restore the Constitutional currency of Gold and Silver,' namely, his war against the Bank of the United States and his removal of the public deposites, had in the seven years which clapsed between the first of January, 1830, and the 1st of January 1837, produced the following results:

1. An augmentation in the number of banks from 320 to 677, being an increase of three hundred and fifty-seven, besides 146 branches

2d. An augmentation in the banking capof upwards of one hundred and seventynine millions of nothers.

notes, from \$61,323 898 to \$185 762, 506, being an increase in the paper money of the country of upwards of one hundred and twenty-four millions of

An augmentation of the amount of de posites, public and private, from \$55. 559,928, to \$154,541,894, being an in cry-use of near ninety-nine millions of

An extention of the amount of brok loans and discounts, from \$200.451.214 to \$59 892 661. Long to increase of or words at three hand and ainely millions of contars, a sum cary twalve nullions less than the aggregate of the increased capitals, circulation, and depo-

assumed it as admitting of no dispute, that the General had signally failed in these bumble efforts, and promised in a future state of independence as regards the currenpaper to examine into the ments of his oth er frequent' schemes, designed to accomolish the same end. These were, the Gold bill of the 28th of June, 1834, by which the stindard of the gold come was changed, and the importation in gold of the French. Spanish and Neapolitan indomnities.

It is proper here to state, that one of the ffects produced by the panic, which commenced with the removal of the deposites in October, 1883, and continued until July. 1834, was the importation of some tenunitions of silver dollars from Europe & other countries, which would not have been imported in the ordinary course of trade " The pressure for money throughout the United States --- or great that the prices of foreign muschandise, domestic produce, public securities, and bills of exchange fell so less, that The next day they met together in company. the importation of coin into the country was most profitable op ration her ou capitalists, who desired to remit fun is to this country for the purchase of cotton, or other produce, or for investment in stocks. This reflex of com, however, was ab part of General Jackson's scheme. It was an incl deat resulting from the pressure, which be did not foresee; for, we will do them the justice to say, that we honestly believe, that when he removed the reposites, he though the effect would be merely to transfer dem or ten militors of suchers on love from C bookets of his partical equipments to those of his buench and to brook down the Blag of the United States If would, therefore had the importation of this cour been proquetive of benefit to the country, have been entitled to no creat as a financiar for they hig caused atto take place; no for the simula reason that he and notife down When we. therefore, here the partisons extelling him as the author of the maportation of these sil Juic, 28, 1884, when the aver dollars, it reminds us of the sailor, who, of a stip, uniortynately let go his hold, but safety, with great presence of mind, and greater modesty, declared he had done it on of the gold bill reached that country;

The case, lowever, is different as regards the Gold bell. The signing of that bill which made it a law, was unquestionably influenced by a knowledge that the effect would be to cause an importation of gold

The total imports of silver coin and 1838, and the 30th of September, 1834, ap- of a few millions of them could produce no 955 came from France character by dancing with her, as by conversing pears by the Treasury report, were as fol- more effect upon the currency of Great From Mexico

\$7,054,508 world 7.090.952

\$14 143 460 1.386 578.578

Which leaves \$12,748,882 as the balance left in the country Of this amount, ten millions are certain-

ly the most that was forced into the countre by General Jackson's bumble effort? the balance not being equal to the ordinary excess of imports over exports,) and of this ten millions near four millions came from

f Bills on London were sold at New though he sees clearly at the same time that York on the 1st of Footnary, 1834, at two per cent below the nominal par, which is teb per cent, below the real par, and continued at or below the prominal par until the attempt to bind a buffaloo with a garland of 22 of March following .- See New York Commercial and shipping List.

I to preference to silver, whenever the course whilst, at the same time, it enabled Bestish of justice weighed nothing in the set States. This is no place to relate the histo- by shipments of specie. ry of the attempts previously made in Conresstd effert a change in the relative value of old and silver, which were commenced in 1818, and continued, at intervals, for near ly sixteen years without success, until the noward influence of General Jackson, incountry searcely have been devised, as I will now endeavor to make apparent.

ed for more than fifteen ounces of silver, of bank notes in England and Wales, so the year, 1822, scarcely a gold coin was, at of dollars. that period left in circulation. Even the From these facts, supported by the docugold which was subsequently produced in umentary evidence of the Treasury Depart the Southern States went abroad in search ment, as well as by sound reason, it is of its equalent.

By this disappearance of gold, the currency of the United States became virtually a curreccy of silver. Silver dollars and their fractional parts were the coins universally employed. As the basis of a banking system. they had all the value of gold; they were far more convenient than gold to the great mass the people in the ordinary transactions of he. But this was not all. The currency of the United States was placed in a y of Great Britain, which was of gold; so that such country, in the management of its hanking system, had only to look to riself. An eigension or contraction of the paper currency of either country had but a trifling usfine ce upon the currency of the other, & the commercial prosperity of neither was | shall feel its effects in our currence without placel at the mercy of the other.

Ofe remarkable proof of the truth of this position is to be found in the well-known fact hat, the great panic and pressure for mony, which, in the year 1825, brought the Bank of England to the verge of stopping specie payments, and absolutely comped d eighty private banks to suspend, was not felt in the United States as a general The for money, although many commercial desasters resolved from a fall in the price of cotton, in which article beavy spec uittions had been entered into Another proof is to be found in the condition of Great British during the period of General Jadeson's panic above referred to Whilst we drew from her nearly four millions of specie dollars in the course of a year, it coursed no pressure for money in the London market. The witter remembers notieing that fact at the time of its occurrence and he is fortunate in being able to sustain t ty evidence which will not be disputed. In he report of the Secretary of the Treasur, which has been heretofore assumed as authority for most of his calculations, inde is a table giving the aggregate amount t notes en culated in England and Wales, the Bank of England, by private banks. d by joint stock banks & their branches,' at the following dates:

Dec. 28, 1833, when the a mount was March, 29, 1834, when the a-

mount was

gioont was 29.207.682 The importations of dollars from England to the United States commenced in November, 1833, one month after the removal of the deposites, and continued until and yet we find that, between the 28th of more than seven millions and a half of dol and \$824.643 from France. lars, estimating the pound sterling at \$4 80. The aggregate amount of gold imported their bills on the Rothschilds, of Paris. for bollion, between the 30th of September, merchandise, and the abstraction, therefore, \$1,096,106 came from England, and \$145, merica proposes to draw for is we presente Butain than the exportation of an equal this gold was imported within the last aix

> But this was not all. The steadiness of English curreacy prevented a fall from taking place in the prices of cotton and other American produce, which would have oceastoned a great loss to American shippers." ring the last six mouths of the financial

of the best quality :

October 30 March 22 November 23 April 23 December 7 May 16 December 31 June 7 1834. January 4 August 23 February 24 September 30

June, 1834 the relative value of gold & silgold the equivalent of about sixteen bunces quantity of gold, a draft was made wear of selver. Another law was passed on the London worket which, if it did not same day, declaring certain fore gn coins a create, at least assisted to extend the voked of the gold miners of the South, was femile one of the effects which was pressure upon the British currency which brought to bear upon his party. Suffice it to to make the British sovereign, or gold pound commenced in April and which every over sterling, equal in value to about \$4.871 of knows has been continued, with occasing-American currency, and the joint effect of al fluctuations up to the 11th of March. the two was to render gold the preferred 1837, the date of the last advices, and By the mint regulations of 1791 the rel- metal on all occasions where importations which has been I tierly augmented by the ative value between pure gold and pure sil- of specie from Europe were called for by additional demend for nearly another milver was assumed to be I to 15, that is, one the operations of commerce. From the lion of dol'ars, the amount of the fifth inounce of pure gold was assumed to be the date of the passage of these laws, the ship. stalment of the indemnity paid by France equivalent of fifteen ounces of pure silver, ments from Europe were ordered to be in February last. It is not pretended that and according to this proportion were the made in gold instead of silver. † and the that the whole pressure on the English gold eagles and silver dollars and their consequence was, that this demand reach- money market within the last year has been ital of the United States, from \$145,192, tractions regulated. For some years our ing the coffers of the Bank of England, the occasioned by the last mentione! humble 268 to \$324.240.292 being an increase currency was composed purily of gold and great depository of gold in Europe, product efforts" to restore " the constitutional curpartly of silver, out it so happened that pri- ed an immediate effect upon the currency of rency." Other demands for golds have or to the year 1818, the relative value of Great Britain, by compelling the Banks to existed, amongst them one by the Bank of these two metals had undergone a change contract their issues. Hence we find, by in the general market of Europe, so that the Secretary's table, above referred to, that one ounce of gold could readily be exchang- a contraction took place in the circulation The consequence of this was, that whenev- that, on the 27th September, :834, the aer coin was required to be exported to mount was reduced to £28,591,112; and on Europe, gold was sent in preference to sil- the 28th December to £27.729,828, being ver; and this exportation continuing until a duamination of upwards of seven millions

manifest that the passage of the Gold bills identified the British and American current cies, and rendered each forever thereafter hable to be influenced by the other. Expansions and contractions can now hardly fail to be simultaneous, and henceforth more than at the period when the sentence was first pron busced by Mr. Gorham, in congress, must it be true that the barometer of the American money market hangs up at the Stock Exchange in London. ver-issues by the English banks cannot fail to excite over-issues by the American banks; for as Great Britain is the country in which almost all our exchange transactions with the world are concentered, if the Brush standard of currency be depreciated below the metalic standard of the Continent, we - lag able to detect it. . Shall feel.' did I say? We do already feel it, and there cannot be a question that our present pecuniary embarracsments have been gre thy augmen ted by the operation of this cause, resulting from one of General Jackson's 'humble of forts' to restore the constitutional currency

With these evidences before him of the practical operation of a law which was capable of producing the most disastrous results. General Jackson had he understood the subject, would have abstained from any active participation in rendering it more mischievous and fatal than the ordinary operations of commerce would have rendered it. But not so. Carried away, in the pursuit of his ignis fatuus-his constitutional currency-he arrogated to himself the right, by the arbitrary exercise of his Executive authority, of imposing a tax up on the owners of the French indemnity. Those citizens were entitled by treaty, to the full amount of the sum stipulated to be paid by France, without any deduction whatever, either for the purpose of glorifying General Jackson, or for the purpose of enabling him to pursue his favorite Jack o'Laniera. They were also entitled to their money without a moment's unnecessary delay, and the manifestly plain course which judgment demanded to be pursued was, to have given each claimant a hill upon France for the amount of his £27,621,104 claim, to be negociated or collected in the mode which best might suit him. This course was urged upon the Secretary of beined by the delay to receive their noney, the freasury by some of the claimants, who proved it to be the cheapest and most prompt mode by which they could be placed in possession of their property; and it is evident that had any of the claimants, gold. wished gold for his share he could have in-Jely, 1854, when the news of the passage ported it upon quite as favorable terms as the Government. T But no. The demands

December, 1833, and the 28th of lune, The aggregate amount of gold coin and 1834, the currency of England, so far from bullion imported during the year ending on having been contracted in consequence of the 30th September 1834, was \$3,766,172; New York American contained the followthat importation, was positively increased of which \$1,922.960 came from England, ing :

This arose from the circumstance that silver during the year ending on the 'Oth of Sep- upwards of a million of france." dollars were, in England, mere articles of tember, 1835, was \$2,325,195, of which

It is probable that nearly the whole or

value in fron or lead, dry goods or hard- months of the year 1834, under orders given after the passage of the Gold bill, and before the country had recovered from the shock which led to the importation of coin. There was exported during this same year in gold \$625,679, probably du-

year. *In support of this position, the writer is | TExchange on Paris at New York, for a able to state that, having examined the bill at sixty days' sight, between the 2d of prices of cotton quoted in commercial let- March and the 15th of June, 1834. fluctuters from Liverpool houses of the greatest ated from what is called 5.25. to 5.40 marespectability he has found the highest king an average of 5.321. The par exotations to havebeen as follows, at the change on Paris is about 5.35 ; that is, dates respectively mentioned, for uplands one dollar of American currency is equivalent to 5 france and 351 centimes, or one d. hundreth part of a franc. The exchange then was, at the period mentioned, half per cent. above par; which added to one per cent, which a bill at sight, such as the Government had a right to draw, and per-91 haps half per cent for the superior securi-93 ty of a Government bill over a private bill ment, we presume, the Bank of America 92 would make about two per cent. that the proposed to pass the bills on Paris.'

puld call for a transmission of the capitalists to extend relief to our merchants, when opposed to the glory of " ... consider Fragre to transmit the amoraver to a By the Gold bill, enacted on the 29th of instriments of the indemnity wait in Feb. America, the principal deposite bank in New York, and one by the Bank of the United States, rendered expedient by the rapid return of her notes for payment in the early part of 1886 wing to the substitution in their place, throughout the Western and Southwestern country, of the notes of some of Gen. Jackson's three

hundred and fifty seven new banks. Of the practical operation of these two humble efforts" upon the immediate interests of the effizens of the Unite! States: it behooves us now to speak

The contraction of the British currency. as every intelligent beerver knows, been to create a pressure for moley in England, which has proffered the foll we me results :

1. The market rate of interest has Leen advanced from 2 1 2 1 5 per cent/perannum on first-rate commercial naper, which has had a tendency to keep money in England which would afterwise have sought investment in the United States.

2. British merchanisors prevented from accepting with their accustomed freedom the bills of exchange drawn upon shipments of American produce

3 British capitalists are less able than before to make advances, or loans on the security of American stocks, which ents off a large source from which capital has been heretofore supplied for our various internal improvements.

4 British manufactures are less able than heretofore to give credit to such of our importing merchants as require it.

5 The price of cotton has fallen, since the first of January last, four or five cents pound, in England, by which American shippers will lose 20 or 25 per cent noon. the stocks gone forward, and by which our cotton planters will be deprived of a corresponding or a greater amount, as the fall of prices at the South has already made evident.

And now it only remains for us to inquire, how have these . humble effects" tended to restore the constitution's currency?" Has the importation of thirty millions of gold and silver pushed any paper out of circulation? So far from it, the amount of paper has angmented, as we have shown, to an incredible amount-The banks all seem to have acted upon the principle that their power to enit & keep their notes in profitable circulation was iust in proportion to the specie they had on hand, and accordingly we have see that, just in the measure that Gen. Jack

claimants would have received beyond the amount of their claims it is true that she exchange upon France might have fall by something in consequence of he inches supply of bills, but this could -: have equalled the loss which the claimants soswhich was not paid until July, and which was then subject to a deduction for the expenses of freight, insurance and commissions, incident to the importation of the

The best commentary, however upon the folly of these importations is to be found in the following article, which is remed from the Washington Globe of the 1st MEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY. - The last

The Bank of America will also draw The above sum, which the Bank of A-

on account of the next instalment falling due under the Neapolitan tracy.

"That bank, having, as we learn, an open credit to a large amount upon the Rothschilds, but being unwilling to avail itself of it under existing circumstances, suggested that the next instalment, to be paid in May or June, might be anticipated under that ere lit.

" The Secretary of the Treasury, we are informed, finding that the interest of the claimants, in the present state of things, would be promoted by availing of the present high rate of exchange, over any other mode of brigging home the funds, and that, to the extent of the same, they might be used to relieve the community, unhestingtingly assented to the suggestion, and directed the Messrs Welles, the agents for receiving the indemnity, to pay it over to the Messrs. Rothschilds as soon as received, to reimborse their for the bills drawn in anticipation of its receipte

It is for this sum, and noon this arrange-