[From the New-York Tribune.] Prospects for 1843.

dawns on our long suffering country.

vernment is for that term virtually surren. fesses any thing effective; and Loco Focu ism rests on its threadbare maxim that the Government can do nothing for the relief of the people, and orgin to do nothing, but that, in currency as in trade, doing nothing is the perfection of human wisdom. Now there is no fallacy more clearly refleted by every day's experience than the assertion. so constantly dinned in our ears, that ' the currency will regulate itself,' if let alone. We are daily pointed to the fact that the corrent rates of exchange between the chief proached a reusonable standard, as if that answered every purpose, while a deposite be realized here except at a smart discount; Colony : debtors or purchasers in States embracing half the surface of the Union can promise persons sorver shall firge or divulge any to answer, and many dissatisfied emigrants no currency in which to make remittances such false reports tending to the trouble of fled from Georgia and dispersed themselves to the Atlantic States; and even the Fede. the country, he shall be by the next Justice among the other Colonies. The British Goral Government drags, at a heavey expense, of the Peace sent for and bound over to the vernment therefore took the Province into its kegs of dollars five hundred miles over prairie roads, in order to reach a point not his author, he shall be fined Two Thouwhere they can be made available! all this in a state, as we are told, of equalized exchanges and a proper currency !-But no! the exchanges have not been equalized, in any practical and beneficial sense, and the want of a uniform, adequate na. tional currency, remittible in any manner at the slightest cost, is still sorely felt in depressing industry, obstructing business, and diminishing the just reward of labor all over the country.

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. neither expect nor desire that this influx of specie will be permanent; but its effect, in Baptism, shall refuse, when they may earenlarging and strengthening the basis on which rests our circulating medium, must in that county where he or they may dwell, President and Council. The first Constibe beneficial. The rigorous and distress. to have them buptised, shall be amerced tution was formed in 1777, second in 1785 ing contractions of our currency consequent on the heavy importations of goods and the Parish, half to the informer." exportation of specie in preceding years are now at an end; hencefacth the tendency must be to a moderate and gradud expan. sion, even though our circulating medium

But a still greater benefit to the country than even that conferred through the invigoration of the currency is about to be exdiffusion and more general prosecution of the mechanic arts and manufacturing processes. The vast agricultural partions of our country have been kept in comparative poverty by the remoteness of the markets for their products and the cost of reaching While the farmer in Illinois must raise wheat for 25 cents, yet the maker of his cloth pay \$1 50 for it, neither of them can prosper. A few go betweens may amass riches, but the great mass of the producers on both sides must languish, because most of the fruits of their reciprocal labors are consumed in the cost of exchanging them. Both must be vastly benefitted by the transfer of the manufacturer to the neighborhood of the Farmer. This process has already begun; it will go on throughout the year; and, if the next Congress adjourns without disturbing the Tariff, it will be instantly and greatly accelerated. The whole country, and more than our own country, will be signally benefitted by the removal of one hundred thousand manufactorers and artisans to the great valley of the Mississippi, where the farmers of that vast luxuriant region can pay them for their products with the mountains of grain and meat which must now be sold for a trifle or remain a drug on their hands. Could this transfer be speedily effected, not only would an immediate improvement both in the demand for and price of agricultural staples be generally felt, but trade throughout the land would feel the beneficent impulse. No State ever remanently diminished the amount of her imports by increasing the variety of her productions. If Ulinois were this day as great a manufacturing State as Massachusetts, she would, like Massachusetts, consume a larger amount of foreign products than she ever did while exclusively much from the act of lending an umbrelia, faction of certain vital wants by the lubor of her own hands would increase both her ability and her disposition to buy freely of other foreign staples. We note, therefore, with hearty gratifi-

cation 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. country, by opening new sources and vari- brella?" 'Do!' answered Simpson, dartproducer and consumer much nearer toge. one!" ther, increase the reward of the former while diminishing the cost to the latter. Only let this policy be steadily persevered in, and the improvement in business, or the demand for labor and its Products, will be stendy and certain.

that prices, whether of lands, of products, or of labor, are and must be low while our currency remains as contracted and imper-"When shall we have better times?" is the anxious inquiry of thousands, pining with the sickness of 'hope deferred.' They will be few great fortunes made rapidly this have so often heard the cry of 'Land Ho! year, and we care not if never again. But when no land was visible, that they begin to think there is to be no land any more. steadily prosecuted, and expanding inclus-Yet we trust they will allow us to believe, try; in the erection of buildings, the imand endeavor to show, that the darkest hours provement of lands, the introduction of new inent formed the plan of establishing anothare past, and that a brighter day at last arts and improved processes, and the realization of a large aggregate return for the Yet it must not be concealed that there year's industry, we trust this year will be are still formidable obstacles to the complete not unfruitful. For those heavily in debt King George II, granted a patent to Gen. reestablishment of our national prosperity. in proportion to their means, it will be a James Edward Orlethorpe and twenty oth-The want of an adequate and uniform na. hard year, as have been several before it; tional currency is, for two years at least, for those who can find no employment suited insurmountable. The partnership of Ty, to their capacities, or adequate to their suplerism and Loco focoism, to which the Ga. port, it will also be hard; though we trust that both the number and the privations of dered, will do nothing; Tylerism being these will be much diminished. We shall intent on making a show of naxiety to do be greatly disappointed if 1843 does not something while it neither does nor pro. leave us, as a people, in a decidedly better Georgia early in 1734, when they settled condition then it found us.

## Old Laus of Virginia.

The following are extracted from an old collection of the Laws of Virginia. They appear to have been in force us late as the year 1773, in which year the " collection Doctor Johnson urged Oglethorpe, 1775, was published" at Williamsburg. The first to give the world his life. "I know no Act in the book provides for the erection of man," said he, " whose life, would be more a church or chapel of ease in every parish: "Chapter XI'I. Disulgers of fulse news.

"1. Whereas, many ideand busy headed people do forgo and divulge false rumors and reports, to the great disturbance of the in St. Louis, Chicago, or Louisville, cannot peace of His Majesty's liege people of this land to each settler, and none could acquire

> "2. Beit enacted, That what person or the country, he shall be by the next Justice next County Court; where if he produces their own hands, and annulled the regulagand Pounds of Tobacco; (or less, if the then placed on a similar footing with the Court think fit to lessen it;) and besides Carolina. From that period, General Ogto. give bond for his good behaviour, if it appears to the court that he did muliciously the Colony continued to improve, particupublish or invent it.'

passed in 1662.

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

refuse to have their children baptised: " Be it therefore, enacted by this present General Aesembly, and authority thereof, That all and every person or persons, that in contempt of the Divine Sacrament of ry his or their children to a fawful minister Two Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, half to

"Chapter V. An Act for the punishment of cipally English, Scotch, German and Irish. Scandalous Persons.

" Whereas, muny bubbling women stander and scamblize their neighbors, for be limited to the amount, of our precious which their poor husbands are often involeast in great damages.

" Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid That in actions of Slander, occasioned by the Wife, after Judgment passed for Dannges, the Woman shall be punished by Duckings; and if the slander be so enor unous as to be judged at greater damager than Five Handred Pounds of Tobacco then the woman to suffer a Ducking for each Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco ad. judged against the Husband, if he refuse to pay the Tobacco."

As an act was pass d in 1705 for the building and maintaining of prisons, pil lories, 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 "babbling women," were ungall out 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 net-ond next that there was not a single word in either the national or State constitution about the stealing of un brellas, and, as he was a strict constitutionalist, he did not believe it could be constructed a crime. The Recorder said, however, that the opinion was on erroneous one, and remanded the prisouer to jail, to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

Apropos, of Umbrellas. The following is a good anecdate :

Hopkins once lent Simpson, his next door neighbor, an umbrella. You will judge of the intellect of Hopkins, not so agricultural and commercial. The satist but from his insone endeavor to get it book 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,' ronred Hopkins, "I want my umbrella." "Can't have it,' said Simpson, at the same time extending the machine dedicated to Jupiter It is through such manifestations that our pluvius, 'Why, I want to go to the east protective Tariff is to perform its great end-it rains in torrents.' What screamwork of rebuilding the prosperity of the ed Hopkins, 'what am I to do for an umcties of employment, and, by bringing the ling from the door, "do as I did; borrow

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELEC TION - Annexed is the result in the several districts :- Second district, no choice-Third no choice-Fifth, Hudson, Whig, Yet we are not expecting what is called bably no choice. Abolition is the cause of since settled, a dilapidated revenue, and a a season of prosperity in 1843. We know non-success.—N. Y. Herald. ruined credit.

From the New York Tribune Political History. GEORGIA.

The last of the British Colonies in North merica, as to time of settlement, was The territory included in the present State of that name was embraced to a regular Province, the British Governer Colony between Carolina and Florida. Inducements were held out to the poorer classes of people to emigrate; and in 1732, or gentlemen, as Trusteys, for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, Land Percival was appointed President of the Board of Trustees. Gen. Oglethorpe was clothed with power toexercise the functions of Governor of the Colony, and came over or the thrift in Indian contracts and in the with a company of emigrants, arriving in post office; or the parsimonics of the Flor-Georgia early in 1731, when they settled ida war. Savament. The famuler of Georgia, Oale thorpe, bestowed his own time and labor: to advance the interests of the Colony, which he lived to see become an independent State. His death took place in Eugland in 1785, the advanced age of 97 .interesting. It I were furnished with materials, I should be very glad to write if." On 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

by purchase or otherwise, more than five hundred. These regulations were not found tions of the Trustees. The Coluny was thorpe having returned to England in 1742, larly after the peace of 1763; and in 1799 The two following are from the Acts the population was 82,548. Gen. Oglethorpe's military as well as civil services \*Chapter III. An act against persons that in the Colony, among the many difficulties attending the settlement, were duly acknowledged in England. The Trustees surrendered their Charter to the Crown in 1751. Henceforward it was governed as conceits of their own heretical invention, a Royal Province, enjoying the same liberties and immunities as other Royal Colonies. After Gen. Oglethorpe left the Province, there were six other Governors and Acting Governors of whom James Habershain was the last Royal Governor. During the first two years of the revolution, the affairs of Government were managed by a

> and a third in 1798. The early settlers of Georgia were prin-

From the National Intelligencer.). New consolidated locofoco creed.

The South Carolina Democracy-headved in chargable and vexatious suits, and cl, very fully, by the De Trevelles, the Rhetts, the Hazels, the Burnwalls, the Givens, the Guerards, the Smarts, and others of the locofoco aristocracy-have lately held redebration of their principles at the town of Beaufort; and scorning, apparency, any larger to accept cut and dry confessions of faith manufactured by the patent madinery of the " Northern men with Southen principles," they announce a grand comound combined, universal, self-regulating creed of their own in the following words: . "The Democratic Republican prety of

the Union, is united on the principles of free trade-low duties-no debt-septation from banks-economy-retrenchoentand a strict adherence to the Constitution, which implies all the rest."

Here, then, is a high authoritive declaration of the leading, the capital praciples of the great "Republican Demorney, whether Northern or Southern, Federal, Radical, Locofoco, Aristocratic, Agarian, Tariff, Free Trade, State Rights, Consclidution, Jackson, Anti-Jackson, Whig, Tory, Unionists, Nullifiers, Latitudiarians, Strict-constructionists, Levellers, Slaveholders, Bankites, Charter-breakers, Masons, 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 th. England have adopted, as a well-settled par ty purpose, the principle of free tride .-What says the iron interest to this? Is coal harmonious ! What thinks the salt jucrest into the country. of New York ? What the fisheries of the North? What the lead of Missouri ! What general?

"Low duties" is the flex: point of faith Does this mean the low duties of the " Bill of Abominations," for which all the lead. ing members of this free trade party (except Mr. Calhoun) voted in 1828, viz:-Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Buchanan, sure the Whigs carried, is now the only Wright, Woodbury, R. M. Johnson? Does good one in the country -Cincinnati Chro. it mean General Jackson's " Judicious Tariff," protecting all the great articles ne-cessary to render us independent of foreign could raise it, placed him in a grave-yard and infraction of the discipline, and at variance nations? Or does it, according to Mr. Cat. awaited the effect. After a short time the fumes houn's last theory, forbid all but the lowest the confined, he sat bolt upright, and after look. 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

" No debt" is the next axiom, and comes with an unspeakable grace from a party which, setting out in 1837 with a balance in the Treasury of many/millions, and revenues larger than they have ever been since, in four years spent it att, leaving its successors an ascertained debt of from six elected-Sixth, no choice-Seventh, pro. to twelve millions, large outstanding claims

"Separation from banks" Is the next postulate; and nust include not only the United States Bank, (the offspring of Mr. Calhoun's own 'oins,) 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 Bentonian sub-Treesury; for the solidity and the beneficence of which we beg leave to refer its sidmirers to the people at large, or to the Tylerian portion of the Locofoco party, who treat it as " obsolete."

" Economy," is the next great maximword, no doubt, meant to convoy a most definite idea-that of an annual Van Buren expenditure of full thirty-five millions, Item Retrenchment of the same fishion. O perhaps it means those of which Swart. yout and Hoyt, were agents, and Messes. Batler and Woodbury the supervisors --

All these and more, however, are inclued in the magic sentence. "A strict ad herence to the Constitution"-that is, the Proclamation, " taking the responsibility, substituting the will of one man for the will of the People, mertial 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 dunder."

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 sould. That known to all men of all parties. The measure which has been practically carried out has in a most signal manner proved the w.sdom and fulfilled the expectations of its friends. They could have no better evidence, in so short a period that their scheme of policy wise, and had it been adopted throughout, would have enstored the country to commercial vigor and renewed health.

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 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 butance, or of acquiring the advantage which have one to wet; it does not remove a sinour surplus crops ought to afford.

Second fact. At the same time, and proand excessive importation of foreign goods) yet put bread in our mouths, or money in many of the manufacturing establishments of New England diminished the quantity the pity of others, but never their respect of their work : and in the spring of 1842, It will serve to depress and discourage him large bodies of workmen were thrown our of employment, and many manufactories in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, had stopped altogether .-Three fourths of all the extensive manufac. tories of wool, iron, and paper, were threat- the condition of active obedience; and not ened with absolute ruin.

These were the facts when the Tariff ontroversy was at its height; and the Whigs said, and we said, that a good Ta. riff would produce these effects. It would is a stranger to the principles of justice and restore the balance of trade; and as a con- holiness, the feelings unsubdued by a proper sequence of that, would first rostore the manufactories and workmen to their business, and would next bring the importation of specie as a basis of renewed credit, and religion which consists in right principles a foundation for a National Currency. The of heart, giving tone to right tempers, right Pariff Act was passed, and it has fulfilled feelings, and correct conduct. the anticipations of its friends to the very tetter. This folfilment is found in the two onsequences to which we referred.

First consequence. In less than three 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 Jefferson, and you may depend upon it they of their occupation and support, were saved from the disastrous consequence of roined

finds the balance of trade decidedly in favor how you could get easiest and safest of this country, and, as was unticipated, through it, in the honest discharge of the millions of specie returning to this country and some prospect that the produce of the country will realize something more than try, yourself, and your fillow-man. Democracy of Pennsylvania and of New silks and satins, brandy or wine. Ecvn the Luca Foco press is obliged to bear testimony to the fact, that the balance of trade is

With the restored prosperity of the marufactures, new sources of wealth. A Bos. the sugar of Louisiana? What the hemp of ton mercantile house is said to have sold in the West! What the navigating interest in one parcel, domestic goods to the amount for the trade with China. American man. States. ufacturies 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 mea-

A GRAVE JOKE .- Some wags took a drunken feling around, excluimed, "Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm confoundedly helsted."

The Picayone thinks that a man who could systematically and wilfully set about cheating a printer, would commit highway robbery upon erying buby, and rob it of its gingerbread.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.-A gentleman out west ately visited Washington in hope of obtaining a portion of the "loaves and fishes," to which he oberved he was entitled for his adherence to the good cause." He applied to the President in —was not particular—from 500 to 3,000 a year, except that of clerk—for he was unable to read.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND .- There are five mill. ions two hundred thousand tec. totallers in that | aged about 35.

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS,

ASHEVILLE, N. O. 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 fof the especial accommodation of the ladies.

To correspondents. - It is a little ustonishing to us why persons writing obituaries, notices of marriages, and such communications, should hesitate to send their names to the office. We o' 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 that he is about.

Now, let all concerned take notice, that, from and after this date, we will publish no notices of deaths or maringes, or any other communications involving facts, without we know the source from whence they come. We will cheerfully publish all such unices from any quarter, provided that they are sent in a proper manner. All we want is to be saved from imposition and expense.

OF Heigho! this is a sad world to live

in, and many of us hardly live at all-just they could not, and the reason why, is breathe and soub 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 The measure realized is the Tariff, and got laughed at for his pains, which only than suspected, that Santa Ana and Gen. o test it, look back upon the events of but made him cry worse and others laugh more. Suppose we do complain, and fret, and ery feetly as they did while in Washington City, about the ills and misfortunes, the temptations and trials, the ups and downs, to the winter of 1841-2, the balance of trade which flesh is heir-what do we get by it? was very greatly against this country, and Why, just nothing at all but a miserable ugly phiz--(provided we had not one before)-a pair of red eyes, and a wet pock. et-handkerchief, if we be so for:unate as to quering Texns; has been given up. gle difficulty out of our way, nor even turn over a single stone in life's pathway-nor our pockets. It may sometimes secure us who in lulges 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 not by screwing up the muscles of the face tence" making long prayers while the heart sense of reverence and duty, and the spirits unchecked by the hallowed influences of that

Seriousness is becoming the cliristian. and will usually be cultivated by the man of sense-but fretting or repining is as far months from the passage of the last Tariff from being the fruits of, or being consonant with the dictates of our Holy Religion as lightnes and triffingness; and it is very far from being consonant with our best interest. ' Take things by the smooth handle," said will not hurt half so badly. The world will wag on as usual, whether you lough or Second consequence The year 1842 cry; and your chief concern should be, duries which you owe to God, your coun-

Loss of cattle.-From what we learn through our exchanges, the loss of cattle, in our favor, and specie is rapidly caming 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 throughof three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out most of the northern and north-western

> Right .- The Bultimore Annual Confernee of the Methodist E. Courch, 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 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 scats, so that all may have an opportunity of hering.

67 An Assistant Surgeon, by the name of Lencock, attached to the C. S. Brig Somers, lately committed suicide on board propria persone, Laying he would take any office of that vessel, while she was lying at the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. He was a native of Norfolk, Va., a single man, and

65 Some person has sent us an obituary stice, stating the particulars, &c., of the leath 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; the writer of the last communication kept his name to himself, so 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 se glad to hear from our friends at any and all times-but they must let us know who

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the last 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 Moxico.

4h. Texas to be represented in the general Congress. 5th. Texas to institute or originate all

local laws roles and regulations. 6th. No Mexican troops under any pre-

tence whatever, to be stationed in Texas. Some of the Texian papers, it is said speak of these propositions in a decidedly lavorable manner. Should they be received by that Government, it will confirm us at least, in what we have for a long time more Houston, understan each other now, as per-

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 re-con-

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 tately captured Texian prisoners, on the grounds of their both being his personal friends. They will accompany bim 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 .

Specie.—The N. O. Tropic of the 3rdinet, says:
-The following amounts of specie were received in our city yesterday, consigned us follows: P.r Saratoga, from New York, \$199,000 to order. Per ship Tuglioni, from Havre, 240,000 francs, to A Lanfour. Per ship St. Louis, from Philadeldhia, \$93,000. Per harque Parthan, from Norfolk, \$5,000 to

P. r ship Emily, from New York,-\$5,000 and 100 doubloons, to H. Bran & Co.

5,000 to Field and Co. 6,000 to Valentine & Williams. 5,700 to H. H. Grodma 23,500 to L. Corning. 10,000 sovereigns to Samuel Nicholson.

"O Consistency, where is thy blush?"

Democratic Recorder. Well, well, what wonders come to light

n this age of Millerism, Mormonism and and a thousand other isms. The blush of consistency! thats bran new. We have heard of the blush of shame, of guilt, of in. consistency, and the like, but actually its the first time we ever heard of the blush of consistency!" It is somewhat like the letting loose of a certain deciple of Blacktone, in these parts, whom we heard the ther day tell the Jury that his clients proscentor " sat there " with the smile of a cro-

05 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.

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

## The Whig City forever! NEW ORLEANS RIGHT SIDE UP!!

The Tropic says, the result of the Muniipal elections in New Orleans on the 3d ast., 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 is remaining. The Whigs have signally triumphed in evey Municipality-have gloriously carried TEN of the THIRTEEN wards in the Municipalities, and have elected TEN of the TWELVE members of the General Council.