

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Direct Taxation.

The maxim of slow and sure seems to have been entirely set at defiance in the history of Locofocoism. It—to use a Yankeeism—"progresses" from one enormity to another with such rapidity that we hardly recover the breath taken away by one shock before another comes to well nigh "stop our wind." The last few months have witnessed the destruction of a Tariff which answered every purpose that is possible to be expected from the existence of such a law—a Tariff which paid off a large debt—which raised the country from a condition of gloom and embarrassment to a state of hopefulness and prosperity, and which did not inflict a counterbalancing evil on a single human being. In the same period we have seen the establishment of a financial system, which has been forced by the rigour of party drill upon a reluctant people—a system which is as much at war with the spirit of free government—see Richmond Enquirer of 1837 and 8—as it is in conflict with the pecuniary interest of the people, and a system which has been denounced by no man or set of men, with more unsparring severity than by the members of Congress who voted for it, and the President who signed it. These two acts, radical as they must be in their effects upon our country, and its institutions, one would have thought, would have satisfied the revolutionary appetite of Locofocoism itself for at least the remainder of Mr. Polk's official term. Not so, however. Although the dishes called for by the Bill of Fare prescribed by the Baltimore Convention—except the Oregon Pie—have been served up in true Locofoco style, and consumed with a corresponding gusto, yet, like Oliver Twist, they "ask for more." They now ask—not that the Tariff shall be further reduced, but that it shall be abolished altogether—that the Custom Houses shall be shut up, their officers disbanded, and trade as "free" as the wind that blows shall be established. This is the last monster that has issued from the fruitful womb of modern democracy, and we beg that its monstrosity will not induce a single one of our readers to believe that it will prove its own destruction. To one who reasons from the advance of the world in civilization, and who avails himself of the lights of experience, we admit that the idea of Free Trade in the United States—the second commercial country on the globe—in its literal sense, with its correlative Direct Taxation, must appear too preposterous and absurd to be seriously apprehended. But the man who thus reasons, will never keep upon the trail of Locofocoism, but will find himself thrown out of the "hunt" at the very first "double." In order to be prepared to check or thwart the movements of modern democracy, one must be prepared for any enormity, and never agree that, because a scheme is monstrous and preposterous, it will not find friends enough to render it formidable. The indications now are strong that a proposition to supply the Government with revenue by direct taxation will be made an issue by a large portion of the democratic party. It is not in any one paper or in any one section that we find indications of such a design on the part of the democracy. The New York Globe has for some time pressed this plan. In a late number it says:

"There is a disposition among Democrats, to give the new tariff a fair trial, so that capital invested under it may have a fair chance to prepare for a change, will further reducing the duties; for, rest assured, there will be no change but one of still further reduction. A system of direct taxation would benefit ninety-nine men out of every hundred. Therefore we are willing to appeal to the interests of the people in settling this question."

In the same city the Journal of Commerce says: "There is one idea which all the papers who talk this way seem not to have thought of, viz: that there are various ways of raising revenue by what is ordinarily termed direct taxation. Excises and stamps are not tariffs on imports, and do not imply any especial burden on the south. If such a tax were proposed as the constitution directs shall be apportioned, according to representation, our impression is that the south would vote for it. But if we must threaten, we should like to ask these defiers what they would think of adopting the system, so successful in England, of an income tax—a tax, say on all incomes greater than five hundred dollars annually; a tax on gold watches, coaches, notes of hand, &c. Would such a plan please the masses, and upset the democracy?"

This is plain enough, and like the Journal, we should like to know what would be thought of such a policy. We should like particularly to know what the slave holders of the South would say to a double tax on their slaves—one by the State and the other by the Federal Government. When it is remembered that our country is "progressing" in debt as fast as it is in democracy, and that the conclusion of the Mexican war will find us with many millions on the wrong side of the National Ledger, we must admit that the prospects of the South would be bright indeed, under a system of direct taxation. It may be, that the Northern allies of the Southern Democracy have come to the conclusion that Texas has been too dearly purchased, and that their object now is, to make those who were most greedy for Texas pay the largest portion of the debt which we have acquired by its purchase. If this be so, we know of no better plan that they could adopt than the system of direct taxation. If carried out vigorously, even Mr. Jas. G. Birney might find his reward for voting for Mr. Polk, and the debt incurred by the purchase of a slaveholding Territory may bring about the abolition of slavery. This may be a harsh suspicion to entertain of the North—we believe the word is the "natural"—"allies" of Southern Democracy, but we can't help throwing it out to be taken for what it is worth. We all know that a favorite *canon* of the Locos is, that "a power to tax is a power to destroy," and by direct taxation, the opponents of slavery might use the power to "destroy it."

But not in N. York alone is this policy being friends. In the great west, it has its advocates. A late number of the Quincy (Illinois) Herald has the following paragraph:

"Direct taxation is the very reverse of indirect taxation. It is taxation upon property, not consumption. Under such a system of taxation, every man pays, as nearly as may be (for no system approximates to exact justice upon the amount of property he owns, and not upon the quantity and value of the articles he eats, drinks and wears. It is, therefore, a just and honest system of taxation, under which every man knows how much he pays, and for what he pays. It is always called by its right name, viz: tax, and not price. It deceives nobody."

We quote these paragraphs not for the purpose of arguing at present against the doctrine they inculcate, but with a view to keep our readers up with the "progress" of events. We might, to be sure, quote at large from the Apostle of Democracy, and show the light in which he regarded direct taxation, with its necessary appendages of "domiciliary visits"—federal espionage, &c., &c.; but we happen to know that Mr. Jefferson's opinions, backed though they may be by all the Fathers of the Republican faith, are only relied upon by the Democracy when they suit a particular purpose, and are held entirely in the "abstract" when they conflict with any favorite object.

We shall conclude this article with a quotation from what may be termed the National Organ of the Locofoco party. Speaking of the evils of the Tariff system, the last Democratic Review says:

"The evil has become so great as to lead to the consideration, whether it should not be counteracted by an entire abandonment of indirect taxes, and an abolition of the custom-house.—By such a course a patronage of some 11,000 offices would be taken out of the hands of the Federal Government, and a source of vast corruption dried up. The wants of the Federal Government may be 22 millions per annum, besides the land revenues. This could easily be raised by a tax apportioned among the States. As, for instance, the mill tax of New York yielded \$655,067, a two mill tax would give at least \$1,200,000, which would be collected without any increase of machinery by the Comptroller of New York, with the State Taxes, and placed to the credit of the Federal Treasury. The collection would not cost a dollar, and the support of the Federal Government would fall upon property instead of upon labor. The economy and feasibility of such a system is superior to that of customs. By the removal of the latter, many evils would be remedied, particularly that of every few years arraying the manufacturers against the government, and making the distress of working people the means of warfare."

Who shall say, with these revelations, that we have not reason to apprehend that Direct Taxation will be made a formal issue in the next campaign?

MR. POLK'S HABITS.

The extravagant eulogy of the Union upon the President, with its description of his personal habits, has elicited from Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, the following excellent burlesque:

Mr. Polk's College Life.—The Government editor, referring to this very interesting period of Mr. Polk's life, says:

"It is said, and we believe upon reliable authority, that when at college he never failed to attend a single recitation, or to perform any other duty required of him."

As Mr. Ritchie's information, touching Mr. Polk's history while he was at college, is so very meagre we will take occasion to refer him to some other incidents which occurred at that time, that strikingly illustrate the grandeur of the man, and which will, we have no doubt, greatly delight the government editor. "It is said, and we believe upon reliable authority," that when Mr. Polk was at college, he was in the habit of retiring to bed when he felt sleepy, a virtue which he has ever since scrupulously maintained. Whenever he had a dreadful cold in the head he was occasionally seen to place his hand in his coat pocket, and to draw therefrom a handsome flag handkerchief, which he would deliberately convey to his nose, and then shutting both eyes, he would emit sounds which seemed like a remote imitation of a trumpet. He was never guilty of the sad impropriety of plunging his legs into his coat sleeve, or buttoning on his waistcoat bellying behind, but, on the contrary, he invariably dressed himself with becoming gravity, always putting on his stockings before he placed his feet in his boots, and pulling on his pantaloons before he put on his coat. He was addicted to eating when he grew hungry, and many a corn-dodger, after being well buttered and duly masticated, descended to his stomach and performed good service towards nourishing the physical man and enabling him to undergo his studies without distress of body or mind. When his beard became very stubby, he called for warm water, with which, aided by a brush and soap, he contrived to make a lather, and rubbing it on his chin, he took up his razor, and looking at the lathered reflection of himself, in a mirror, he commenced the manly business of shaving himself to the great enhancement of his personal beauty. Not being afflicted with left-handedness, he held his book right side up whenever he wished to peruse the published thoughts of great men. At the time that the news of the war waged for "free trade and sailor's rights" reached the college, several of his fellow students, having more patriotism than devotion to literature, threw aside their books and marched off to the battle field, while Mr. Polk very judiciously put his books under his arm and marched off to his home—

"Where rumor of oppression and deceit, Of unsuccessful and successful war"

could not pain his ear, and there he accumulated much of that knowledge which has garnished the delightful essays and documents that have since emanated from his brilliant pen.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.



Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1846.

Re-Districting the State.—We published last week, an article from the Raleigh Register on the subject of Re-districting the State, without comment. The truth is, the proposition took us by surprise; for we had almost forgot the shameful conduct of the Legislature of 1842—generally known as the Gerrymandering Legislature. We were considerably perplexed;—we felt satisfied that, in justice to the Whigs of North Carolina, re-districting should take place, particularly at this time, when there is a probability that the unfairness and injustice of our opponents in making the present arrangement, may operate very seriously against the success of Whig principles throughout the Union. [We mean in the event the election of the next President is thrown into the House of Representatives.] And then again, we felt very reluctant to break in upon the time-honored practice of Districting the State every ten years, only. We are opposed to this thing of making laws one year to be repealed the next. There should be stability in the laws of every State, as far as possible. To this end Legislative bodies should be very careful to pass no law but such as stand firmly upon equal justice and fairness. If however, such bodies, through party spirit or blindness, violate this plain principle of government, the work of their hands should be speedily undone, or remodel, so as to correct the evil complained of. With this view of the case, we are inclined to the opinion that re-districting should take place. It is an unquestionable truth that the Whigs had a popular majority in North Carolina, at the very time the Democratic Legislature deprived them of their influence and power in the Congress of the United States by the manner in which they arranged her counties into Districts; and, what is more, they have maintained and increased that majority since then;—until now, they are largely in the ascendant, as manifested both by the election of Governor, and Members to the Legislature. And yet, notwithstanding this, out of nine Representatives seat to Congress; the Locos send six and the Whigs send three; and this is the effect of the districting law passed in 1842. It does seem to us that no man of honesty and even handed justice can regard this subject in any other light than that in which we have endeavored to present it.

But we will conclude our remarks by inviting attention to the following extracts from other journals, on the same subject:

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The thing is almost visible to a blind-man, that the democratic legislature—commonly called the Gerrymandering Legislature—of our State, which arranged the Congressional Districts, so arranged them as to enable the minority (the democrats) to send a larger number of delegates to Congress than the majority, who are whigs. Behold the situation of the State! Here is the Whig party with a large majority of the popular vote—a majority of many thousands—permitted to send but three delegates out of the nine to Congress, and the Democrats, far in the minority, in the popular vote, allowed to send six out of the nine! Is it right—is it just—is it honest? How happens it? Need we tell the reader that a Democratic Legislature, in laying the State off into nine Congressional Districts, tried so to arrange them as to get all the Representatives in Congress? But they were obliged to give us three of the districts—obliged, because, shape the districts as they would, they could not help it. And such Districts! Just look at them—consider them for a moment! Isn't this district we live in a pretty shoe-string affair? Why, it's about three Hundred miles long—it is so lengthy that we have never been able to hear from the upper end of it—and if for no other reason we would have the whole of the districts altered to get this (the third) put into a better form.

We are pleased to see that the Raleigh Register discusses this matter, and calls the attention of the approaching Legislature to the importance of the subject. We are no advocate for altering or amending laws for light and trivial causes. But a law like the one under consideration is so important, and at the same time wears upon its face such manifest fraud and gross injustice, that we think the Legislature will merit the stamp of odium if it adjourns without revising and amending the Gerrymandering act in question. The voice and spirit of true democracy say revise it, and let the majoritarian govern. What true "democrat" can object to it? Is he a democrat that sanctions a law which empowers a minority to govern—to ride "rough shod booted and spurred" over a majority? We can imagine no such democrat to exist, unless he be of the "barn-burning" cast.

Now, if our opponents had had a majority of the popular vote, at the time they districted the State, then they might appear more excusable for showing such great partiality in their own favor. But although our opponents outnumbered us on joint ballot in that Legislature, yet it is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof, that we had a majority of the popular vote—by this we mean to say that we had a majority of the free voters of the State on our side. The question now is, shall the party far in the minority continue to rule the party in the majority, by sending six out of the nine Representatives to Congress? We leave it to honest men of all parties to say.—Milton Chronicle.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

We give in another column an article from the Raleigh Register relative to re-districting the State. As this is a question for which we were not looking, we are not prepared to say at this time, whether we are for or against it. But at first looking at the article we condemned the proposition, and why, because the presumption is, that when the apportionment law is to exist for ten years the law districting the State should exist for the same length of time. Now, we are as much opposed to the Gerrymander as any man in the State, and would be glad to see it changed, but we doubt the propriety of the change until after the next Census. It is true we might gain the ascendancy in the Congressional representation from this State in 1848, and therefore keep the State from giving her vote to a Loco Foco in case the election of President should devolve upon the House of Representatives, yet would we not be opening a wide door to our opponents, and what law would be suffered to remain unchanged. Let this course be once adopted and nearly every law would depend on the complexion of the Legislature. Unstable legislation has been the curse of the land. And would not the districts be again changed as soon as the Loco Focos should gain the ascendancy. Most certainly. We may refer to the subject again. —Charlotte Journal.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The Raleigh Register, in an editorial of nearly two columns, strenuously insists upon the fairness, justice, and propriety of this measure. We shall endeavor to give the article of the Register a place in our columns next week, although our own judgment has been in consequence of the expediency of such unstable legislation. We must confess however, that some very cogent reasons may be urged in its favor. —Rutherford Republican.

FLOUR MARKET.

The late rise in the flour market, at the North, has given occasion for some pretty tall boasting, by our Locofoco friends.—They say it is the effect of the new Tariff law; whereas, it is believed by many others that that is all stuff—perfect nonsense; and, entertaining this view ourselves, we herewith present several articles extracted from Northern Whig and Democratic papers, which account for the "rise" in a very different way.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

From the Baltimore American.

We observe numerous paragraphs in the journals of the Administration which connect the recent rise in flour and grain with the Tariff of 1846 and the reduction of British duties on Breadstuffs. "The Whig press," says one of these journals, "with all their arguments going to show that the farmer would not be benefited by the recent change in the protective systems of this country and England, will find how soon their flimsy theories will give way before practical and stubborn truth. The hardy tiller of the soil, and the tens of thousands who prosper as he prospers, will hail the opening prospect with sincere and hearty joy."

It is very well known that a rise in the price of flour took place last year, founded upon the prevalence of the potato disease in Europe and the apprehension of a short crop. The Tariff of 1842 was then in operation; the Corn-Laws were not repealed. It is also well known, to well known by some who shipped flour to England on the occasion of that rise, that the sudden inflation of prices a year ago, if not caused by a concerted panic abroad, was, at all events, unsubstantiated. We have heard practical men estimate the losses of American shippers on that occasion at a pretty round sum—some two or three millions of dollars.

We hope that the present rise in prices may be better sustained; yet we cannot forbear the advice that it would be most prudent for American dealers to wait orders rather than ship largely on their own account.

It will require a longer time than has elapsed since the passage of the Administration Tariff and the reduction of the British Corn-Laws to ascertain fairly the effects of either measure upon the prices of our breadstuffs. Flour fell to a very low point soon after the passage of the new Tariff; it was down to 83.75 per barrel in this market only a fortnight since. We did not hear this fall ascribed to the passage of the present rise to that act, because the act itself has not yet gone into operation.

A very abundant crop at home, making the prices of flour low, may enable us hereafter, as the same cause has done before, to ship flour to England. A very short crop in England may enable us also, now and then to do the same thing. But these are occasional events. As a general thing, when deficiencies occur in the British grain market the supplies will come from the continent of Europe.

From the New York Sun.

FLOUR AND GRAIN SPECULATIONS have commenced in the various markets of the Union under apparently favorable auspices, and if the rising prices shall result advantageously to our farmers, none will rejoice more heartily than ourselves. As to the extent of the supply, it is well known that the crops here are over an average, while they will probably be little if any less than an average in the British Islands. A failure of the potato crop in Europe, the modification of the corn laws of England, the war with Mexico, and the increase of immigration into this country, are looked to as causes of a great demand. The suspension of some of our foundries and factories—if any do suspend in consequence of the new tariff—will not materially influence the grain markets this year, as the unemployed factory operatives cannot become producing farmers until next year; and in the mean time they will remain consumers of agricultural commodities. The principal cause of the present rise in price may be attributed to rumors from England of a failure in the potato crop, which should be received in this country with great caution, especially after the disastrous consequences of last year's speculations founded upon similar rumors. In dealing with the English markets, we should remember the concentration of financial and commercial power that exists in that country. A serious drain of bullion from the Bank of England was prevented last year by the "famine panic." Prices of grain were pushed up in American markets, and foolish speculators here were induced to hold their flour and grain in store, until at last, in the crash that ensued, the English dealers came into this country in July and swept the markets of flour at about half the price they would have had to pay in the winter! The de-

iciency in the British crops was thus provided for at unprecedented rates, greatly to the injury of the people of this country. "Like causes produce like effects." It appears to us that an effort is now making in England to repeat last year's experiment, and although we know no good reason why prices of our flour and grain ought not to be higher than they are at present, yet, in the absence of definite information from the European crops, we trust the hints we have thrown out will promote inquiry and lead to a better understanding of the course of trade in American breadstuffs. Unfortunately, however, this branch of practical economy will not pay individual enterprise for the time that ought to be devoted to it, in collecting positive information as to the extent of the current supply and demand, both at home and abroad, and hence the necessity of having a department connected with our Federal Government to which our Consuls and Ministers in distant countries, and our Government officers at home, could make prompt and reliable returns of the prospects and the extent of the various crops in which we, as a people, are most interested.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

The farmers are often the sufferers from fictitious excitements as the millers, and they have as deep an interest in preventing exaggerations. The experience of the past year is an illustration. Very many farmers, whose means enabled them to do so, held on to their wheat through the whole of the rise of last fall, under the impression that they would be able at a later period to obtain a higher price. The result was a heavy loss. They placed more confidence in the wild predictions of interested enthusiasts than in the sober warnings of disinterested journalists.

There are indications of a similar result now. The same English journals which last year preached up "famine," are now busily engaged in the same vocation. They seize upon the first unfavorable indication of the season to cry up "short crops," "potato rot," &c. Now, it is well known to all who have watched the progress of crops in England, as developed by the agricultural journals of that country, that there has seldom been a more favorable season for crops. Up to the 10th or 15th of August the weather was unexceptionable; it could not have been better; but about the 15th there were a few thunder showers, and these were made the basis for another "panic."

There is no other reason assigned for the published anticipations for a short crop. And farmers can judge better than we can whether there is enough in this to warrant a second edition of the unnatural and unhealthy flurry of last autumn. What may come is a different affair. It is possible that the crop will be a short one, but we have no idea that our agricultural readers would thank us for heralding as having already occurred what it is only possible may occur.

With regard to the potato rot, we have yet seen nothing which would justify the opinion that that terrible disease is any more threatening now than it was last year. Famine was preached then and famine is preached now.—But every one knows that the extent of the rot was greatly exaggerated last year, and we have nothing before us to induce us to believe that the same game is not now being played.

THE CATERPILLAR.

We would invite attention to the following extracts from Southern papers in relation to the Cotton Crop; and to the depredations thereupon made by that most destructive insect, the Caterpillar. We wish our readers to remember these statements; for just as sure as the shortness of the Cotton Crop produces an advance in the price of the article, just that sure we shall hear the Democracy claiming it as one of the effects of the new Tariff. They are alarmed about this new Tariff law of Mr. Polk's, and they will certainly lose no opportunity to stick in a word for it, whenever there is a possibility of circumstances admitting of it. The law does not go into operation until December next. It is well enough to remember that also:

The Caterpillar.—We have the most deplorable accounts from every quarter of the injury of the Cotton crop by the Caterpillar. A gentleman left a stalk of Cotton at our office on Saturday, taken from a field on James Island, bearing several of the worms on it engaged in their work of destruction, actually eating away on the branches and bolls, the stalk having been entirely denuded of its leaves and tender stems.

The Savannah Republican of Saturday, contains the following paragraph:

"The Sea Island Cotton Crop.—We have recently had brought to us a variety of specimens of the Sea Island Cotton plant, and from what we have seen and heard, have not a doubt of the almost entire destruction of the long staple crops in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. We have not yet conversed with a single planter who estimated the yield at more than one-fourth—seven out of ten figs at one-eighth of a fair average. The accounts from the upland crop are more favorable, though in some of the counties, the worm has commenced its ravages—too late, however, to do much damage.

The "Fayetteville Carolinian," says—Reports from the South, of the ravages of the caterpillar, and the backwardness of the plant in consequence of so much wet weather, seem to indicate a short crop and inferior staple.

The Charleston and Savannah papers, says the Wilmington Chronicle, give accounts of the immense injury wrought on the Sea Island Cotton plantations, by the caterpillar. The Savannah Republican of the 9th, says: The crops on Hilton Head are nearly destroyed. We saw a letter yesterday from an overseer to his employer, in which he states that the caterpillar is most destructive in its ravages, and that there is danger of their destroying the entire crops on two places of one hundred and thirty acres each. This information is reliable, and holds good on three-fourths of the plantations between this place and Charleston.

The Editor of the "Monitor," at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in publishing the article of Mr. Henry's calculation of the next Cotton crop, appends to it the following:

"Since Mr. Henry prepared his Circular, the long wet season has occurred, which will diminish the production in Alabama at least one-third from last year. Estimating the crop of Alabama in 1845 at 450,000 bales, there will be a reduction of 150,000 in this State alone,

from the 2,000,000 bales as the entire crop of the year 1846."

DIRECT TAXATION.

The article in our issue of the 18th inst. in relation to the Petersburg Intelligencer's proposition of our readers, an abandonment of the system of raising revenue by means of raising revenue is an object near to the hearts of our pull down reformers. The Locos are Democrats, and a few years ago, advocated independence by fastidious tatters. They now go to the goods into the country, pulling down our factories, raising revenue in the to send tax collectors out of the pockets of our silver at that.

DAVE SUPERSTITION.

The Fall Term of the Court commenced on Monday last, Dick, presiding. On the 9th, Duncan was, for the first time, to be hanged. His place on the 9th was taken by another. When he was asked sentence of death upon him, he arose, appealed, and spoke for minutes, alleging his innocence of others,—conspiring to form to "kill" him. Honor the Judge, that time, he would prove After he had resumed told him, that he had to prove his innocence as he was condemned and that he ought to be put to a preparation he awaited him, and not a hope of escaping the On Wednesday, put upon his trial, step child, of the age in a drunken frolic. To hear the conclusion cannot, of course, be ended. Money is expended times is heard of one makes.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

An extra from the returns from 116 towns Locofocoism has been not having elected probably not elected Congress!

The returns from following results of the For David Bronson, For John W. Dana, For all others

The Whig vote, year, has increased 200,000; all others, a majority of all the an election. The last year was about a Democratic plurality over

The election of the Legislature, doubtful which party dency in that body, news appears to be wholly relied upon

The Congressional ascertained, has resulted only one member, Whig, in the Kennedy ceeds Mr. Severance, who declined a re-

berland, Lincoln, W. districts, represented gress by Democrats, there is no choice, presented by Democrats there is no choice.

Wonderful effects The "revenue tariff" was passed on the go into operation on cember next. Yet terday enumerates this tariff, and as operation of our new fiscal policy," certain Holland, which was buary, March, April, ly, ALL BEFORE THE RIFF TOOK PLACE, and commercial assistance! This is the official organ, were not called to conflict with our statements in relation to the breadstuffs. The ready ascribed to the pretended deficiencies Britain, and the potato crop; and use the language of on the same subject have been the same the tariff been unjust last year, just about a similar spur in the out of the same cause price then might have been ascribed as the rise now is to Nat. Intelligencer.