TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for wo Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of Pour new subscribers who will shall have the paper for one year at Two Dor-LARS each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, of specie payments, but should confine its therwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. maner will be discontinued but at the op-

tion of the Calltor, unless all arrearges are paid All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly not be at-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING - Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 311 Cents per square for each insertion afterwards No advertisement will be inserted for Jess

than one DOLLAR. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will e made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every

MARKETS

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 18 a 20 cts.; Brandy, Ap ple per gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per lb. (ii send) S cts ; Cotton bagging per yd. 20 25 Cuffee per ih. 16 a 18 ets; Castings per lo. 4 a 5 cts; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 11. \$1 75 a 2 00 ets; Feathers per lb; 35 Cloin or bl 36 00; Wheat or bash . \$1.00 1 25; Oats pr bushel 30 cts; Corn pr bush 65 ets; of one State, or between those of different such a bank to be unconstitutional, which from per lb. 6 a cts; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts; Molasses per gal. 621 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 ets; Beef per lb 0 a 0 ets; Bacon per lb 121 Butter per lb 121 cis; Lard per lb 15 dist Saft per bushel \$1 25 1 50 cts; Steel, Ameri can blister, per lb. 10 cis; English do. per lb 20 ets; Cast do. per lb 25 a 30 ets; Sugar per 15. 124, a 15 ets; Rum (Jamaica) per gal; \$2; Vankee do. \$1; Wool (clean) per ib 30 cts; Tallow per lb. 10 124 des; Tow-linen pr yd. 16 a 20 cts; Wine (Tenerifie) per gal. \$1 50 Portugal do. \$1 50 a \$1 7 c.s ; Claret do per gal. \$1 S a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet per gal. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW. Reef in market per lb 6 a S ctsg. Bacon pe 10 a 11 cts; Hams do. 00 00 cts; Beeswax per lb 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per vard 18 a 25 cts ; Bale rope per to a 12 14 cts ; Coffee pr. 16 124 a 16 cts; Cotton per 100 lbs \$5 8 00s | be expected Indeed, when we look at the 00 00: Corn per bushel 1 1124 a cis; Flour enormous amount of debts existing at this from wayins per brl 87 8 000, from stores per bdl. \$10 a 13 ; Iron per 100 lbs \$5 61 a 0; Molasses, per gal 45.55 a cis; Nails cut assorted per lb 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do per lb. 20 Purk per lb \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 15 00; Sugar per lb. 10 121-2 a cts; Salt pr amongst the State Governments is not like merican blister pr lb 10 16 cts; Tallow per lb 10 tions built upon such an event will prove the part of some or all of the States, or by specie capital would be drawn out. Its a 124 cis; Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 374 cis; to be utterly Intile. A depreciated specie individuals, or partly of one and partly of notes would not circulate as money for the Hyson de. pr lb \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco manu- currency, therefore, is just as certain to be the other, to the amount of forty millions very reason that they would be more valufactured per lo10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70 Bacon prib 10 11 a 000; Cotton pr lb 6 a 8 ets Coffee pr lb 12 a 134; Flour bbl. 564 a 94 Flaxseed pr bh \$1 00 a 000; Feathers pr lb 40 a Corn pr ousl 1 15 at 25; Iron pr lb 54 a 6; Molasses or gal 85 40 a 00; Nails cut 74 a 8 ;Salt time being, the standard measure of the pri- ion of intelligent men In the case of both lies had done. The simple fact that there pr bush 50 a 75; Sugar pr lb 74 a 11; Tobacco; ces of commodities and property somewhat the former national banks, it was found ne- is not now a specie-paying Bank in the leaf 2 a 3 .; Wheat pr bush \$1 30; 0 Whiskey in the same manuer that a yardstick is the pr gal 50 58, Beeswax 20 a 00

LAW NOTICE.

TAMES MARTIN and R. H. ALEXAN-DER. (late of North Carolina) Attorneys at Law, Mobile Alabama, attend all the Courts bility of paper into specie is gone, that mo. holden in the city of Mobile, the Supreme Court ment is the fixedness of the standard gone the purpose. I will not stop to examine repurchase from the brokers; but the bank at Tuscaloosa, and the Circuit Court of the United States in the city of New Orleans. July 29th, 1837-6w2

DR. J. B. YOUNG, DENTIST.

INFORMS the public that he will be at Ash wille, in about two weeks from this time? and at the Warm Springs, Bumcombe County, shortly thereafter. July 29, 1837-3w2

Y BUSINESS has become so much exbecome so great that I must settle. It will be persons would be most injured, namely, the the greatest injustice to require me to travel all over the country for this purpose. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those who owe me will save me trouble and expense by remitting my dues through the Post Office, and that without H. C. JONES. May 6, 1837.

Editorial Convention.

THE time of holding the proposed Editorial Convention in this City, has been changed from the 1st Monday in September, to Wednesday, the first day of November next. This alteration has been made because of in the inability of several of our brethern to attend in September, owing to previous indispensable engagements. N able results can spring from such a meeting, unless the whole Press of the State be represenhave the effect of securing a general attendance the people of the United States, in their on part of those whom it concerns

T.J. LEMAY, JOS. GALES & SON. Raleigh, N. C. The Distinguished Horse,

THOMAS LORING,



WILL be exhibited at Statesville, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, being 21st and 22nd days of that month. WM. R. HOLT.

July 29, 1837-4w2

THE REMEDY, NO. V.

From the National Gazette, June 17. Incredible as it may appear, there are persons of the Administration party, who maintain that the General Government should not trouble itself about a restoration operations to the simple object of collect ing its revenue and paying its debts in coin, rintion will be received for less than 10 its own way." Had this poncy been pureued in the year 1834, it would have had something to justify it but at this period whose party leaders have brought the country into its present condition. But let us

> what it will lead. There are now eight, hundred and twen-States, holding charters under twenty-five States, two Territories, and one District. making twenty-eight independent sources. According as each of these banks is conducted with more or less prudence, the extent of the depreciation of its notes will be less or more extensive, and it is now quite possible that there may be several hundred local currencies differing from each other, and all of them differing from the metallic standard. It is true that in cities and large towns arrangements can be made amongst the banks of the same place to check the issuer of each other by voluntary engagements to pay interest for daily balances, and to limit the amount which any one may owe to another under the penalty I will venture a few observations in relation of handing over to the creditor party the to it. choice of its bills receivable; but combi- The charter of a national bank will med general restoration of specie payments is ef- dient. fected, the currency of no two places will be precisely the same for any length of time together. That it should be so, is in the nature of things, and nothing can prevent it, unless the twenty-eight Governments which have created the banks should all agree to enforce a resumption. Such a course, with the recent examples before us. of the States of New York and Connection sanctioning by law the suspension of all their banks, the former even authorizing them to augment their loans, and of the State of Massissippi granting two new charters for lanks with large capitals, is not to time throughout the Union, which it is for them no small number of legislators, to ly to happoon at an carly day, and all enter

remarks in addition to those which have been already advanced. standard measure of cloth. So long, therefore as the currency is coin, or paper exthe standard invested with a degree of fixedness; but the moment that the convertithat can be made to shrink at the pleasure of the patron who is measuring with it the public revenue in specie, while the debts in paper, is precisely the same if the Government were to use a true standard vardstick at the custom-house to measure cloth with, and the States and the people lengths as the fancy of the makers of vardsticks might suggest. In such a case, it is tended, and the amount of arrearages has very manifestly to be seen what classes of ignorant and illiterate, who, not being as able to judge as their intelligent neighbors of the precise difference between the true sold That the officers of Government, and the thousands of persons who live upon fixed salaries in its employ, should all be in favor of being paid in specie is natural enough. They would like to have their cloth measured by the metallic vardstick, and they

ment remain quiescent on the occasion, as

that it exists, and it is for that reason that I

A communication in the Globe of the 15th instant signed 'Franklin' takes this ground. The writer says, in reference to the amount of payments annually made by private transactions with each other, it is a matter which the Government of the Union have no possible concern. Its powers are strictly confined by the Constitution within certain prescribed limits. In what mode the people of the several States may choose to deal with each other-whether through the medium of fold wigs,' or any other currency, is a concern appertaining to themselves, and the States to which they belong.

probably would not care if the officers of

† This arrangement, it is said, was adopted in Philadelphia immediately after the suspension of specie payments, and, if universally adopted, would tend greatly towards sums as of enormous magnitude; and yet pone still further the general resumption er men; and the way of the criminals is answered with truth and sincerity. a restoration.

the State Governments had their cloth mea- es in th sured by yardsticks only two feet long. But with such professions of devotion to the interests of 'the democracy of numbers,' how is it possible that Congress can justify itself in measuring its own cloth with a metallic yardstick, and leaving the people to measure theirs with yardsticks made of gum-e-

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY

lastic? The idea is inadmissible, and, notwithstanding that a powerful influence will be brought to bear upon its deliberations! leaving each State to manage its own affairs by those who flatter themselves that will heal their financial wounds, yet the country has a right to expect that the efforts body posse les the power of coercion but a fresh scene of overtrading, and in the world. of that body in September next will be an ereditors. The national bank would, there end, a repetition of the disasters which its advozacy comes with bad grace from that mediately directed to the great object of fore, have to become acceditor of the State have so recently overwhelmed us. restoring specie payments.

gan of the Administration at Washington, selling its specie or stocks for State bank examine the proposition a little, and see to to see what new plan for the relief of the notes, secontly, by collecting the public country was likely to be proposed. Since the revenue in sich notes; thirdly, by receiv- specie payments, I would be pleased to see correctly, and infer that the American merty-three banks and branches in the United project of receiving and paying the public ing on deposite State bank notes; and, the modus operandi pointed out. From chants will pay their debts now that they revenues in gold and silver, examined in fourthly, by lending its specie or stock to my last, and which appears to be abundon- individual torrowers, and receiving from ed as a measure adapted to restore specie them in payment the notes of State banks. country can be relieved by any new bank. other journals, think that our merchants payments, nothing has yet been officially it would be a sorry sort of trade for a na- Even if the expedient were resorted to of intend to follow the advice of the Washthrown out. The signs of the times, how- tional bank to carry on, to become possessever, in numerous other quarters, sufficient. ed of depre sated notes for the sake of doly indicate the gradual concentration of ing what individuals would reluctantly dopublic opinion in favor of a great bank as that is, saw the banks. It might even be a the only remedy for the existing evil; and it very upprofitable game; for, in order to make cannot be doubted that a national institut the resumption general, it would have to tion is now a favorite measure with a large get hold of the notes of all the banks or at party who opposed the rechartering of the least of a majority of them, which would late Bank of the United States. Consider- be a hazirdous as well as expensive operaing it as certain that one of the first steps tion. I take it for granted that no such fol- to place all the banks in a situation to re- European journalists will learn the differtaken by Congress at the ensuing session by could be attempted, and therefore dismiss sume specie payments, may be easily con- ence between the advice of corrupt politiwill be to discuss the merits of such a plan, this view of the subject.

nations of this sort between all the hanks with opposition from all those who ho States, are not to be looked for, and we is no small party in Congress, as well as may therefore take it for granted, until a from those who may hold it to be inexpe-

Houses, it will meet with the veto of the was in hard money it is to be repaid in President, whose honor and integrity are hard muney. So far so good. Dobbs so irrevocably committed against such a & Co. hive a custom house bond to pay sixty-three millions of dollars, having the bank, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, that for one nousand dollars, and for that sum it is altogether impossible that he can sign they give the bank which is the depositoa charter, or comive at its becoming a rv of this chie money, a check. One thoulaw by retaining the bill ten days in his pos- sand the leave as a balance in the bank

la the case of a veto, it is hardly possible that two-thirds of both Houses can be found to pass the bill, unless indeed General Jackson should approve of it, which case it would most certainly become a law.

For the sake of argument, however, I will mand in coin. Dobbs & Co, would suppose that a charter for a national bank therefore, sell them for current notes, with the interest of so many people, and amongst should be granted, with a capital of fity which they would pay their debts, and in millions of dollars. This dapital I will refew hours the notes would be returned to postpone, any thing like a concert of action suppose to be mode up of Government the national bank for payment in coinstocks, subscribed on the part of the Uni- the same thing would happen with all the led States, or of Some Stocks, subscribed the Unifastened on the country, should the Govern- of dollars, and the balance of specie. I able than the corrency which creditors create the capital in this way, for the pur would be content to take, and for the very pose of obvicting the common objection same reason that the notes of the Bank of have thought it worth while to offer these that a capital of fifty millions, or even of the Metropolis were all returned to that half the amount, could not be obtained from Buck when she gave out, on the 12th of individuals, either in this country or to Eu- M.v. that she would not suspend specie The currency of a country is, for the rope which appears to be the general opin- payments as the Banks of the Northern cicessary to make four fifths of the capital to country that has notes to any considerable consist of public stocks, and as there are amount in circulation, is conclusive proof now existing no such stocks issued by the of what I assert. It is true that Dobbs & changeable on demand for coin, so long is Federal Government, those of the States Co. and the other borrowers, at the end of would have to be substituted, or Congress sixty days, if they could not get their notes would be obliged to become the chief pro- renewed, would have to pay back in coin, prietor of the bank, by creating a stock for the sums they borrowed, which they would also. In such event it resembles a yardstick the constitutionality of a Government bank, would have to lend it again to somebody or the expediency of creating a political else who would go through the same promachine of immense pecuniary power, be- cess, the effect of which would be to keep The project of receiving and paying cause I want to come to the main point at up a circulation of specie between the once. I will suppose such a bank, or one bank and the brokers but nowhere else. States and the people collect and pay their formed in any other manner - such, for in- But it is clear that no bank could be constance, as the bank projected last year in ducted with profit that should confine its New York, upon the security of real estate loans to the amount of its specie capital, -to be organized, and ready to transact and that the bank in question, by the loan business in nine months from September of its first ten millions, could acquire no were to use others of as many different next, allowing the same time that was found power to coerce other banks to resume necessary by the last bank of the United specie payments. Its whole power would States before it could commence operations, be limited to the borrowers of that sum, It may be established in Pinladelphia or and could be exerted no further than to New York, or Washington city, and may draw in the sum it had loaned out; and it have at its head and in its direction men of might even be questionable whether in the best financial skill. What could it do times like these, loans could be made with towards compelling the eight hundred and such certain knowledge of the solvency of and the false measure, would be cheated & twenty-three State banks to resume specie borrowers as would ensure to the bank the spoken for months; Pennsylvania, the keyimposed upon every time they bought or payments? Not one single thing; and this punctual repayment of the ten millions.

will undertake to prove. It has never been pretended that the Fed eral Government has any control over the currency of the country than what is conferred upon it by the power 'to com money. and what it may fairly exercisem the receipt & disbursement of its revenue. It cannot prohibit the States from incorporating banks; nor can it impose any restrictions upon the extent of their issues. Its power therefore, is a limited power; and if a national bank were to be created, and wereto be made the depository of the public money, all that it be precisely what the custom-houses and land offices could do without a bank. In Remedy No. IV. it was clearly shown that receipts and payments in specie, by that process, to the extent of thirty millions of

ower to corpel the State banks to resume done in some of our cities since the 10th sa what other power it could possess. It specie. The consequence of this would manifest that, in money transactions, no be a further depreciation of the currency, banks, before it could coerce them. This The writer has carefully watched the or- it could accomplish in four modes, first, by

notes, amounting in the whole to a mil- resumption would be generally complied in Paris in honor of the late marriage have tion of dellars, which amount is entered to with, or that the loan would be properly been exceedingly brilliant. France seems Should it pass by a majority of both express understanding that as the loan and the ther eight thousand they draw out in the notes of the bank for the pur-Bese of paying other debts. But in pay ing these debts, they would take care no to pay hu those identical notes, masmuel as ther would be worth in the market the price of specie, being redeemable on de

Nor would the matter be mended by any subsequent loans. In order to augment its business the bank would be obliged to convert its funded debt in specie. New loans on discount would be followed by a they speak in Tammany, Jupiter omniponew drain of the specie, and after converting the half or the whole of its capital into discounted notes and bills, it would not be able to keep a single note out in circulation Government might need to make payment humbugged. Pennsylvania humbuge, and counteract the natural proclivity of that pawith the exception of the few which the at points at which there was no branch bink, and even these would not stav out a minute longer than a sufficient time to well understands. late at the same time, and to attempt it

would be rank folly. dollars per annum, would have no more ef-fect in restoring specie payments in the mo- which presents itself at this stage of the keenest eye. Thank God! (and I write it ney transactions of the community, amount- argument. The loans of this new bank, architects of run' no longer reign. Satan architects of run' no longer reign. lions of dollars, than receipts and payments the existing bank loans, and, in such event, and his idols are tumbled down. A new in brickbats. Receipts and payments in a would afford facilities for new speculations race, new men, new times, are to spring up. year to the amount of thirty millions of dol- and enterprises, which would not fail to The Goths may prepare to quit the Capital. lars, sound to ears unaccustomed to large have a most pernicious effect, and to post- The Capitoline Hill is to be trodden by oth-

citates who, together, re- finding that the General Government and vear, without making any noise about it, could not wise the slightest control over their operations, as over their operations, would have no direct moared with those of the whole com- motive to hasten the contraction of their unity, were much more than a drop in the loans, which can alone render them capable of resuming, and would in all probability II, then, a national bank possesses no expand them, as they have unquestionably scie payments, through the collection and of May, as is evinced from the diminished pursements of the public revenue, let us rate of interest and the augmented price of

If these positions can be controverted, I should be glad to see it done. If a new Courier, whose Editors have been in Anational bank can be set in motion with merica, and know something of our polipowers to coerce the State Banks to resume ties, and much of our character, reason what reflection the writer has devoted to can. The London Times, the London the subject, he is not able to see how the Globe, and the Macclesfield Courier, and applying the whole capital of such a one as ington Globe, and a high functionary in he has supposed, in loans to the different Washington, to swindle and to Ros, and banks, which would be equal to about ten are, therefore in a rage ! Anon they will per cent, on the total amount of their loans, learn better. American merchants are not it could extinguish but fifty millions of pa- swindlers nor robbers, even though the per credits existing in the form of notes in Government organ advises them to be, and circulation and deposites. How a general will pay their debts and are paying them United States to such an extent would go they have in the world; and snon all the jectured, when it is known that the aggre- cians, and the practice of honest mer-But it is certain that if the bank was re- gale amount of loans beyond the amount chants. solved to carry on the business of banking, of capitals, on the 1st of January, 1836, as it would have to discount notes Let us sppears by the Secretary of the Treasury's of its discounts, report of the 5th of January last, was King of England was dangerously ill of Ger friends Dobbs & Co. offer a note for \$205,630,788. And, besides, what guar- the same disease of which George the ten thousand dollars, and other people offer anty could there be that any stipulation for Fourth died. The fetes at Versailles and

The writer does, however, see, how an | treaty. old bank, having the State banks and the Public already in his debt to the extent of Southwestern country a premium of from three to ten per cent, and a foreign credit equal to any loan that might be reasonably required, could by the co-operation of the General Government, and the powerful influence of the stockholders, which could a coup de main. The Whig member elect be exerted in favor of a sound currency. accomplish the desired result. It is for that reason that in his first essay entitled "Remedy No. 1," he pointed out the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States as the only instrument which can be employed with effect. That the Executive Government and the Globe are too deeply committed against " Biddle's Bank," to listen to this suggestion, he is well aware; but astic demonstrations of public approbabetter things are to be hoped from Con- tion. gress, which will hardly risk the danger of Notwithstanding the shock in London rags, when one of redeemable paper and sold, 13th June, at 931 to 941. When the party pride.

AN EXAMINER. JUNE 17, 1837.

* 1 writer in the Globe of the 3d of June under the signature of "An Observer," assetts that the amount of the loans and discounts of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, on the 1st of May last, was \$63,552 952.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Stocks have not varied. The rates of exchange on Europe are about the same. Specie is not in sogreat a demand as it was. Many strangers begin to come into the city,

NEW YCRE, JULY 22.

to make their purchase for the autumn. The Globe is turning, and twisting, and is now, I see, coming out against the metallie humbng, and is for 'banks,' 'bank democrats," bank barons,' and bank robbers,' This is the Globe language, not mine. Tammany is heard. I told you but the other day that Tammany never speaks in vain. The 'rag barons' of Tammany are, after all, the monarchs of the United States. Virginia, the mother of empires, might have stone State, for years, and have spoken in gan' at the seat of government, the Madivain, but to Mr. Van Buren, a hint from the bricks and mortar of Tammany is significant. When a few men in Wall street. potent in Tammany are earnest, and when tent was not more powerful when he shook his ambrosial locks. New York humbugs, but never permits herself to be humbugged. Massachusetts never humbugs, or is humbugged. Virginia never humbugs, but is is humbugged. These are characteristics per to Loco Focoism? of leading States, which Mr. Van Buren

I never knew, in the history of all politics, more important movements than have been going on in the State of New York for three weeks past. They affect the destiny of this whole country for years. Evwith the devotion of my whole soul,) the there could be named six commercial hous- of specie payments; The State banks, downward over the Tarpeian rock,

From the National Intelligencer. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 24. 7

The arrival of the Havre and Portsmouth packet ships gives us news from Paris, to the 16th, and from London to the 14th ult, when the news of our suspension of specie payments, and the calling of Congress, and the New York legalization act of the suspension, were well known in the great capitals of the

The worst being known, the sensation was not near so great as was anticipated, The Journal des Debats, and the London curtailment of bank loans throughout the daily, even though it takes all the property

The political news from Europe is unto be about quieting its war in Africa by a

The House of Welles & Co. of Paris, well known to all our merchants, and to all American traders has not failed. The experience of twenty years to guide it, Bank of France carries it safely through possessing a domestic credit which com- the storm. Welles is a Bostonian, and mands for its notes at this moment in the gives brilliant soirces and grand dinners, famous even in Paris.

The Whigs of Mr. Jarvis's distric Maine,) the easternmost end of the easternmost State, have carried the district by is Joseph C. Noves, and by 500 majority exhibiting a gain, since the late trial in this district, of 1,300 votes and over? This means something; but that Tammany thunder we sent on the other day, I see, is much more terrific in Washington.

Mr. Webster is at Utica on his way homeward. In Western New York he was received with the most enthusi-

a permanent "constitutional currency" of of American credit, "the Monster's" bonds coin can be secured by a little sacrifice of cotton operations in New Orleans are known in London, they will stand better than ever. The stock of the bank is today in this city 15th per cent. above par. Don't this break your heart Mr.

'The Globe's endorsement of the Tallmadge letter has dashed all the high hopes of the Tammany Loco-Focos here, and hereabout. To-day they are "jumping Jim Crow," and they will "turn about," and " wheel about," till the Globe tells them what to be about.

Quarter to 4 o'clock-The St. James, the London packet ship of the. 20th is telsgraphed below, and we have been expecting the files of papers by her for some time. She will give us more commercial news of importance, and the state of the health of

P. S .- THE KING OF ENGLAND DIED on the 20th. This is the rumor, by the news-boat men, in all'probability correct. I have not time to read the papers and get this letter mailed in season.

QUERIES.—The following queries are addressed by the Alexandria Gazette to the Washington Globe. They are, we suspect, much easier asked than answered

Has the idea of establishing 'a new or

Has the introduction of Mr. Sandford of New York into the Globe establishment been made to obviate the necessity of that or a similar publication?

Have not the views of the Globe within the last two or three weeks, on some subjects, been modified? Is it expected that the new assistant editor of the Globe will

Was it known at Washington, that Mr. Rives. Mr. Tallmadge, and others, were becoming very restive at the course of the. government paper, and was it not found expedient to hint this to its conductors?

If the Globe relapses into the arms of the Albany Regency Bank party, will not its future course give great offence to the friends of Mr. Benton and Mr. Kendall?

If it attempts to steer a middle course & please the Bank party and the no-Bank party, will it not realize the fate of the man between two stouls?

We should be glad to see these questions