The amount was received in gross sums, from one of the two gentlemen charged with the collection of these bonds, without having with him at that time, the means of distinguishing the precise amount received from each debtor. This evidence will be furnished in a few days, when a detailed statement of the whole, showing the sum received from each individual, will be immediately presented to the Legislature.

The act of 1784, regulating the payment of pensions out of the Treasury of the State, requires every year, a certificate of the Court of the County in which the applicant resides, to the General Assembly, of his Rev. Drury Lacy, Roleigh. continued inability &c. to procure a subsistance, and that that certificate shall be countersigned by the Speaker, of the two Houses, to make it a sufficient authority for the payment of the money. From the construction that has been placed upon this act, some amendment is believed to be necessarv, now that the system has been changed from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature, in order fully to carry out the humane purposes for which the act was on hand will be sold at the house of Micajah passed.

Upon the opening of the books of subscription for an increase of the capital stock in the Bank of Cape Fear in the month of April, 1837, I subscribed, under the act of the last Legislature, entitled " An Act concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," for three thousand shares of stock, in behalf of the Literary Fund; paying therefor, three hundred thousand dollars, and in April last received from the Bank, the sum of six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, as interest on the advanced payment.

In the month of October, 1837, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, who had been for some time the Company, resigned that appointment. And under the provision of the charter of the Company, giving the authority to the Pubcombe, who had been highly recommend- for hed and bedding. ed, as a suitable agent to represent the interests of the State.

has been sold to the Bank of the State, for the Ric or of the School to the Episcopal five hundred dollars, as shown by the tabular statement. And lots No. 188 & 189, had been sold by my predecessor, to Geo. Little, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, for which, he executed three bonds now on file in this office, for \$233 33 ach, with security, bearing date the 17th of January, 1837, payable on the 17th of January, 1838-39 and 40 respectively. I have received also from N Edmonston, Commissioner for the sale of Cherokee lands in ted in his settlement.

Much credit is again due the Sheriffs, for the punctuality with which they have accounted for the public tax of the two last

Copies of such Bank exhibits, as have been received at this office, since the last session, are hereto annexed, and such others Mr. E. P. NASH: as may be received during the session, will be immediately presented.

The accompanying statements marked from A to J inclusive, give such information on the subjects to which they relate, as the tain, all that the act regulating the Treasu- nounced it a most excellent instrument. ry Department requires.

All which is respectfully submitted, DANIEL W. COURTS,

JUNTO ACADEMY.

Public Treasurer.

FINE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (for-I meily Mount Pleasant) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th January next. D. W. KERR, Principal.

December 6. 7 eow 151.

December 11, 1838.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. B. SCOTT RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he intends making Raleigh his place of Residence. We may be found at Guien's Hot-I.

MEW GOODS!

7 3m

JUST IN SEASONABLE TIME!

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announ. L cing to the public, that he has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which he offers on the most liberal terms; among which are

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres.

French and English Merinoes,

Silk and Woolen Velvets.

Bombazines and Circassians, Winter Calicoes and Ginghams, Red and White Flannels, Fine Sattinets and Kentucky Jeanes-Rose and Point Blankets, Rich Shallies and Satin Luxors. Extra Rich Figured Silks, Super Extra, Damask & Brocaded Satins.

Bik. M. thorean & Gros-De Rhine Silks, Super plain Poult-Dr-soie Splendid Printed & Embroidered Mouslin-De Laines. Plain Black Satins.

Pogether with a general assortment of Ready made Clothing.

Also on hand, an elegant stock of Spring Muslins, French Calicoes and Ginghams. The members of the Legislature and other strangers in the City, desirous of making handsome presents to their families, are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, and if they please, to lay in their supplies. B. B. SMITH.

Ra'eigh, Drc. 4, 1838. HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will commerce on Monday the 14th January. Classical Dep. & W. J Bingham, \$ \$21 per Jno. A. Bingham, \$ Session. English Dep. John Hough, A. B. \$15 ... French Dep. Jean Odend'hal, \$15 The Scho'ars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branch-December 6.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, will commerce on the 15 h Jan-Terms .- English Studies,

Persons wishing farther in ofmation respectng the school, are ref. rred to

Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborongh. Dr. James Webb. J. W. Norwood, December 6.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Mace & Cox is discolved, L except so far as relates to the settlement of their affairs. Those having claims against the Firm, will present them for payment, and those indebted to the Firm by Bond, Account, or otherwise, are reques'en to pay the same without delay. The Bonds and Accounts are in the hands of Micajah Cox. The balance of goods Cox, in Wayne County, on the 22d inst.

MICAJAH COX. December 1, 1838.

Bank of the State of N. C.

Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital A Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Ruleigh, December 5, 1838. 7 3w

Episcopal School, Raleigh.

THE Subscriber has taken the buildings be-longing to the Episcopal School, and proposes to continue the Institution upon his own State Director in the Buncombe Turnpike respons bility. The next Session will commence on Jonuary 14, 1839. Pupils will be received at \$75 per session of five months, which sum covers the expense of Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Fuel and Lights. As each boy has lic Treasurer to fill such vacancies, I issued his separate bed, every by at his first entrance a commission to James W. Paton, of Bun- incurs an add tional expense of from \$10 to \$15,

The boarders will constitute a part of the Subscriber's family, and the attention and d scipline will be as parental as circumstances permit .-Since the last report from this office, one | They will be r. quired to attend religious servihalf of lot 192, as designated in the plan of cos on Sanday, and, when not otherwise directthe city of Raleigh, belonging to the State, ed by Parents and Guard ans, will accompany

Day Scholars w l be admitted on the follow-

Reading, Spelling and Writing, English Grammar, Arithmet c. Geography with the use of Globes and Algebra

Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics. Competent Assistan s are engaged, and all the branch s of Learning taught in Academies and high Schools of the country will be taught here. French, Spanish and German, will be taught, when desired by Parents, without addi-1836, a bond for \$3 121, accidentally omit- tional expense. Students intending to enter Callege will be directed in their course of study with especial reference to as speedy preparation

> as is consistent with thoroughness. Persons intending to enter pupils, and desirous of further information, are requested to address the Subscriber. M. A. CURTIS. R leigh, December 6, 1838.

Richmond, September 22, 1838.

DEAR SIR: -- The Piano Forte which I bought of you, I am happy to say is greatly admired both by those who have eyes and those who have cars. Its tone is very rich and full, powerful without being at all harsh, and soft without being wiry. Better judges | Dwelling House is of two stories, coasis ing of than myself, and in whom I am willing to place the books of this Department furnish, and con- utmost confidence touching such matters, have pro-

> Most respectfully yours, E. S. MILLS. I consider it a much better plan to let the public

see what is thought of my Piano Fortes by those who have bought and tried them, than to make any strong assertions in their behalf myself. E. P. NASII.

Petersburg, Va. Book Store, west side Sycamore Street-Piano Ware House, east side Sycamore St.

P. S. I am now opening, in connection with my Piano Forte Establishment, east side of Sycamore Street in this place, a general MUSIC STORE, in which will be kept an extensive assortment of every description of Music for the Piano, Guitar, Flute, Violin, &c., together with a handsome assortment of nearly all desirable Instruments. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement. E. P. N. December 6, 1838. 7 3w

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

\$30,000--\$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent

Society of Norfolk. Class No. 7, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 22, 1838.

CAPITALS. \$30,000-\$10,000-\$6,000-\$5,000-\$4,000 $$2.500 - $2,000 - $1,747 \frac{1}{2}$. 25 Prizes of 25 Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets, \$130 25 half ticket 25 quarter do 521

\$35,294--\$10,000!!

100 PRIZES OF 1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class No. 7, for 1838.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 29, 1838.

BRILLIANT SCHEME CAPITAL \$35,294-\$10 000--\$5,000--

\$3,000—\$1,573. 100 prizes of \$1.000, 115 of \$300, 66 of 100,&c. Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole Tickets

Do 26 half ticket 70 26 quarter do 35 ficates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who or. der from us. Address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C. or Richmond, Va.

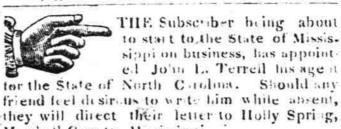
NOR SALE, two fine Devon Bull Yearlings. Apply to SETH JONES. Pomona, near Raleigh, ? 6-4W Dec. 10, 1838.

Standard 4 w.

VALUABLE CHTY LOTS And Improvements thereon, FOR SALE.

N pur-uance of directions contained in the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Elizabeth E. A. Haywood, deceased, the Subscribers will \$17 50 on Saturday the 16th day of Pebruary next, of-10 00 fer for sale at the Court House in the City of French, (taught by a native,) 15 00 Raleigh, those well known lots Nos. 190 and 25 00 191 in the plan of said City with the improvements, being the late residence of their Test .trix. Said lots with the improvements are of great value, and if not the most valuable, are believed to be the most desirable, as a private residence, within the imits of this City. The improvements thereon consist of two large and commodious houses of two stories each, with | Federal Executive : Therefore, two wings, with every necess ry out house nine in number. Said fots conta nawn acres. The garden, which is laid off in the most approved form on one acre of said lots, is in a high state of cultivation, and is so arranged as to unite the most beautiful flower garden with a large one for the cultivation of V getables. A more particular description of said property is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known to most of the c tizens of this State who have visited this C ty. Any person desiring a more minute description of sail lots and improvements, will be furnished with the same if applica ion is made to George W. H. ywood. The above property will be sold upon a cre lit of one and two years from the d y of sale, and boods with approved security with be required.

ELIZA E. HAYWOOD, Execuriv, G. W. HAY A OOF, Executer. Stor & St n | rd.



Marshall County, Mississippi. WILLIAM ROLES.

Rolesville, D. cember 15, 1838.



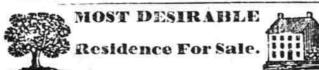
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

THE UNITED BROTHERS, CHANG-ENG. L very respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that they will be 25th of December, and will receive visitors at the Union Hetel, by Mr Morphess. The hours of Admission will be from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon, and 16 00 | from 7 till 9 in the Evening. Admittance 25 : ents.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

AVANNA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS, and ORONOKO CHEWING TOBACCO; also WINES and BRANDY, comprising CHAMPAIGN, perior FRENCH BRANDY. For sale by

WM. MASON & Co. December 12, 1838.



THIE residence of the late Judge Sexwell, near the City of Raleigh, is now offered for sale. To a person wishing to combine the olvantages of City and Country life, an equally desirable location in all respects, perhaps cannot be found in the vicinity of Rdeigh. The There is a wide p assage below and above stairs, qually dividing the house, thus ten lering each form in the whole house entirely private. The house is at present in a state of good repair.-Upon the premises are all necessary out houses well constructed and most of them new. Within a few steps of the Dwelling House, are two never failing SPRINGSof most excellent water. Attached to the pr mises there are 325 acres of chaser, either the whole or a part of the land

will be sold with the Dwelling House. This property will be sold either at private r public sale. If not sold at private sale before or the high st bidder at that time on the premises. Possess on to be rendered on the 1st of

Terms of sale CASH, or B and with approved security due on the 1st of January 1839, with | sent. interest from that date. Where the annual in crest shall be promptly paid, and the bonds should continue to be regarded as entirely safe, perhaps the principal might not be demanded for several years. Persons desirous to purchas are r spectfully

nvited to examine the premises. Apply to WM. SEAWELL.

November 26 1838.

Just Received and For Sale 320 Casks fresh Thomaston Lime. 33 Bbls. Calcined Plaster for Plastering. 10 Tierce Rotten Plaster for Land Manure.

25 Bbls. Trimmed Herrings. 10,000 Best Havanna Cigars. All of which I will sell low for cash. Call three

doors South of the Market square where the Subscriber can be found at all times. JOHN E. PATTERSON. Fayetteville, December 4, 1838.

FOR SALE,

small Plantation of about 200 Acres of Land, erly the property of JAMES GRANT, dec'd, and lies within 21 miles of I al igh, adjoining the Race Course.

DANIEL MURRAY. Dec. 4th 1838. 7 - 4 w. Standard 4 w.

MORE NEW GOODS. AT THE NEW STORIE. THE Subscribers are just receiving and are now

Goods of great variety and quality, which with their former stock will render their Assortment very complete. Their friends are respectfully invited to Orders for Tickets and Shares, or Certi- call and examine them, as they flatter themselves that they can sell on the lowest possible condition. TOWLES & CALLUM.

NEGROES for Sale. county, TEN LIKELY NEGROES, Men. Women, Boys and Girls. Also, the valuable TRACT OF LAND will be rented out for the ensuing your, with a valuable Mill and other improvements.

TERMs made known on the day of sale. JOHN LIGON, Adm'r. December 17, 1838, 7 ts.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, the 3rd inst. in the Senate, Mr. William B. Shepard offered the fol-

lowing Resolutions 1. WHEREAS the exchanges and the currency of the country are much deranged, and it is indispensable for the general prosperity, that this state of things should be speedily corrected, and the industry of the country placed upon that steady and permanent footing, that hereafter its exertions may not be periodically paralyzed in any way by the action of the Federal Government; and whereas there are conflicting opinions among the people of the State of North Carolina upon the subject of a National Bank and upon the policy of a independent treasury, under the exclusive control of the

II. Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina. That it would eminently conduce to the prosperity of the people of the United States, and tend much for the future, to withdraw the business of the country from those entagling alliances with national politics, which have been found injurious to both, that the Congress of the United States should charter three separate, distinct, and independent Banks, to be located with their branches, in the three great sections of the Union, North South, and West.

III. And be it further Resolved That in the opinion of this Assembly, the united capitals of these banks should not exceed fifty millions of dollars, to be distributed in such portions to the different sections of the Union as to Congress might seem just and proper.

In presenting these Resolutions, Mr. Shepard observed, that he wished distinctly to assure the Senate that he did not intend any political or party movement; he had brought forward the proposition at this time, without consultation or adviseit to be embarrassed by those considerations which, inv rially, attach themselves to all propositions, which are supposed to be favorites, with either of the great parties propositions so honorable an alliance, and whilst he disclaimed any motive, which their consideration, the calm and dispassionate attention of the Senate without reference to ulterior objects.

in this place on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and | their consideration. Believing, as I most sincerely do, that the present state of things that in flying from evils we dread, we may rush to those we know not of, I am desirous of bringing to the attention of the ly brought within a similar construction. people of North Carolina, a proposition which may reconcile many conflicting opinions. I invite to its dispassionate consideration gentlemen from both sides of the MADERIA, and PORT WINE, and a lot of very su- house, and I trust I will not be disappoined in obtaining for it, friends of every shade of political opinion. I will for the present lay the proposition on the table, and will at some future day, when the Senate is at leisure, state more at large, the reasons which have induced me to offer these resolutions.

> On Monday the 10th of December, Mr Shepard called up the resolutions relating to the currency, which he had laid upon the table, and addressed the Senate nearly as

When I had the honour, Mr. Speaker, eight large and conveniently constructed rooms. few days ago, of laying upon the table of the Senate, the resolutions before you, stated-distinctly the object I had in view .-The resolutions have now for several days, been within the knowledge of Senators, and I will proceed to state very briefly my views, upon the very important subject to which they relate. I regret that I am not able to has been the policy of the South to effect. land, 25 of which only are cleared, the balance do so, more to my own satisfaction, and timbered. To suit the convenience of the purthe information of the Senate; the subject is one, upon which my own opinions are very crude and immature; such as they are however, I am desirous of placing them bethe 1st of January next, it will be publicly sold | fore at least my own constituents, without indulging any hope, that what I can say on this subject, will have the slightest in-

The adjustment of the currency of a great most difficult. It is the most abstruse ques- statute equivalent for articles of commerce; sciences, political economy, if science it can | were the equivalent for a valuable slave. be called. Equally as necessary to our And I believe our nearest neighbours esti moral or domestic well-being as the vital air the results of experience are too often lost sight of, and one generation disdains to profit by the experience of its predecessor.

In the few remarks which I intend to sub-Orchard on the same, a d an opportunity of mak irrelevant topics, which the wisdom-lacking a fine meddow thereon. The above was forming zeal of the daily political caterers may have forced into the question, and to discuss the subject as it bears upon the fortunes and future prospects of North Carolina alone.

The only modes for the safe-keeping and disbursing of the public money, which have heretofore divided the public mind, are a bank of the United States, a league of affiliaopening a large and handsome selection of new ted State banks, and an independent treasury. I will detain the Senate for a few moments, whilst I make a few remarks upon each of these systems.

> the last national Bank, I will state some of rice, dare do any thing. ingly say the constitution never contemplated cape a similar fate.

a bank, but such an institution has so often | been adjudicated to be constitutional, by and debased the human species, of all the the highest judicial tribunal of the country; the different heads of the Treasury Depart- have invented to extract from the other the ment have so often solemnly assured Congress that it was essential to the safe, cheap and convenient disbursement of the public natural, as a commercial tyranny. It has no money, that I would with great reluctance, sympathy for the sufferings of its victims: place my opinion in hostility to theirs. I am therefore disposed to consider the subject, miserable the pound of flesh, and revels in on the ground of expediency alone.

It has been tately asserted by a distinguished politician, (Mr. WEBSTER) that the constitution of the United States made it obligatory on the General Government to selves into the belief that they are acting regulate the currency of the Union; or in a calm and dispassionate part, for the benother words, to make a paper dollar in efit of the whole country, during the last New Orleans, equivalent to a paper dollar in Boston. Nevel as this idea is, it was frequently uttered on the floor of Congress, during its last session, and was repeated a few months ago, in Faneuil Hall, to the plau- is peculiarly interesting to the South; I dits of assembled thousands. The extravagance of this proposition clearly shews the negro slaves within the District of Cohow the strongest minds can be debauched lumbia. And Sir, during the short space from the truth, when they are in pursuit of a favorite or cherished object. Of all the vast powers claimed for the

Federal Government, by a certain school of politicians, none are more extravagant than this; and had not its enunciation come from a gentleman who has been called the defender of the Constitution, it would have been received with an incredulous astonishment, exciting no other emotion than a smile. The Supreme Court never attempt ed to sustain the establishment of a bank upon any other ground than as an adjunct ment with others, because he did not wish of the Treasury Department, as a necessary means towards the secure fiscal opera tions of the Treasury; they never intimater', in all their laboured argument upon this subject, any constitutional obligation upon of the day. He could not claim for his Congress to furnish the people with a sound paper currency.

Let the people of this country be taught did not appear on the face of the Resolutions and urged in every difficulty of their pri themselves, he trusted gentlemen would vate affairs, to fly to the Federal Governadmit his sincerity, when he invoked for ment for relief, and the time is not far distant, when they will be found, like the Ro man populace, shouting at the heels of some fortunate demagogue, or tribune of people, Should however, Mr. Speaker, my wishes for their daily bread. If we once concede upon this subject be disappointed, and the that the Federal Government, because it is or liberality. The North, moreover, besubject lead to a party debate, or embar- authorised to regulate commerce between ing almost exclusively engrossed in the rassments in any quarter, I will not press the several States, is likewise bound to facilitate the operations of that commerce. by supplying the people with in uniform cannot continue much longer, and fearing paper medium, we crase all remaining land marks of the States, and I can conceive of no imaginable power, which cannot be fair-

The wants of commerce are commensurate with the necessities of the people, and | that we are in a most critical situation, a if we yield to the Federal Government the right, or the obligation, to supply the one, trol over the other. That the portion of native State. the Northern population, who are almost exclusively commercial and manufacturing, should hail this constitutional discovery as nearly a divine emanation, is not at all surprising, when we consider how deeply their interest is concerned in the exeractively and extensively engaged in trading with the South, would doubtless find their collections wonderfully facilitated, by the exercise of this pow r. Let us however beware, lest, goaded by our distresses, in an unguarded moment, we surrender rights and principles, which may be hereafter wielded to our destruction. Let us beware, from the Executive Chair an obnoxious individual, we incautiously admit new and fanciful constructions of the Constitution, which may in fact undo what, for years, it Omnia mala exempla ex bona orta sunt.

Commerce is an exchange of equivalents, and if we admit the term used in the Con stitution, "to regulate commerce," means the affixing a money value upon these equivalents. What is there that can prohibit the Federal Government, in times of a great scarcity of money, from resorting to the fluence on the mind of any gentleman pre- expedient of the old Colonial Legislatures. and assigning a fixed paper money value to the produce of the country? Turn to the commercial community, is not only one of early laws of Maryland, Virginia, and I the most important questions that can arise | believe of North Carolina, and you will in legislation, but at the same time it is the every where find, that tobacco was the tion in that most difficult and uncertain of all a certain number of pounds of tobacco, mated so highly this medium of trafic, tha is to our physical existence, like the latter upon the argival of those vessels, freighted it has resisted for a long time the most acute with precious cargoes from England, which analysis, and may yet be said to be among were some times sent out by the Lords prothe most unsettled of questions. In our pietors, to dissipate the gloom of the forcountry unfortunately, where every thing is ests, they attended upon the shore with decided by party clamour, principles and | their tobacco, to purchase their future bet-

Admit then, the constitutional obligation upon the Congress of the United States, to regulate the value of these equivalents, and mit upon this question, it is my intention to what I would ask, prevents the same body A 130 of which are under cultivation, with a good keep as much aloof as possible from those from saying, during a scarcity of money, that a barrel of codfish, or a bale of manufactured goods, were a fair equivalent for a bale of cotton, or a hogshead of tobacco?

> This is no fancy sketch, gentlemen, and startling as it may be to many of you. stranger things have happened, and will again happen, in the process of our legislation. I contend that it is a fair and legitimate conclusion, from the premises assumed, and I defy the acutest lawyer in the country to detect by fair and honest ly expect a full developement of our resourreasoning, an error in the argument by ces, so long as our banking institutions are which I have arrived at this conclusion .- | controlled by individuals, who are alien and Cheat not yourselves with the delusive almost foreign to us in interests. hope, that no majority in Congress dare at-Having voted, when a member of the tempt such an outrage; those who have Congress of the United States, in 1832, for power, when stimulated by interest or ava-

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January next, will the reasons which would prevent me at this be sold to the highest bidder, at the Dwelling- time from wishing to see a bank establish- der of the Protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree, but so far from the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in an eminent degree in the protestant Religion in Europe, by latter in the protestant Religion in Europe, by House of the late Joan S. Raboteau, of Franklin ed, upon a similar principle, and located her unjust commercial exactions, compels creating or introducing any new capital into either in New York or Philadelphia. The the free native population to excessive toil, the Southern country, it did very little, if time has passed when I would think of op- with a bare subsistence, that a few worth- it did not exercise a pernicious influence. posing a bank of the United States, on the less nabobs may wallow at home in bound- Most of the capital used by the late Bank ground of unconstitutionality. Were the less luxury; and cherish not the belief that in the South, was occupied in exchanges; question an original one, I would unhesitat- if you give a similar power, you will es- this must certainly be convenience to com-

Of all tyrannies, which have oppressed contrivances, which one portion of our race produce of their labor, there is nothing in the annals of despotism, so unfeeling, so unstimulated by avarice, it demands from the the thought, when that pound comes nearest from the heart of its unfortunate debtor

To prove conclusively to the Senate, how easily the strongest intellects deceive themwinter, when this new constitutional obligation was for the first time, urged upon the Congress of the United States, there was a question likewise discussed, which mean the power of Congress to emancipate of two months, in which period the vision of the honorable discoverer of this latent power, was certainly of similar acuteness. he saw clearly the constitutional obligation upon Congress, to regulate paper money, but was singularly obtuse against the right of the same body, to seize the property of the slave holder of the District of Columbia, and turn it loose upon the world.

That provision of the Constitution which says, most emphatically, that Congress shall not take the property of individuals for public purposes without adequate compensation, was to his mind no bar whatever against an invasion of private rights, the most tyrannical within the history of Legislation.

It gives me no pleasure, Mr. Speaker, I assure you, to comment upon this inconsis tency, this infirmity of nature; no man in this country is more willing to acknowledge the exalted intellect and pure patriotism of the distinguished gentleman alluded to, than myself. It is but another illustration of the melancholy fact, that wherever the prejudices and interests of men are excited, there is no reliance on their justice pursuit of wealth, takes its constitutional opinions at second hand; we must therefore watch with great care the ex-cathedra decisions of its political priests.

It is likewise an important part of my subject, and I am compelled to allude to it; I have brought it to the attention of Senaters, with the hope of convincing them, situation which requires the strictest adherence to ancient landmarks, and an exclusive we must concede it likewise the entire con- devotion to the rights and interests of our

If it is the wish of the majority of the people of North Carolina, to surrender the management of their own affairs, to return to a state of colonial vassalage. I know no portion of the people of the United States, that I would so soon be governed by, as the cise of such a power. These people, being people of New England. I admire beyond expression, their economy, their industry, and the general steadiness of their characters. I believe from the general temperance of their natures, they would be satisfied with the exclusive profits of our commerce, and would not daily and hourly insult us, with the repetition of their superiority. It is much preferable, however, to go on, under lest, stimulated by a desire of displacing the terms of the old copartnership, with the understanding that we are to share equally and alike the profits of the concern.

Having thus stated to the Senate, the reasons why I dissent from the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States makes it obligatory upon Congress to provide an uniform paper currency, as a medium of commerce, I will proceed to state why, at this crisis of our affairs, I would not vote for one Bank of the United States similar to the one lately gone out of opera-

We find, Mr. Speaker, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that a most singular change in the relative state of things has come over the country. We find that portions of our State, which were once prosperous, are now nearly desolate; towns where the busy hum of industry once saluted our ears, and gladdened our hearts, are now almost deserted—the abodes of poverty and discontent. That healthy hue of the public mind, which was once cheered on by hope, is no longer to be found, or if it exists among us, it serves only by its solitary brightness to mark the gloom and desolation around it. A traveller in passing through our country, might naturally ask, what exterminating war, what frightful pestilence, hath wasted and depopulated the land? It hath been neither war nor pestilence, but the existence of causes, as sure in their results, and as unalterable, as the laws of nature.

It is unnecessary to detain the Senate, in enumerating the various causes which have produced, and which, unless eradicated, will augment this disease of the body politic. Not the least among them, however, has been the deficiency of active capital, which has existed among us; and on that account, the utter inability of our cuizens to engage in any occupations not yielding immediate profit, or in any extensive scheme of improvement. Nor can we fair-

The great benefits of the modern systems of banking, arise from its introducing capital into the country, and its furnishing a cheap and convenient currency. The mercial men, but it served likewise to give