WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE FOWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROMIETED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. - Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office A at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840. Arahart, Charles Kerr, Dr. Samuel Kelly, Edinund Ager, Wm. H. lien, John if: Krider, Peter Anderson, Mins Mury J. Lucky & Co., Messers, S. Andrews, George Blackweider, John Beard, Jr., Maj. John (3) Lawrence, James Lambeth, Wm. Lethcoe, Miss Lucy Barker, John B. Lipe, Eitas and Abraham Lope, Eitas and Abraham Lesly, Saml., care of Inc. Brown, Wilson (2) Barringer, David M'Coonaghey. Locke, Cyrus Luckey, James Indshaw, Austin (2) rown, Henry H. Boyden, Nathaniel M'Keozie, Mumford S. Boggs, Andy Bailey, Radiord Bowers, Dervis M'Corkle, Mnss Nancy M'Myre, Robert Miller, Henry and Wm. C. Moli, John Basuger, John Bradshaw, Robert

Miscohanier, Jonathan Miller, Jonathan Miller, Jonathan Morrison, Ristins W. Moore, Win, P. Miller, William Mitchell, James Brawn, Mosen Beslup, R. M. Rolen, Mrs. Cotharine larke, Miss Elmira F. mmous, J. A. Calescell, Thomas Campiell, Mrs. Eliza, J. Ladel, Jesse R. Cotty, Archibald Dews, Mrs. Melinda Michale, Willmm G. -Newnan, R. Newly, Robert Parrish, Jesse J. Parker, Miss Mary Dent, Mrs. Mary Pool, Jacob President Salisbury Man-Dedman, Thomas Doland, Heavy Douglans, John unicturing Company, Philips, Encel E. Diskins, Mrs. Sarah Pearson, Richmond M. Dixon, Clementine Phillips, David G. Etwaids, Samuel Elits, Robert (2) Porter, Deherry Familart, Jacob Pott, Francis Pope, Harrod Coefe, John Edwards, Mrs. Mary Fraiey, Mrs. Margaret, Rohmson, Richd. or Geo. Rendleman, John L. (2) Ferill, Laton Robinson, Hugh (2) Read, J. "suber, C. F? Failer, John N. Fearn, Mrss Sarah) Reed, John Rice, John izgerrald, fra Ribelin, Samuel Foard, H. Wr Rice, Edmund Friley, Grorge A., Foimer, Tavner Pile, Jacob Pieth, R. W. Rutter, William Sloan, Sam Stoker, Alben Springs, W. L. Freihook, Mar P. M. Barrich, Katharice Gibson, William Smith, Wellington (2) Ncott, Thomas Simpson, Thomas Stinson, William Gaines, James L. Good, Henderson Heldbrunt, Mrs. Sophia Slaughter, L. D. Huse, Robt., Huse, Josiah, Stewart, Debery and Partee, Noah Sorrath, Beverly Sorrath, Beverly Hollard, Thomas Swink, Alexander Phompeon, Col. M. (3) Horton, A. W .-Harbin, Col. Cnawell (2) - Purk, A. R. Phil, Solonom - Troutinan, J Troutinan, John m, Mrs. Rebocca Thompson, W. J. Winders, Miss Lucy A. Hamlet, Andrew J. Hill, Abraham Weeks, E. H. Iton, Joseph's Warren, Enoch-HI. Houry Watson, H. W Johan, Augustur Johnson, George H. Willson, Mrs. Ann Wan, W. W.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WERKERS CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. 0.7 No paper will be discontinued until all arrears ges are peul, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the fail-use to hostly the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least ove movers before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

6 Advertisements conspiciously and correctly in-serted at \$1 per square-(of 340 rms, or fifteen lines of this sized type)-for the first insertion, and 25 cents tor each continuance. Court and Judicial advertise-ments 25 per cent, higher than the shove rates. A deduction of 331 per cent from the regular prices will and that the convulsion is, on the whole, or the be made to yearly advertisers. () Advertisements danger of it, using to be dreaded than all the benesent in for publication, must be marked with the num-ber of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on husiness, must be free of Fostage.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRENG."

LEAP YEAR.

"Pie leap year-'tis leap year-indeed it is true; And geatlemen now have got nothing to do. What a comfort that ladies can woo as they will; They can smile at a beau, or give him a chill. If we "pop the question," why you must say "yes, If we should propose it, must give us a kiss. Ye "lords of creation" must now go to school, . And ladies will teach you now you ought to rule.

Youg Cupid has been long preparing his darts, And he shall now bring them to your stubborn hearts. At our word of command his arrow shall fly, And his molto shall be "I will conquer or die.

You earnestly beg to have "three days more grac-That the chords of your hearts you tighter may inc But all your precautions in that will not do, For as sure as you live there is an " xunow you you

We have no mercy, for you have shown none; And the days of your triumph are over and gone At the altar of Venus we've lighted oue flama, And a cordial submission is all dust we claim,

Old bachelors, widowers, young men and all, At the touch of our flame you are cure to fall ; From conquest to conquest we'll certainly go, Till'all men acknowledge we have not over ro

The Doctors no longer can mix up their pills. The Lawyers, dear creatures, must lay by their quills; All trades and professions will be at a stand, Now, ladies have taken their hearts in command.

"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

A new state of Mind .- The following tonst, given at a dinner down East, must have been the effect of striped pigism :-" Our country is a dwell, the whole quantity is manufactured into numbering-the East is the katchen-the middle States the drawing-room-the West the dinuer roomthe South the parlor-Florida is a detached slaugh, and the whole world is satisfied. So with our ter house-and Texas ain't nothing at all

DISORDERS of the CURRENCY, and the REMEDY

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 24, 1840.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The discussion about a National Bank has died way, and the opinion has become almost universal, that such an institution will never again exist in our country. A very large propertion of the merchants who, a few years ago, were the thorough going advocates of a National Bank, have, after witnessing the mischiefs incident to putting down the late Bank, come to the conclusion either that such an institution is not desirable in itself, or, if it is, that it must be so dependent upon politics and parties, that another would very likely be overthrown as the two heretofore established have been. danger of it, indee to be dreaded than all the bene-fits of the policy are to be desired. At the same time, there is a very general feeling that our present system of Banks, is deficient, and insecure,

without some contral power to bind it together and produce uniformity of action. Multitudes say we must have something." But no general sen timent can be obtained in favor of any plan. The various States have expended more legislation on Banks and the currency than upon any thing else, and yet there is nothing about which there is so general a feeling that the desideratum has not yet been reached. After all the variety of laws, and systems, and amendments, which have been devised, the impression is as extensive as ever, that the arrangements are inadequate to the exigencies of the cose. A regulator is wanted.

In Europe, the same state of feeling exists as here. The Bank of England is an object of constant attack. Its movements are watched with intense and dissutisfied interest. Its peculiar privileges have been, and will be still farther, diminished. Rivals are rising up who with less responsibility dare talk of defying its power, and the public mind is always deficient of confidence in the wisdom of the Bank or its ability to accomplish the object of its creation. It is evident that in England, as well as here, the banking system as it exists, does not possess the degree of confidencia which enables the public to repose upon it. There is very generally the feeling, that the system is not so good as it might be ; that there must be somewhere, among things yet undiscovered, a better way.

It seems strange that this matter cannot be put in a satisfactory shape. The products of the world are brought together, manufactured and distributed, and all the movements of actual goods and chattels carried on by a system which never fails to operate, and to operate in such a way that the whole commercial world are satisfied that nothing better could be devised. The million and a half bales of our cotton are collected together in the scaports, sent forward to the Eastern States, to Europe, and wherever else any portion of it may be wanted; less articles of comfort and elegance, and returned through the ten thousand channels of consumption, mighty crop of bread stuffs. So with all the commodifies of the world. Ships are built of the right

sizes, and in suitable numbers, and so it is with

inflate the shipping business, disorganize freights, cause revulsion in the crops, and cheat the poor. Having created a great chasm on the ocean, and in parading the present low prices of soveral comperfected the mischiefs they feared, it would of modifies, seems to call for a brief notice. While, course have been necessary that some provision among the more decent, the causes of the existing should be made for the transportation of goods .-If the several State Legislatures had then set profligate they are flippantly attributed to the Sus-themselves to create curporations with power to TREASURY - a measure which has not yet been own ships and vessels, steamers, wagons and carts, adopted, but which must, in the view of all expeand to use the same, each company to be under the management of a president and board of directors, tent, an efficient safeguard against the recurrence until the number of companies had been multiplied to one thousand, and if Congress would then have perfected the system by the establishment of one rate working of the system, each State had established a board of commissioners of freighting, and carefully forbidding any company from sending out more than a fixed number of ships, and hampered and clogged the basiness by forbidding any com-pany ever to take a higher rate of freight than ton cents a cubic foot, whether the voyage be hazardous or safe, ships plenty or scarce-if all this, and ten thousand other provisions, had been establish-ed by law, we might have had abundant reason to d, perhaps, for we should have been fixed ever, such a system were now in full operation in

patch adopted.

And now, with all deference to the opinions of

taken away, or any damage or odium upon them.

(Whole No. 1035.)

PRICES CURRENT.

The tactics of the leading organs of federalism, depression are studiously suppressed, by the more of similar evils to those under which the country is now suffering.

It is, unhappily, no new thing in the history of great national freighting company, with a capital the United States, that commerce should become of thirty five hundred ships ; if to ensure the accu- embarrassed, and prices suddenly decline, from the operation of the identical causes which have been at work during the last three years. Repeated instances of this kind might be adduced. We will, however, content analyses with referring to the great revolution of 1819. The prodigal expansion of paper currency by the Bank of the United States during 1817 and 1818-the great exportation of specie, occasioned by the plentifulness and comparative cheapness of this fictitious abstitute, plunged that great corporation into the deepest difficulties. be satisfied, perhaps, for we should have been fixed Notwithstanding it then exercised unlimited con-about freights, just as we are now about money, trol over all the receipts and expenditures of the and any man who had ten bales of cotton to ship, General Government, the suspension of specie paywould probably be able to get an answer to his ments could only be averted at that fime by a strugwould probably be able to get an answer to bin proposition at the semi-weekly reseting of the Board of Directors, provided he put it in the day beforehand. In our judgment, the comparison we have hore drawn, is perfectly just and appropriate; and a system such as we have drawn, would be and a system such as we have drawn, would be just as well suited to freighting as it is to currency. But who does not turn away from such a system 533, shows that the price of flour had declined in of freighting with contempt ? Who would not quit that city, in es short a time, from twelve dollars business, almost, if he must encounter such a sys tem ? What revulsions would it not produce in the that real estate and other property had fallen in a rates of freights; and how certain would it be to make the rates on an average twice what they are in the years 1519 and 1820, the cast fall of prices make the rates on an average twice what they are naw. Who would not scorn the fully, indicate stupidity, of a people who should set about the creation of such a system. What folly above all other folly would it not be, for a people after set, ting up such a system, to fall upon the work of their own hands with representes, to attack the shipping companies as monopolists, and try to make political capital by creating odium sgainst them. Nothing can be plainer, than that the peo-ple should blame themselves, and no body clse, for the bad working of their own had system. If, how the bad working of their own bad system. If, how- her adopted by State authorities-the confusion ever, such a system were now in full operation in freighting, it might be wise to sustain it. Cer-tainly it would be unwise to break it down sudden-tainly it would be unwise to break it down sudden-by for the distress growing out of a sudden grow ly, for the distress growing out of a sudden revo. United States, are too well understood to need apobution would be very great. But if it should be-come broken down, then we think most obviously, the true system should be with all convenient dis-true system should be with all convenient dismanufacturers, was almost universal in many ex-tensive sections of the Union, which had been previously the scenes of the highest temporary pros-perity, occasioned by the flood of speculation .-the wise and prodent, we are ready to propose. Such artificial spring tides are as inevitably followed what we have no doubt is a true remedy for the exile by a corresponding ebb, as in the ocean itself.

system as perfect as any earthly system can be, It is not that the charters of the Banks should be In view of the repeated experience of our mer-The evils of the Banks belong to the system which The evils of the Banks belong to the system which the people have made; a system, which in its na-ture, renders it impossible for the Banks to sustain should be desirous to perpetuate a system of mana stable and steady currency. The remedy is the agement which has visited upon them such destruca stable and steady currency. The remany is the repeal of all prohibitory laws on the subject of bank-ing and the use of money. Instead of the respon-sibility of furnishing a currency remaining on our legislators, lot them have the whole matter to the legislators, lot them have the whole matter to the people. If the people cannot contrive way's to keep When irresponsible corporations think proper to combine to put down the prices of produce and the wages of labor, and like the feudel robbers of old, compel their vassals to inzerd their welfare to carry their schemes into execution, they must bear in mind that the ignorance and stupidity of the American people on which they have heretofore relies for success, has given place to a different state of things. Within the last three years, more progress has been made in general information on these sub-jects than during the previous half century. Dear. ly indeed, have many merchants paid for this in-orease of their knowledge. It will be found some cause it is consider to coin money, than to "seat it after it is coined. So the causest way with regard to it, will always be for every man to take his bul-lion to the Mint, and let it there be coined. The by inflicting "sufferings" upon our productive in-by inflicting "sufferings" upon our productive inonly useful and accomplished by Government in all these matters, is the same throughout, viz: the establishment and maintenance of university in the standard. There is no more systery or strange sovereignty in making at eagle, than ma-triange sovereignty in making at eagle, the sovereignty in the problem at the sovereignty in the sovereignt tance that uniformity should rules in respect to both matters. This is all which Government is wanted for in either case. Congress has done its daty in cataldacting the respect to the nucle in the rule which how pervades all classes, will vindicate their birthright. Nothing to of so much importance to the bulk of every community as the means of subsistence. These wanted for in either case. Congress has done its duty in establishing the value of coin and in es-tablishing Mints where all four bullion may be turned into coin, at the pleasure of the owner.— Let then stay their hand where they are, and lot the States repeal all their laws respecting backing, and the use of money, doing nothing more than to enforce contracts, when made, and if there does not instantly areas in as by many the more than to

NO. XLV, OF VOL. XX.

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LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Of fier at Lexington, N. C., on the lat of April, 1840 1-primin Bullifers, Abel L. Camuron, Eliza Cooper Christian Dinker, Heuractia Deatiron, Wm. Frank, Leonard Fouet, Alexander Haden, Reuben May, Ha-Pore, Juliu Ristard (2), Rev. L. Reed, Joseph H. Scovill (2), Miss Rechard Smith (3), Mrs. Issbella Theatse, Genrge Wheeler, Juff reen Willion, Henry Witten, M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M. Loungton, April 17, 1540. 3w

Weaver, Arthur

Wilson, Catlin-

Wyatt, Rienard

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CONNER, P. M

OTICE.-The Stochholders in the Salisbury Manufactoring Gompony, are notified that an aliacat ... Twenty-five, dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned on the 1st of May next. By order of the Directors of the Com-W M. H. HORAH, Treasurer, April 10, 1840,-31, S. M. C.

NALLS, From the South Carolins Manufacturing Co. PulE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails I from the above Company-equal, if not superior, o Northern make, and is made arrangements for e Termine supply; which will be sold, whole sale or retail, reasonable terms. MICHAEL, BROWN. Teaminghie terms. N. C., March 27, 1840.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

1 NFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will con-tinue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commissions ; attached to have are six comfortible Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscrisatisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table. But and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will affind, and his servents are faith-Infand phonol. 74 14 Feb. 14, 1839.

Notice. THE Subscriber has on hund, and for Sale, at his Shop, Balisbury, three hest rate Road Wagons, SIMEON HIELICK. December 6, 1839. d the set Just Revel. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, 100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes, 10 Hogsheada Sugar, ion, (with- do. Molassot,
Sacka Salt,
Dozen German gross sythes,
do. English grain ado., Barrels superfine flour,
Boxes bunch Raisine,
By
J. & W. MURPHY. Thos. For-Salisbury, March 27, 1840. Iron+from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular anoidy of SUPERIOR IRON. which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work,

Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable forms. J. & W. MURPHY. Saluburg, Docember 6, 1839. 6m.

setting a gentleman passing by. Cuffee got up un-hurt, and turning to the gentleman said, "I hope lating the exchanges of ectton, or flour, or iron, so you will excuse dis child dis time, I'se not in the that the difference in price between the article a fas asleep, and dreamin dat a big skeeter was a bi. possible. Wherever there are products to expans, ten me, and down I cum. Dat's do way my fall there are ships ready to carry them away, and rose.

Treating a Bank note with due respect.— The mighty movement about the exchange. In all this mighty movement about the exchanging of comout-at-the elbows poet, who, by some freak of fortune, came into possession of a five dollar bill.— He called to a lad and said, "Johnny, my boy, take this William, and get it changed." "What

But .- Some people always have a but which they put in the way of every thing. Inquiring of such a one the character of his neighbor : "Why: out laws, as to suppose that all this is done withhe is a pooty fair clever sort of a man, but, hem." "But what?" "Why-a-hem-why he feeds his darned ofti hyrse on pumpkins.

orner, and mizzle," we will give the "Knife-

for three cool dollars, that give the follow another to New York without the least difficulty, and in cool dollar-and he would whip his grand mama.

Contractor !"-" Oh, no," said the man, "the sar pent don't bite, he swallows his wittals whole."

Not Bad.-The following will do for this part of the country :

"Well, Laura, give me a short sketch of the sernon: where was the text ?" in the local text in the beginning to this day. If Gore is the local text in the beginning to this day. If Gore is the local text in the beginning to this day. If Gore is the beginning to the be mon : where was the text ?" you believe it? Mrs. B. were that horrid boards of hers !-- I couldn't keep my eyes off it all entering time. And Miss S, wore that new shawl that must have cost fifty dollars ! And there was Miss T. taste some falks exhibit 1"

"Well, if you've forgotien the sermon, you have not the andience; but which preacher do you pre-er-this one, or Mr. A. !" not the andience ; but which preacher do you pre-

for-this one, or Mr. A. 1" • Oh, Mr. A.-he's so handsome and so grace-ful-what an eye, and what a set of teeth he has 1"

Secrets .- A secret is like silence-you cannot talk about it, and keep it. " My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, " why did you be tray the secret late'd you !" " Is it betraying, you call it ! Surn, when I found I was'nt able to keep it myself, did'nt I do well to tell it to somebody that could !"

A negro the other day tumbled out of a window sizes, and in suitable numbers, and so it is with New Orlgans upon the pavement, thereby up- brigs, schooners, shaps, and boats, steamers, wa tabit ob it, I sure you I isn't. De fact is, I was one point and another, is always kept as small as

barrel of flour, or a chest of merchandise, of any the boy. "Why, John, I am not sufficiently far miliar with it to take the liberty of calling it Bill/"—Boston Post. dies. There must be somewhere a Great Regulator, or such perfect adjustment between demand and supply could not possibly exist. It would be

admirabl@must be good laws, and wisely framed. An exchange paper puffs a "New patent, prémi. u n, right and left revolving screw, Knife Sharpen er." If the inventor will just add "down the mid. die and up again, hats off, hit him again, round the so well, and yet that the comparatively little affair

Sharpener" a puff ourselves. — Picayune. The Picayune says of a down east editor, who says he can be bribed to publish a runaway wile or three could dollars, that may another the picayune says of a down east editor, who says he can be bribed to publish a runaway wile or three could dollars, that may another that a say satisfactory shape. How is it, that a cargo of cotton can be shipped from New Orleans manner perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and danger, mister Meanageery man, from that Boy per by which the proceeds are reckoned and trans ferred, can find to satisfactory method by which they can be treated. What is the grand superiority of the system which regulates ships, scambings,

and wagons, and their cargoos? We will tell thee, render, the socret of the schole matter. If is free. We wonder that the dangers of a free system of navigation have not attracted the notice of our leyou believe it? Mrs. B. were that harrie bonnet al hers!--I couldn't keep my eyes of it all mosting time. And Miss S. wors that new shawl that most have cost fifty dollars! And there was Miss T. with her pelisse!--It's astonishing what a want of taste some folks exhibit !"

net up as shippers, wagonors, and carters. Was it not quite apparent, that if irresponsible persons were allowed to go into freighting basmess, in-competent and fraudulent men would load their ships with freight, and then run off with the goods.

What immense frauda, what boundless ruin, must ensue if every body could own ships and freight goods. Thanks to Providence, our legislators have never fullen into these frightful coutemplathat could ?"" that could ?"" the could are never latten into these frightful coutempla-tions, for had they, the consequence would no doubt have been that in the discharge of the first of their duties, they would have passed an act forbidding any man, or body of more than a the passed and the forbidding

flail. "Oh, Nanny, wilt thos gang wi nie," as the fel. low said ven he was trying to steal the goat.

fused notion about the creation of money being an act of sovereignty, he sent back to Europe where it belongs. Congress having established a standard yard, a standard pound, a standard gallon, and a standard dollar, will have accomplished all the ends of Government. In respect to money, there is a peculiarity, however, merely physical. The standard pound may be placed in the hands of a public officer in each city, and all the weights of the city may be brought to him, and be can presently adjust them. Not so in money exactly, be-cause it is easier to coin money, than to " seal" it

not instantly grow up, as by magic, a system of currency and hanting as much better than the world ever saw, as liberty is better than bondage. be greater than they are in the rate of freights, not so great in fact-for one of the principal rea-sons for the fluctuation of freights woold be taken away. The currency would be beyond the reach twenty, or thirty years ago? of politicians. They could never disturb it, or create any excitament about it.

We intended to go on to illustrate our meaning,

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

The "whige" can do nothing without having a world ever saw, as liberty is better than bondage, then we have overrated the benefits of liberty, and the powers of man set free. We should have banks then; perhaps more than now, at any rate, we should have just as many as were wanted, and just in the form and place where wanted.— We should have a paper correctly good, and known to be so, from Paramet addy to the their of Wext, co not only, but over the bools commercial world. Our system would stand or fail should. There would be no system. We would stand or fail should. There would be no system. We yre man and com-pany would stand or fail should. There would be no system would stand or fail should. There would be no system. We yre man and com-pany would stand or fail should. There would be at once an end to all the feverish excitement about at once an end to all the feverish excitement about portion of the rising generation, and cannot but the rates of exchanges and the export of species hope that time may mellow their blooming ideas Our currency would be as even and equal, and money affairs as steady as in this world is possi-ble to make them, incomparably more show than at present. The fluctuations would not, probably, the probably, case to "us youth,"-Raleigh Standard.

Harrison's Great Popularity. One of the persons recently nominated by the whigs of Virginia as an Slee-tor has decimed. Reason: he will not support Gen. tor has decired. Reason? he will not support the minimum of facts, but this article is already too long, and so we will tax the patient of our read-ers ho more at this sitting.