

"When shall we have better times?" is the anxious inquiry of thousands, pining with the sickness of "hope deferred."

Yet it must not be concealed that there are still formidable obstacles to the complete reestablishment of our national prosperity.

The want of an adequate and uniform national currency is, for two years at least, insurmountable. The partnership of Tylerism and Loco-focoism, to which the Government is for that term virtually surrendered, will do nothing; Tylerism being intent on making a show of anxiety to do something while it neither does nor professes anything effective.

But this evil is greatly modified, and will in time be nearly overcome, by the operation of the new Tariff, which has already turned the balance of trade largely in our favor, and is still rapidly swelling the amount of specie held in this country.

But a still greater benefit to the country than even that conferred through the mitigation of the currency is about to be experienced from the new Tariff in the wide diffusion and more general prosecution of the mechanic arts and manufacturing processes.

[From the New York Tribune.]
Prospects for 1843.
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Old Laws of Virginia.

The following are extracted from an old collection of the Laws of Virginia. They appear to have been in force as late as the year 1773, in which year the "collection was published" at Williamsburg.

1. Whereas, many idle and busy-headed people do forge and divulge false rumors and reports, to the great disturbance of the peace of His Majesty's liege-people of this Colony:

2. Be it enacted, That what person or persons shall forge or divulge any such false reports tending to the trouble of the country, he shall be by the next Justice of the Peace sent for and bound over to the next County Court; where if he produces not his author, he shall be fined Two Thousand Pounds of Tobacco; (or less, if the Court think fit to lessen it).

The two following are from the Acts passed in 1662.

Chapter III. An Act against persons that refuse to have their children baptised.
Whereas, many schismatical persons, either out of aversness to the Orthodox established Religion, or out of the new fangled conceits of their own heretical invention, refuse to have their children baptised:

Chapter IV. An Act for the punishment of Scandalous Persons.
Whereas, many bawling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits, and cast in great damages:

Chapter V. An Act for the punishment of Scandalous Persons.
That in actions of Slander, occasioned by the Wife, after Judgment passed for Damages, the Woman shall be punished by Dackings; and if the slander be so enormous as to be judged at greater damages than Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, then the woman to suffer a Dacking for each Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco adjudged against the Husband, if he refuse to pay the Tobacco.

Chapter VI. An Act for the punishment of Scandalous Persons.
As an act was passed in 1705 for the building and maintaining of prisons, pillories, whipping-posts, stocks, and ducking pools in every county, we may infer that this last quoted act was not suffered to remain a dead letter, and that occasionally the husbands of these "bawling women," were brought enough to "refuse to pay the tobacco."

An Umbrella Story.

A cunning rogue in New Orleans being brought before the Recorder for the charge of stealing umbrellas, attempted a logical justification of his conduct on the following grounds: first, that established usage had sanctioned the taking and carrying away of umbrellas, as a justifiable act—and next that there was not a single word in either the national or State constitution about the stealing of umbrellas, and, as he was a strict constitutionalist, he did not believe it could be construed a crime.

Hopkins once lent Simpson, his next door neighbor, an umbrella. You will judge of the intellect of Hopkins, not so much from the act of lending an umbrella, but from his insane endeavor to get it back again. It poured in torrents. Hopkins had an urgent call. Hopkins knocked at Simpson's door. "I want my umbrella." Now Simpson also had a call in a directly opposite way to Hopkins; and with the borrowed umbrella in his hand, was advancing to the threshold. "I tell you," roared Hopkins, "I want my umbrella."

We note, therefore, with hearty gratification the accounts which reach us in our exchanges of the building of woolen factories in the west, of cotton factories in the south, and the establishment of new branches of manufacture in every part of the country.

Yet we are not expecting what is called a season of prosperity in 1843. We know

The last of the British Colonies in North America, as to time of settlement, was Georgia. The territory included in the present State of that name was embraced in the patent granted to Carolina. After the change of the latter from a proprietary to a regular Province, the British Government formed the plan of establishing another Colony between Carolina and Florida.

King George II. granted a patent to Gen. James Oglethorpe and twenty other gentlemen, as Trustees, for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. Lord Percival was appointed President of the Board of Trustees.

The first settlement of Georgia, the Trustees prohibited the introduction of negroes and spirituous liquors into the Colony. They also allowed but twenty-five acres of land to each settler, and none could acquire by purchase or otherwise, more than five hundred. These regulations were not found to answer, and many dissatisfied emigrants fled from Georgia and dispersed themselves among the other Colonies.

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The early settlers of Georgia were principally English, Scotch, German and Irish.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

New consolidated locofoco creed.

The South Carolina Democracy—headed, very fitly, by the De Trevelles, the Rheters, the Hazels, the Barnwalls, the Givens, the Guercards, the Sturmits, and others of the locofoco aristocracy—have lately had a celebration of their principles at the town of Beaufort; and scoring, apparently, any longer to accept and dry confessions of faith manufactured by the patent machinery of "Northern men with Southern principles," they announce a grand compound, combined, universal, self-regulating creed of their own in the following words:

"The Democratic Republican party of the Union, is united on the principles of freedom—low duties—no debt—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment—and a strict adherence to the Constitution, which implies all the rest."

Here, then, is a high authoritative declaration of the leading, the capital principles of the great "Republican Democracy," whether Northern or Southern, Federal, Radical, Locofoco, Aristocratic, Agrarian, Tariff, Free Trade, State Rights, Conciliation, Jackson, Anti-Jackson, Whig, Tory, Unitarians, Nullifiers, Levitidarians, Strict-constructionists, Letterers, Slaveholders, Bankites, Charter-breakers, Macons, Anti-masons, Proclamationists, Expungers, or any of the rest of the aliases of a party, of which popular names have ever been the most guiding principle, and selfish power the main aim.

We are, then, to understand that the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of New England have adopted, as a well-settled party purpose, the principle of free trade. What says the iron interst of this? Is coal harmonious? What thinks the salt interest of New York? What the fisheries of the North? What the lead of Missouri? What the sugar of Louisiana? What the hemp of the West? What the navigating interest in general?

"Low duties" is the text point of faith. Does this mean the low duties of the "Bill of Abominations," for which all the leading members of this free trade party (except Mr. Calhoun) voted in 1828, viz.: Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Buchanan, Wright, Woodbury, R. M. Johnson? Does it mean General Jackson's "Judicious Tariff," protecting all the great articles necessary to render us independent of foreign nations? Or does it, according to Mr. Calhoun's last theory, forbid all but the lowest rate of duties, horizontal, perfectly equal on all articles? It must be the last, certainly, from the quarter selected to be the organ of proclaiming these high truths to the earth.

"Separation from banks" is the next postulate; and must include not only the United States Bank, (the offspring of Mr. Calhoun's own loins,) but Gen. Jackson's great Constitutional Bank of fifty millions capital, the Pet Bank system, the Van Buren Safety-Fund scheme, all State Banks, and every thing, in short, but the Benjaminian sub-Treasury, for the solidity and the beneficence of which we beg leave to refer its admirers to the people at large, or to the Tylerian portion of the Locofoco party, who treat it as "obscure."

"Economy," is the next great maxim—a word, no doubt, meant to convey a most definite idea—that of an annual Van Buren expenditure of full thirty-five millions. Dem "Retrenchment" of the same fashion. Or perhaps it means those of which Swart-wout and Hoyt, were agents, and Messrs. Butler and Woodbury the supervisors—or the thrift in Indian contracts and in the post office; or the parsimonies of the Florida war.

All these and more, however, are included in the magic sentence, "A strict adherence to the Constitution"—that is, the Proclamation, "taking the responsibility," substituting the will of one man for the will of the People, martial law, promises to hang Southern gentlemen under the second section, and, subsequently, all that made Mr. Calhoun dilate upon the crimes of "a party of rogues and royalists," kept together "by the cohesive force of public plunder."

The Tariff and its Consequences.

Of several measures proposed by the Whig Statesmen, as a means of restoring and rendering permanent the Commercial prosperity of the country, but one has been accomplished. The others they would have carried into effect, if they could. That they could not, and the reason why, is known to all men of all parties. The measure which has been practically carried out has in a most signal manner proved the wisdom and fulfilled the expectations of its friends. They could have no better evidence, in so short a period that their scheme of policy was wise, and had it been adopted throughout, would have restored the country to commercial vigor and renewed health.

The measure realized is the Tariff, and to test it, look back upon the events of but two years. Two facts before the Tariff, and two effects derived from it, well test that measure.

First fact. In the autumn of 1841, and the winter of 1841-2, the balance of trade was very greatly against this country, and the Custom House returns showed an enormous exportation of specie from this country. Exchange on England was very high, and there seemed no way of restoring that balance, or of acquiring the advantage which our surplus crops ought to afford.

Second fact. At the same time, and proceeding from the same cause, (a low Tariff and excessive importation of foreign goods,) many of the manufacturing establishments of New England diminished the quantity of their work; and in the spring of 1842, large bodies of workmen were thrown out of employment, and many manufactories in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, had stopped altogether. Three fourths of all the extensive manufactories of wool, iron, and paper, were threatened with absolute ruin.

These were the facts when the Tariff controversy was at its height; and the Whigs said, and we said, that a good Tariff would produce these effects. It would restore the balance of trade; and as a consequence of that, would first restore the manufactories and workmen to their business, and would next bring the importation of specie as a basis of renewed credit, and a foundation for a National Currency. The Tariff Act was passed, and it has fulfilled the anticipations of its friends to the very letter. This fulfillment is found in the two consequences to which we referred.

First consequence. In less than three months from the passage of the last Tariff Law, the manufactories in Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York, and various other places, which had been stopped, went into active operation, and thousands of workmen out of employment, and hundreds of thousands who would have been thrown out of their occupation and support, were saved from the disastrous consequence of ruined manufactories.

Second consequence. The year 1842 finds the balance of trade decidedly in favor of this country, and, as was anticipated, millions of specie returning to this country and some prospect that the produce of the country will realize something more than silks and satins, brandy or wine. Even the Loco-foco press is obliged to bear testimony to the fact, that the balance of trade is in our favor, and specie is rapidly coming into the country.

With the restored prosperity of the manufactories, new sources of wealth. A Boston mercantile house is said to have sold in one parcel, domestic goods to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the trade with China. American manufactories will soon be able to compete in foreign markets with those of any country.

Thus has the Tariff fulfilled the hopes and objects of its friends. The only measure the Whigs carried, is now the only good one in the country.—Cincinnati Chron.

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, April 21. 1843.

We have an excellent article on file, originally written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq., which we will publish hereafter for the especial accommodation of the ladies.

To correspondents.—It is a little astonishing to us why persons writing obituaries, notices of marriages, and such communications, should hesitate to send their names to the office. We of course are liable to be imposed upon in such matters, as divers others have been, and there is no need of publishing the name of the writer, without he desires it—but he should by all means send his name with the communication, that the editor may know what he is about.

Now, let all concerned take notice, that, from and after this date, we will publish notices of deaths or marriages, or any other communications involving facts, without we know the source from whence they come. We will cheerfully publish all such notices from any quarter, provided that they are sent in a proper manner. All we want is to be saved from imposition and expense.

Heigho! this is a sad world to live in, and many of us hardly live at all—just breathe and snore awhile and then drop off, without being missed—every thing going on as before. But then take the world up one side and down the other, amidst all its tergiversations and ramifications, it is about as well to laugh as cry. We hardly ever knew a fellow yet who undertook to whine and cry his way through the world but what got laughed at for his pains, which only made him cry worse and others laugh more. Suppose we do complain, and fret, and cry about the ills and misfortunes, the temptations and trials, the ups and downs, to which flesh is heir—what do we get by it? Why, just nothing at all but a miserable ugly phiz—(provided we had not one before)—a pair of red eyes, and a wet pocket-handkerchief, if we be so fortunate as to have one to wet; it does not remove a single difficulty out of our way, nor even turn over a single stone in life's pathway—nor yet put bread in our mouths, or money in our pockets. It may sometimes secure us the pity of others, but never their respect. It will serve to depress and discourage him who indulges in it, but it will never better his condition in any respect; so far at least as this world is concerned—and as to a preparation for the next, that is obtained on the condition of active obedience; and not by screwing up the muscles of the face to an air of melancholy, and for "a pretence" making long prayers while the heart is a stranger to the principles of justice and holiness, the feelings unsubdued by a proper sense of reverence and duty, and the spirits uncheckered by the haloed influences of that religion which consists in right principles of heart, giving tone to right tempers, right feelings, and correct conduct.

Seriousness is becoming the Christian, and will usually be cultivated by the men of sense—but fretting or repining is as far from being the fruits of, or being consonant with the dictates of our Holy Religion as lightness and triflingness; and it is very far from being consonant with our best interest. "Take things by the smooth handle," said Jefferson, and you may depend upon it they will not hurt half so badly. The world will wag on as usual, whether you laugh or cry; and your chief concern should be, how you could get easiest and safest through it, in the honest discharge of the duties which you owe to God, your country, yourself, and your fellow-man.

Loss of cattle.—From what we learn through our exchanges, the loss of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., is by no means confined to this State. In Ohio and Michigan, as will be seen from some extracts in this week's paper, the loss has been very great. We expect to hear of similar losses throughout most of the northern and north-western States.

Right.—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, at its late session, among other resolutions, passed one by an almost unanimous vote declaring that "the Conference deprecates the system of pew churches, and considers it an infraction of the discipline, and at variance with the general economy of the church." This is perfectly right, as we think. Those who believe the Gospel should be preached to all people, should build their churches with free seats, so that all may have an opportunity of hearing.

An Assistant Surgeon, by the name of Leacock, attached to the U. S. Brig Somers, lately committed suicide on board of that vessel, while she was lying at the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. He was a native of Norfolk, Va., a single man, and aged about 35.

Some person has sent us an obituary notice, stating the particulars, &c., of the death of Mrs. SEAGLE, which was noticed in our paper last week. The writer of the notice which we published sent us his real name—like a man of sense; and the writer of the last communication kept his name to himself, as far as we were concerned. If he wish to know the reason why we do not publish for him, he is referred to a short notice in this paper, addressed "To correspondents." And we again say we will not subject ourselves to be imposed upon by publishing communications which profess to involve facts, without we know the source from whence they come. We will be glad to hear from our friends at any and all times—but they must let us know who they are.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the latest intelligence from Texas, we learn that Judge Robinson, one of the Texian prisoners captured at San Antonio, by Gen. Wool, has been entrusted with official propositions for an accommodation between Texas and Mexico, the terms of which are reported as follows:

- 1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.
2nd. A general amnesty to be passed for past acts of Texas.
3rd. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.
4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.
5th. Texas to institute or originate all local laws rules and regulations.
6th. No Mexican troops under any pretence whatever, to be stationed in Texas.
Some of the Texian papers, it is said, speak of these propositions in a decidedly favorable manner. Should they be received by that Government, it will confirm us at least, in what we have for a long time more than suspected, that Santa Ana and Gen. Houston, understand each other now, as perfectly as they did while in Washington City, in 1832.

It is said that the Mexican Government is willing to concede to Texas every thing except the name of sovereignty, and is very anxious to make any terms which can be done with honor, as all hope of reconquering Texas, has been given up.

Sugar is made in Texas which is said to be equal to that made in Louisiana.

General Waddy Thompson, our Minister to Mexico, has effected the release of Messrs. Jones and Maverick, two of the lately captured Texian prisoners, on the grounds of their both being his personal friends. They will accompany him to the United States in this month.

Specie.—Since the late Tariff has gone into operation large amounts of specie have been brought into the country from abroad; previously, large amounts were exported in order to meet the balance of trade which was against us. The following from a N. Orleans paper, will show that it continues to arrive there as at other ports.

The following amounts of specie were received in one city yesterday, consigned as follows: Per Saratoga, from New York, \$19,000 to order. Per ship Taglion, from Havre, 240,000 francs, to a Lancier. Per ship St. Louis, from Philadelphia, \$93,000. Per barque Parlian, from Norfolk, \$3,000 to order.

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O Consistency, where is thy blush? Democratic Recorder. Well, well, what wonders come to light in this age of Millerism, Mormonism and a thousand other isms. The blush of consistency! that's bran new. We have heard of the blush of shame, of guilt, of inconsistency, and the like, but actually in the first time we ever heard of the blush of "consistency!" It is somewhat like the "letting loose of a certain disciple of Blackstone, in these parts, whom we heard the other day tell the Jury that his clients' prosecutor "sat there" with the smile of a crocodile!"

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Va., is again a candidate for Congress, and will, we expect be elected. And perhaps a better selection could not be made from among the prominent members of his party in the district, if in the State. Mr. Hunter is a gentleman of talent and character, and deservedly stands high among his constituents.

Accounts of the great loss of cattle, continue to reach us from almost every quarter.

The Whig City forever!

NEW ORLEANS RIGHT SIDE UP!! The Tropic says, the result of the Municipal elections in New Orleans on the 3d inst., is of a character calculated to fill the heart of every Whig in the Union with pride and satisfaction. The Whigs have literally swept the city—scarcely a vestige of Locofocoism or Tylerism remaining. The Whigs have signally triumphed in every Municipality—have gloriously carried TEN of the THIRTEEN wards in the Municipalities, and have elected TEN of the TWELVE members of the General Council.