



he wore a new black hat, such as are worn by civilized folks on shore; his feet were without stockings or shoes. One of his brothers, a tall, fine looking fellow, had a figured cotton mantle thrown around him extending to the ground; this with a black hat composed his dress; the other brother had nothing but a handkerchief and a piece of cloth tied around his loins.

His majesty was accompanied by his guard in a war canoe, consisting of thirty persons, each with a paddle, and armed with an old sword hung by a belt over the shoulder. Before they came alongside, they pulled three times around the vessel, making the most horrible yelling, yet keeping time with their paddles. A number of small canoes, containing from six to ten persons, also came off so that in a short time the deck was crowded with naked negroes.

As I knew the strong love these sable gentlemen had for bits of iron, I took the precaution to have one of the gun's crew stationed at each of the gangways, to look out for priming wires, &c. and also to have an eye to the boarding files, battle axes, and other articles most coveted by these gentlemen of the bush.

With the thermometer at eighty-five, I invited his majesty and two brothers into the cabin, and they would have been followed by many of his suite—particularly as the steward had made a great display of decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, &c. on the table—but I hinted to the gentlemen, in a way that could not be misunderstood, that their room was (literally) better than their company. With a long, lingering look at the table, he reluctantly retired.

Young Prince West (which is his name as well as his title) is an intelligent negro, of about thirty years of age; speaks and understands English very well. He is at present with the Prince of New Cesters, who is his uncle, and a deadly feud exists between them. He was very anxious that I should go and break up the slave barracks at the latter place—said he would assist me with all his force, and that the slaves should be given to Governor Buchanan to make Americans of.

He examined every thing on board with great attention, but nothing excited his admiration so much as the locks on the cannon, which he had never heard of before. I had one of the shot drawn, and the tall brother, with the mantle, fired it off in his presence, this he pronounced "very good!" "very easy!" but with big iron ball, same as pickaniny ball of lead with musket; suppose you send your guns on shore; take all towns in Africa!" I will remark here, that there is nothing of which the native Africans stand in so much dread of as a heavy piece of ordnance.

The Governor made a treaty with him, the amount of which was, never to be engaged in the slave trade; to render assistance to any Liberians who came in his country; to send word to the Governor or myself if any slave vessels were in his vicinity; and if Gov. Buchanan should bring a force to break up the slave station at New Cesters, to march with all his force to assist him. Two copies were made, one of which he took—Prince West making his mark, and signing as a witness. After getting through with this diplomatic business, we mustered up three old epaulettes for a dash, and the Governor obtained from our Purser a piece of muslin and a few pounds of tobacco, which were also presented. I then sent him on shore, not, however, before he endeavored to make me promise that I would wait until he sent me a bullock from his capital, which I was obliged to decline.

In a few moments after leaving the vessel, he was followed in the same style as when he came on board, by the canoes, all in them yelling like devils in Pandemonium.

The Kroomen are an active and industrious race of men, scattered along the coast from Cape Verd to the Gulf of Guinea; on the approach of a vessel near the coast, these fellows pull off in their canoes several miles, go on board to offer their services, or hear the news—for they are the greatest gossips in the world—then, after making their observations, return to the shore and tell all they have heard. Their country is situated to the north and west of Cape Palmas, and they return there once in two or three years, taking with them all the money they have made. They paddle along the coast for hundreds of miles (landing occasionally for something to eat) without any apparent fatigue; they are respected by the slave traders, who never molest them, as their services are necessary in transporting their slaves; and every man-of-war has from ten to fifty of them on board, to pull in boats, or for other severe labor in the scorching sun. The English train them to the use of the musket and cutlass; and when joined by an equal number of whites, fight with great courage, either against slaves or any one else; they are, in fact, here what the Swiss were formerly in Europe, or rather superior to them, for they will not only fight, but work for any who will pay them.

They are a stout, powerful race, and are recognized immediately by a blue line extending from the hair on the forehead straight down to the tip of the nose, marked with Indigo tattooed on the skin; many of them are also tattooed on the head and cheeks. On the arrival of a vessel on the coast, they come on board to seek employment, each gang having a head man, who is paid double, and who is looked upon and obeyed by his companions as an officer; they can be trusted with the boats, not making it necessary to send an officer with them. They wear no clothing, except a cloth around their loins; yet those I have on board take pride in dressing themselves every Sunday at muster, like the crew, and have drawn clothes from the purser for that purpose. They all have English names, which have been given to them by sailors trading on the coast—such as Tom Nimbley, Jack Smart, "Bottle of Beer," &c. In the event of Liberia extending her commerce, they will make a fine, hardy race of seamen to man their ships.

Governor Buchanan was with me ten days. He is an intelligent man, and is in every respect qualified for the station he holds. He is mild, but firm and determined—understands well the kind of people he has to govern. He has frequently exposed himself in conflicts with the natives, and they all respect and fear him; as he always heads his troops, they call him the war-Governor—say his name is Big Cannon. (Buchanan) and that he obtained that name by being so great a warrior in his own country. A better selection could not have been made by the Colonization Society to fill this important post; and I am convinced if Mr. Buchanan could be prevailed on to remain here for four or five years, he would place the Colony on such a basis as would be felt for generations to come. It now, principally owing to his judicious management, has an influence far greater with the chiefs surrounding it, than Sierra Leone, backed by the power of the British Government.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.—I, this day, went to the Baptist Church at Monrovia, and heard an intelligent discourse from the Rev. Mr. Teage; the congregation was respectable and attentive. When seated in church I could not help reflecting that less than twenty-five years ago, that very spot on which the church was built was the place where the natives assembled to worship the Devil—and was now consecrated to the adoration of the living God! This fact is well known by every one in the Colony. Can Christians say that the Colonization Society has done nothing?

Much has been said respecting the unhealthiness of the climate of this country. The mortality of the first settlers was occasioned in a great measure, by privations always incident to settling a new country, and by the miasma arising from clearing away the soil—greater here than in higher latitudes. Besides, the settlers were in constant apprehension of the natives, and we all know the effect the mind has upon the health of the body. At present the Colony enjoys a-out as good health as you will find in any community similarly situated. It is necessary for those who come for the first time, to go through a seasoning, as they term it, and if common precautions are taken, they have the fever but slightly, and become acclimated without much risk. I will venture to say that, even for the white man, the climate is as good as Louisiana.

Along the seacoast the land is comparatively low, but as you advance into the interior, the country becomes more elevated; and there is a range of mountains probably three thousand feet above the level of the ocean, running parallel with the coast, at from fifteen to thirty miles distant. When the country becomes more settled, and civilization extends itself further into the interior, a climate may be found on these hills, which are clothed with verdure to their summits, as salubrious as in any country within the tropics.

Before I close this communication, I will endeavor to give you some account of the Slave Trade.

From the best information that could be obtained, there are now, and have been for several years past, shipped from Africa, upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand slaves per annum. This appears incredible to those who have not examined into the subject, but when it is considered that sixty-two vessels carrying or prepared to carry, upon an average, three hundred each, were sent into Sierra Leone last year, in addition to those sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and captured in the West Indies and Coast of Brazil; and that not more than one in six is captured, as I was credibly informed, it will be found to fall within the above estimate.

In consequence of the chance of capture, the poor negroes suffer ten-fold more misery than in the early stages of the traffic; they crowd them in small, fast sailing vessels, at the rate of two, and sometimes even four to the ton, with a slave deck two feet two inches high; as was the case with a slave lately sent into Sierra Leone. So dreadful is their situation that one in ten dies in crossing the ocean; consequently twenty-five thousand human beings are destroyed in a year.

Previous to the settlement of Liberia, the mouths of the rivers St. Paul, Mesurado, and St. John were the greatest markets for slaves on the windward coast. Thousands came annually down those streams for transportation; now those streams are used by the husbandmen to bring their produce to Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Edina, and the negro paddles his canoe in safety under the protection of the benevolent institutions founded by the Colonization Society. When these facts are so well known, is it not strange that the British Government, who appear so anxious to stop this traffic, do not use other means for this purpose?

It will occur to every one that the only effectual way (on this part of the coast at least) to destroy this vile trade is to break up the slave stations.

As far as I could learn, there are but two between Cape St. Ann and Cape Coast Castle—one at Gallinas and the other at New Cesters. One hundred resolute men landed at either of those places would break up the whole concern in a few hours; under present circumstances, such are the immense profits it will never stop. Pedro Blanco, who is one of the principal slave dealers at Gallinas, as well as others in the trade, say that, if they can save one vessel out of three, the business is still profitable; this can easily be believed; for I was informed, when at Gallinas a few days ago, that slaves could be purchased for less than twenty dollars apiece in trade, and the price for them in Cuba is about three hundred and fifty dollars cash. A short time before I came on the coast, the ship Venus, of Havana, took on board at Gallinas nine hundred, and about eight hundred were landed in Cuba, and, after paying for the vessel and all expenses, she cleared two hundred thousand dollars.

The slave stations are generally owned by Spaniards or Portuguese, who pretend to

place them under the protection of the negro in their vicinity; they furnish them with bullets, ammunition, &c., which makes them more powerful than the chiefs around them, on whom he makes war. He attacks their towns, puts to death all the old persons and small children, and the rest are brought to the coast and sold to his employers. Here they are placed in slave barracks, (or prisons) ready to ship when a vessel arrives. At Gallinas there are now five thousand waiting for opportunities to send off. A slave anchors in the evening, takes on board three or four hundred that night, and in the land breeze in the morning if she can run twenty miles without molestation, she is beyond the usual cruising ground of men-of-war, and safe until she arrives in the vicinity of the West Indies, where her chance of capture is very small.

Before I close this, I will remark that the statement I have here given you is intended for yourself, or any friend you may think proper to show it to, who feels an interest in this Colony; but I beg of you not to have any part of it published.

With best wishes for your continued health and happiness, I am with sincerity, very truly yours,

CHAS. H. BELL,
REV. ALFRED CHESTER, Morristown, N. J.

MESSAGE. FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA To the General Assembly of the State, at the commencement of the Session of 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The declarations of the Federal and most of the State Governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which usually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility of your honorable body.

But while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution; yet we should remember that our fellow-citizens of the administration party, with the exception, perhaps, of the officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation than to hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the position we occupy, and prepare ourselves with energy and dignity to meet the crisis.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interests, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the U. States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, and anticipated by the public was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was rechartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposit, in the Bank of the United States, to the local Banks, by the President's plea that it was unsafe to deposit it from a committee of Congress.

The United States became a theatre of scenes of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposits unconstitutional. The President appealed to the people, against the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local Banks, without the danger; and that the Senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but this splendid military career. Several of the State Legislatures were filled by his partisans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposits, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy, the most stable and valuable part of our Constitution, and, in all probability, the government itself.

The House of Representatives could not feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the Executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the Bank was decided. The deposits were retained in local Banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent., or about \$12,000,000 annually. Property and labor of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country, but Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of obnoxiousness," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our States, Banks, Rail Roads, Canals, and Manufacturing Companies, and returned to this country at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and fictitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local Banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised a distribution; and, after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States; and, although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our government with a vision true to their interests; and taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The Banks commenced curtailing, to meet the provisions of the distribution act; but it was soon discovered that it could not, with

other demands be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to both hemispheres; it became more scarce in both. Interest seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest, indeed, could be no longer paid. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local Banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with the inveterate rapacity—and turned upon them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public moneys, the Banks had been stimulated to wild expansion; they were for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted States.

In the Treasury Circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of Executive usurpation. This circular required specie to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the Banks. Congress ventured on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet so powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A re action, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity, and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and put off all relief from that quarter. The local Banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce and bank notes depreciated—the price of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed, so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the President convened an extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public moneys from their former places of deposit, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a Sub-Treasury, he derided institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the government; and which had sided the great interests of the country to enter honorably the list of competitors, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-38, this Sub Treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and is quite immaterial whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or nerveless in expediency—it is rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be treated so lightly. His forces are marshalled anew—the faithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead Bank. The dying and living Banks they represent then as the hydra headed monster, against which the former President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to democracy. Congress convened, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless was pro forma, as he had no money in the Treasury to be locked up. The fact that he has had to issue, from time to time, Treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least, from a scheme on which the government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this Sub Treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her legal and official attestations trampled under foot—her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats in their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of New Jersey I herewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being decreed in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution, gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Caracas suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to New York, when almost devastated by fire. At all events, a State would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and required unpaired credits for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by the action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt, but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who she is unworthy to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of her last session.

Now gentlemen I have shown you the destruction of the wish of Congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract, in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation

the issuing a Specie Circular, at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local Banks, and urging them to use it in expending accounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States; were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the Banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revolution which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the Sub Treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrings and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all governmental connection—all its fiscal operations from the Banks, and leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the Banks form a chain of dependence from one end of the country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all Banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required." They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. Like the faded appearance of men in Rhoderick Dhu, it is only necessary to will, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries, where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of Trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of Bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European, and Asiatic slaves of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the law of gravitation.

The President says, "in a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist;" and thinks the sub treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of Banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shows very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of Banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner; and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we consider the purposes of Government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy State, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency be it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange.—What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States. How can this be accomplished? Is the rightful enquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into by law, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local Banks, or by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to supply the amount of notes for the useful and necessary purposes. One kind of bank notes, with a specie basis and ample guarantee, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired.—Where, as at present, a large variety of Bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred Banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proved that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement by which the local Banks would be remodelled to the establishment of a Bank of the United States, because the renewal of their charters could be made to happen successively, without producing the political convulsion which has twice attended the renewal of the charter of the National Bank; because, too, some of the present institutions could be adopted, and the redundant merged into them, or allowed to expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States, of sufficient capital to supercede all the local Banks, might be made an engine of oppression, and dangerous to our political institutions, which the local Banks could not.—The superceding the local

Banks by a National

produce a revolution in the country to the consequences.

Capitalists in all parts of the country, and look with horror at the selection of men they invest their money in, are antagonistic to the one, destroy the others are managers of these Banks, directors of country as one of their own officers, and finally to the ruin of the country, with whom they are intimately connected.

Bank might fall into the hands of the unscrupulous in federal its pecuniary affairs, and the liberties of the country.

The Banks in all parts of the country, and in some instances fully employed, and commanded by the officers they have been pushing and distorting the country to stand high in the world; known; yet we see notes in circulation a part of them over the neighborhoods.

Western States, have been in the country. Many false principles and result could not be the stockholders, who are; but that appears to any very great extent those which have sprung from experience, and necessity.

The recapitulation of the country are numerous, the employment of recent management more cause to lament to the injury our country have sustained; and solid improvement, and to any thing better than the Bank.

The Bank is now in both in form and now; when such elements have taken factories, and other inventions.

The operations of continuing to affect others, were a specie payments, or debts to the injury dealers. The whole disposed to question acquiesce in its course, not, complained to double interest, the for refusing specie.

For political effect to the constant fluctuation peration by certain who hope to bolster an exciting popular position from their own clamor. And the have no doubt but these attacks State the ignorance of the to acquire either such a course of Banks of this State the stock about on and individuals, and thousand dollars.

capital of North Carolina actually paid in, the tent to do so, by this time their issue of their capital, loans is limited to Should they refuse, the holder of the per cent. interest required to pay to fit may have been stockholders derive should be reeducated participate in about being the proportion on the individual.

This is pretty much every thing else under heads and hands, and, according to to operate on them moral honesty, the all probability, management in the character, skill and sons whose operations of Bank capital, areous. The present their competition in natural capacities of, or if improvements reverse is the fact, required for that efficiency for trade and vented lands are and deserted; one poor and temporary establishments; one

entirely, and things so? How those facilities which afford credit. We need more resources of our own of other States, and I have been a fact. Many apply this office to home and Internal Improvement, contented that we have succeed, must have the Bank had some ever understood the Bank or individual stronger and richer Banks had more the sooner resort to Can there be a question in the country, and in the place of paying at the Banks, more and 25 per cent. to creditors. To process, more than to the State. On discounts at home, New York with credit, and if any seven per cent. regulation of the Bank could not.—The superceding the local