TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of FOUR new subscribers who will trance the whole sum at one payment, all have the paper for one year at Two Dotand as long as the same class shall thus to pay in advance the sum of int Dollars the same terms shall continue, herwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Superibers who do not pay during the yearall be charged three Dollars in all cases. Nadiscription will be received for less than

Nupaper will be discontinued but at the opand the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid

11 letters to the Editor must be post id; otherwise they will certainly not be at-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING - Sixty two & a hall eals per square for the first insertion, and 314 eals persquare for each insertion afterwards

ONE DOLLAR. Advertisements will be continued until orders preceived to stop them, where no directions previously given.

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

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Beeswax per lb. 18 a 20 cts.; Brandy, Apper gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per tb. (in 3 cts ; Cotton bagging per yd. 20 25 Coffee per ib. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per a 5cts ; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 41 75 a 2 00 cts; Feathers per lb: 35 s; Flour pr bl. \$6 00; Wheat pr bush . \$1 00 per lb. 6 a cts; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts plasses per gal. 621 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 Beef per lb 0 a 0 cts : Bacon per lb 121 Butter per lb 121 cts : Lard per lb 15 Salt per bushel \$1 25 1 50 ets; Steel, Ameriblister, per lb. 10 cts ; English do per lb ets; Cast do, per lb 25 a 30 cts; Sugar b 121 a 15 cts ; Rom (Jamaica) per gal; Yankee do. \$1; Wool (clean) per lb 30 Tullow per lb. 10 121 ets; Tow-linen pr vd. 20 cts: Wine (Teneriffe) per gol. \$1 50 . moral do \$1 50 a \$1 7 cts; Claret do rgal. \$1 8 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) ral. \$1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW. Beefin market per lb 4 a 6 cts.; Bacon per 1 121 cts; Hams do. 00 00 cts; Beeswax ab 18 a 20 cts; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 Bale rope per lb a 12 /13 cts ; Coffee pr. 12 a 16 cts; Cotton per 100 lbs \$6 9 002 00: Corn per bushel 1 000 a cts ; Flour warms per bri \$6 7 000, from stores per per lb 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 Park per 16 \$8 9; Rice per 100 lbs \$4 10; Sugar per lb. 10 121-2 a ets ; Salt pr 135 15; Suit per busher 574 \$1 cts; Steel Anea blister or lb 10 16 cts; Tallow per lb 10 la ets; Tea Imperial per lb \$1 25 a 1 374 cts; sem de, pr lb \$1 a 1 25 cts ; Tobacco manuctored per lo 10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE Brandy, peach 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70

m prib 11 14 a 00; Cotton pr 16 8 a 84 ets Sepr fb 12 a 14 ; Flour bbl. 057 a 8 arsed proble 75 \$1 a ; Feathers pr to 00 a 40 m prodsb 1 15 at 25; from prib 5# a 6; Moespr gal 35 40 a 00; Nails cut 74 a ;Salt ash 55 a 85; Sugar pr lb 7 a 11; Tobacco; 21 3; Wheat pr bush \$1 1 15; Whiskey 60 65, Beeswax 22 a 00

FIRST RATE ROWAN LAND, FOR SALE.

HE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale a first rate Farm on the Yadkin River

BOR 700 ACRES. juning Col. Macramara, Charles Torrence, thers. There is a fair proportion of wood

plantation is in good farming condition. The and Land is quite fertile, a good deal of it

WER LOW GROUNDS, erms will be quite reasonable, and made to the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN I. SHAVER. sbary, Oct 14th, 1837-1113

NOTICE.

OOKS are now open at the Office of the Watehman and at the Store of Geo. W en, in the Town of Salisbury, for subscrip-

THE COMMISSIONERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOR SALE.

WING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to deaself more exclusively to the deties of The Office is well found in Jub, newspaornamental type. the list of subscribera is y large, and they doubt not might be greatled by a little exertion. To any perons of embarking in the business it offers pactical printer they know of no investment make of his money that would yield him HYBART & STRANGE.

Jetteville 20th May 1837. BLANK SUBPCENAS For sale at this Office.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, MERCHANT TAILORS 5 doors south of Williams & Haywood Drug Store,

FAVETTEVILLE STREET, RALEION, N. C. ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE SUPPLY O FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF EVERY THING EITHER DESIRABLE OR FASHIONABLE

HICH they respectfully request the friends, customers, and the public general ly to call and examine before purchasing elsewilere, as they are determined not to be outdone No advertisement will be inserted for less either in selling Goods or making Clothes. Their Goods consist of the following articles:

Super Blue and Black do Buttle Green do Apple Olive do Brown do do London Brown do Napuleun Viulet,&

CLOTHS do Dahlia Super Blue & Black (Plaid) Drab. WOOL DYED do Greene CASIMERES dr Dove SINGLE & DOU

de Zebra Plaid do Striped, and Corded Suner Plain Silk Velvet de Cut and Figured do

do Crimped Silk do Fig'd & Plain Satins do Buff Cashmerett do de Valentia do Mohair

VESTINGS.

Wool dved

BLE MILLED

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE' READY-MADE

CLOTHING, Tennant's Celebrated Stocks, (SUITED TO ALL NECKS.)

Suspenders, Hoskin Gloves, Satin Bosoms. & Linnen Plain and Ruf. fled Shirt Collars, round end & round top; And in fact, every thing that can be ealled for in our line of business, to suit

All of which will be made up to order, at short notice, in the most fashionable style. Our workmen are the best that can possibly be procured at the North, and we think that, added to our nwn experience, will insure us a due share public parronage. All orders front a destance will meet with prompt attention. Clothes war ranted to fit.

Litchford & Oliver return their thanks for former support, and will endeavor to merit its continuance. LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

P. S. Persons furnishing their own ma

Raleigh, Oct, 20, 1837- 4w15

SPEECH

MR. KING OF GEORGIA, THE BILL IMPOSING ADDITION AL DUTIES, AS DEPOSITARIES, IN CERTAIN CASES.

ON PUBLIC OFFICERS. Delivered in the Senate of the United

States, September 23, 1837. The Senate having under consideration the bill imposing additional duties, as de

positaries, in certain cases, on public offi-

Mr KING, of Georgia, said that he had not intended to address the Senate on the with a Northern fund, on which be could subject before it until yesterday evening, again draw a premium of 5 per cent. Thus He had great difficulty in making up his the Senate will see the enormous profit that mind between the projects urged by different gentlemen, and, as he was not satisfied bill. with either of them, he had thought it best to postpone the subject till the regular session, and offer some remarks in explanation

of his reasons for doing so. the Senator from South Carolina; the other.

the capital stock of Favetteville and made here and elsewhere, for its failure; and on the circulation of the products of labor. em Rail Road, under the Acts of Assem- it had been insisted that it had not had a fair trial, and, therefore, could not be said Senate by going fully into the capabilities properly to have failed. The most able of the State bank system to perform the serand ingenious advocates and spologists of vices promised by it. He stood upon firm this system that he had heard were his ground on this subject. His friends could friends from Virginia and New York. It not charge him with change or inconsistenthey had not succeeded in convincing the cy in this matter; and as was well known. Senate that the system should be re-adopted, he had generally predicted, step by step, (with the modifications proposed,) convictible consequences that would follow from the financial experiments that had afflicted certainly agreed with them, that the system the country, beginning with that unfortunate had not had a fair trial. The pets had cer- and unnecessary measure, the removal of tainly had a hard time of it under their the deposites in 1834. It would be seen sion, the undersigned offer for sale the Executive patron; but he had never had that he had no strong predilection for the ent of the North Carolina Journal Of- confidence in them from the beginning, and State bank deposite system, though he adin truth, the system had never succeeded mitted that it might have done, and stillfor one moment. The history of the world could do, much better than heretofore, if furnished no instance in which an adminis- the Executive would consent to let it alone, transe measure, so vitally interesting to the and cease the continual interferences by whole community, had been so long sus- which the banks have been tormented, and tained by a system of mere assumption, de- the commerce of the country deranged, evception, and puffing. Business men were er since the Executive had taken the conrarely deceived by these means; but a large portion of the People were less informed, and believed the statements which were from time to time imposed upon them. Why, (said Mr K.) I lately saw in one of the continuous it had been alleged to be to be seen that the continuous design to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the committee as proposed to be amended. This he looked upon as a new excommodations of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that accommodations of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instrumentality in producing the present attention of the capitalist. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instruments and the chief instruments and the chief instruments are all the chief instruments. By the above table, it will be seen that the chief instruments are all the chief instruments. The chief instruments are all the chief instruments are all the chief instruments are all the chief instruments. The chief instruments are all the chief instruments are all the chief instruments are all the chief instruments. The chief instruments are all the chief instru

ed of during the existence of the Bank of the United States before the withdrawal of the purpose. its branches ? A beautiful system of exchanges, this, which would lead men a thoucial paper of their neighbors !

of the promises, that the experiment would the most commercial points; but the moment these causes ceased to operate, and after this that they were furnishing exchanges as cheaply as the United States Bank ever did,' has been mere assumption, and not calculated to deceive any business man bank; and that too a bank belonging to one who produced them? That is the first thought he would maintain every poposiand asked for exchange at the published rates. The answer generally was, that, if they were drawing,' they would sell at the published prices, but they rarely had a-

per cent; sometimes less, but always enoras well made as though we furnished the was this : A bill was purchased in New of from 4 to 6 per cent, and perhaps sometimes higher. If the buil were paid the putchaser (being established between the drawer and drawee) agun sold a bill drawn on the fund, and / harged a premium; for these great regulators were to the habits of buy South re funds at a beary discount. and sell a bill on it at a heavy premiain .-This was the operation if the bill were paid. but if the bill were dishonored, as frequently happened before, and nearly always after the adoption of the specie circular, the bill went back upon the New York drawer with an accumulation of charges, and per Veent damages for the dishonor. The drawer had it to pay, though he had suffered a heavy loss on the discount. This payment of bill and damages furnished the drawer

It was from exchanges, added to the other profits, Mr King said, that accounted for the enormous profits and heavy dividends that had been made by some of the Two plans were (he said) urged upon panks, some of which he mentioned to the Senate: one reported by the Committee have been producious within fourteen on Finance, as proposed to be amended by months preceding the 1st of March, 1837. Where did these enormous profits come the State bank system, which had already from, and who altimately paid them? Why they were shaved from the hard earnings of As to the last, various apologies had been the industrious classes, being clearly a tax

Mr. King said he would not detain

the numerous spologetic essays on this sub- otherwise by the Senator from Missouri.

to deceive any body.) that the system had been one of the most beautiful in its operation ever devised by the wisdom of man.—
This plan was strongly recommended as having been that under which the Roman distress made their mild exactions from the Continent, and indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in those commercial pations with whom with us, by unprecedented expansions of the publication of that great prices.

Great Britain, on the Continent, and indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in throughout the commercial world; and that in the casioned by the acts of our own Executive, because there had been some distress ment of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as we trade, put him in mind of that great publications. was not entitled to any share of the honor of having first conceived it; which honor was all due to the great financial wisdom most warmly by the Senutor because it was of banking capital, and the issues of paper cred. of the ex-President. The fruits of this that under which the war levies of Napomighty conception had, however, been leon were made, and the finances of Spain blasted by the stupidity of Congress, who and Turkey collected and disbursed. Up per currency there, as much disproportioned to the known will of on the first recommendation, the Senator the real wants of trade, as in the United States. him. They confounded cause and consethe Executive, the obnexious measure for had given us a most elequent discourse up. With this redundancy of the paper extremely, quence, and lost all connexion between June, 1836 A beautiful system, truly, for the levies of the quastors, 'He bad poken turous speculation, embracing the whole range of the great pleasure with which he read of human enterprise. Aid was provided given that should wither at a hint that we should Roman history on these subjects, and the want a portion of the public treasure in delight with which he contemplated the requarterly instalments; the first becoming nown of this great people. Well: Mr K due more than six months ahead But said he had read some Roman history too, (said Mr K.) unfortunately, this bill was though certainly not as good an historian passed rather too late to afford even a pre as his friend from Missouri. But if any text to the advocates of the late President's thing in Roman history had made a strong exp Jiment. I state to the Senate as a fact impression upon his republican mind, it was coming within my own knowledge, that, the heartless cruelty, the unfeeling rigor, before the distribution bill was passed or and pitiless tyrangy with which exactions talked of, the president of a Southern insti- were made upon the people by the Roman tution passed through this city, with a large quastors; and unfortunately for the Senator's amount of specie in his possession, on his Roman precedent, when these exactions way to New York, there to purchase Son- had been made by plundering the Roman thern and Southwestern exchanges. The people and provinces to support heroism in same operation had been made by others, the trade of conquering and plundering the Was such an operation ever made or dream- rest of maukind, these exactions were deposited with Roman bankers appointed for

As the Roman precedent was not found exactly satisfactorily to Mr. K. he proceedsand miles from home to shave the commer. ed to notice the system so warmly recommended as the plan of that great democrat Here are the evidences of the fulfilment and ardent lover of liberty and free institutions, the Emperor Napoleon His friend give us a better currency, safer depositories from Missouri had stated that when the Emand a · cheaper' system of exchanges. The peror mounted the throne of power, he local banks, whilst the deposites in their found the State coffers empty, or nearly so; other facilities of credit; the same spirit of spec local banks, whilst 'the deposites in their lound me State course empty, or nearly so, pour security s and speculation furnishing demands for mo. flowing. Thereupon the Senator produced difficulties and reverses; and at length, nearly ney every where and credits every where, a book, or a document, to prove the imporafforded exchanges tolerably well between tant fact. The fact was not doubted; but how were these wonders of finance accomplished? Let his impoverished country and the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Gov. gical fatality the whole world had been the branches of the United States bank the blood and tears of unhappy Germany ernments, or occasioned by the suspension of guilty of folly similar to our own, and vithe utmost confusion, and every pretension the financiering of this great economist was strongly recommended from the fact that &c., as mentioned by the President, have tions, stump speeches, party presses, and the largest and most timely accession to his been operating causes, is only a common vagrant conjectures, and be content with finances was made by the robbery of a belief. But where did they originate, and the plain evidence of their senses, be

Mr K. said he saw nothing in these Imperial precedents, ancient or modern, very Government from the charge of being the ther a reference to the amount of banking applicable or very captivating; and as he original cause of the mischief. Other capital, &c. in Great British during the as we nothing in the happy and prosperous countries have been suffering no evils sim- years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an condition of the People of these free and ilar to those suffered by ourselves, except augmentation of paper currency there as Now sir, what kind of profit do you sup- commercial nations, Turkey and Spain, to those which they have suffered by their con- much disproportioned to the wants of trade pose could have induced the strange opera excite his envy, he would rather consider nexions with and losses by us And a re- as in the U.S. tion I have described? I have been in- this as a new and untried experiment, and ference to the amount of banking capital. Mr. K then read the following table. formed it for quently amounts to 15 and 17 digest it a little better before it was adopted terials can rely upon having their Clothes mous. The operation, if I understand it, in operation, as the changes proposed did years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will not Mr K. added, that the system was already culation in Great Britian, &c., during the not after essentially the specie system adop- show an augmentation of the paper cur York on the depter of the drawer in the ten by the Executive since the suspension runey there, as much disproportioned to South or West, or Southwest, at a discount of specie payments. The postponement the real wants of trade as in the United would give us a little more time to observe States.' Nor has there been in England the workings of the system, and ascertain any general rise of prices; nor do we the wishes of the People. He was glad to witness in both countries the same redunsee the finances restored to Congress, their dancy of paper money, and other facilities landed guardian, on almost any terms; but of credit, or the same spirit of speculareally they were in such a worthless and tion' These positions of the President shaving in every direction. They would tagged condition, from Executive manipu- are entirely erroneous, and the facts he fation, that it was difficult to say what dis position had better be made of them.

Mr K said he doubted whether he ought to detain the Senate to say any thing upon the causes of the present distress, which had called Congress together. As this subject had been dwelt upon, however, by every speaker who had preceded him, and was certainly of great importance to the country, it was perhaps the duty of every nember to give his views upon the subject. The subject, said he, is too important to be tufled with It comes to the doors and dwellings, and reaches the bread and business, of every citizen, of every condition. was often made by the discount of a single and I shall give my views, however unwil lingly, uninfluenced by all personal friendships and party associations. Unless we ascertain the causes which have so strangely brought the country into its present distressed condition, in a time of profound peace, we shall neither know how to apply present remedies nor avoid similar evils in

Mr K. then said he had not the slightest doubt that our difficulties were owing entirely to the unfortunate policy and violent measures of the Executive in relation to the finances for several years past. This the only cause, and this was abundantly sufficient. Mr K. said be could prove to any one who would not shot his eyes to facts, and expressed his astonishment when he first read the President's Message, at the statements of the President in relation to these causes; and he had been cqually astonished at hearing his friends from Connecticut and North Carolina adopt these statements, & take them as admitted truths. The President was entirely mistaken in these statements, and to allow them to remain uncorrected would only continue to obscure and mystify the subject.

For the better understanding of the subject be would read the passages alluded to. Mr K. then read the passages which fol-

" However un willing any of our citizens may

ject, (even when the exchanges had got into such confusion as to render it impossible our destiny, and ought to go back to the glorious days of the Roman empire to learn been one of the most beautiful in its operation ever devised by the wisdom of man.—

The Senator insisted that we were ahead of our destiny, and ought to go back to the glorious days of the Roman empire to learn lessons on finance and political economy. This plan was strongly recommended as been uniformly preceded by an under colors. and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835. mected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and hans; credits for goods were granted, with unproceed liberality . to merchants in foreign confitries; and all the means of acquiring and suploying credit were put in active operation, and extended, in the difficulty of those who felt so much their effects, to every department of hustness, embarrassment on this subject by protion was proportioned in its / violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not of money during this period had greatly onty suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actor | posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at

the most roinous sacrifices. " In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sine of a inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both con iries have been substantially the modifies. same. Tevo nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with orich other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their caredr, and plunged into a state of embarrassment as I distress. In both countries we have with dessed the same redundancy of paper money and he same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that, with us, there rather astonish those who had taken it for

question. And here Mr. K. stated that tion to the satisfaction of all who would the President was mistaken in every fact listen to him. assumed by him to exculpate our own On the first propositions, let us see wheand the issues of paper credits, put in cirsupposes have not a shadow of exist-

He said he did not of course, make these contradictions in an offensive sense, or in a way disrespectful to the President. He had been in favor of his election, and not regret it. He moreover believed him to be a man of patriotism and integrity, as well as intelligence, and he hoped to be able to support his Administration. But if he was (as he was doubtless) a 'sincere inquirer after truth, he would be glad to be corrected in the views calculated to deceive the People, and divert their minds from the true agency by which they have been overwhelmed. The

President's 'difference,' in fact, ought to have shown him where the fault lay. He states that one nation has become bankrupt. The other sustained itself, and is now nearly recovered. Why this difference ?' Why, simply because over is the distress of the DEBTOR unable to pay the debt ; THEIRS is the distress of the CREDI. TOR for want of money due him. The not necessarily follow that he also fails same period. And in no case is he chargeable with the follies and extravagancies that brought a- which he believed to be as accurate as it bout the disaster. He may have been too could be made by a collection and continuand close his understanding against correct injudicious prodigal, with bad advisers, 1st January, 1837. It was more likely to be confiding, but there his faults ends. The may contract debts; multiply obligations, an under than an over estimate, from the make experiments, and become embarrassed and bankrupt. The confiding neighbor who trusted him too far may feel sensibly the want of his debt, be obliged to cartail his expenses, or otherwise economize for a while ; but, being the creditor, and therefore most likely the richer of the two, he is not likely to be ruined: [Here Mr. K. read an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Liverpool, stating that there is no distress in England except that which grows out of American connexions : and that is passing off, though much of the debt remains unpaid.'] England, we are 1835 558 231 365 104 83 187 told from all quarters, is now easy, and 1836 567 | 252 | 458

bankrupt debtor himself!!

gainst the sun for not shinning in the night them. It never occurred to the philos pher that the sun might itself be the cause of light, and these gentlemen cannot see our own agency in producing this embarrassment abroad, though the one agency is just about as plain as the other. I That there had been no redondancy

of the currency in England between 1834. and 1837; but, on the contrary, the value increased by the increase of national wealth, whilst currency remained abl stationary. 2 That there had been an England no

national overtrading, and that her exchanges had been depreciated by receiving our credit in exchange for her cash and com-

3 That our extraordinary, but speculative, demand for the products of English labor had created some activity, especially to the manufacturing interests. Our increased demand for the products of their labor, counteracting our unnatural credit demand for their money also; and, thereby, only maintaining prices which otherwise (so far from a speculative rise) would

These proposition, Mr. K said, would sited with similar punishment. But if Now, that over-banking, over-issuing, they would take leave of mere assump-

prepared from official statements :) Circulation of the Bank of England,

joint-stock, and private banks. Bank of Eng. Joint stock. Private an. 4833, 18,318,000 1,315,000 8,836.000

Total 28,469,000 1834, 19.377,000 1.258,000 8,733,000 Total 28,568,000

1935, 18,100,000 1,188,000 8,231,000 Total 28.519.000 1836, 17,427,000 3,095,000 8,357,000

Total 28,875,000 1837, 17,868,000 3,755,000 7,258,000 Total 28,881,000

The foregoing table is made from the February monthly returns of the Bank of England, and the December to March quarterly returns of the joint-stock and private banks, as being the most likely way to approximate to the aggregate for the month of January The original offieial returns were before him, Mr. King said, and were at the service of any gentleman; and the monthly and trimonthly variation in the entire circulation was so trifling that it was scarcely worth naming. It would be seen, from the above table, that the entire augmentation of paper currency' in England during the years 1834. 1835, and 1836, the period mentioned by the President, was only £323,000, or about one-third of one per cent. on the currency, estimating the whole currency of England at £200,000,000; and the entire 'augmentation' during 1833 to 1836 inclusive, (commencing one year earlier,) was only £412,000, or not quite one-half of one per cent on the whole currency, and about one and a half per cent on the paper circulacreditor of a bankrupt is frequently much tion. Now let us see whether this ininjured for want of his money, but it does crease is 'similar to our own,' during the

Mr. King then presented a statement great difficulty of finding new banks, and getting statements of their issues. The following is the statement:

years the state of the banks was this:		
Number of banks.	Cap Loans Buts Depo Lizbil in cir stes. h reson cols bills 6	ij
	Millions of Dollars.	
1830 820 1834 506	145 200 61 56 117 200 824 95 76 171	-100

prostrate and helpless condition of his tation of paper circulation of nearly 96 per cent: Our own entire currency them ' du-