

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 1406.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday July 8, 1841.

New Series—Vol. 6, No. 4.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newell street, a few doors south of the Market House, where he will attend to the manufacturing and repairing of CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELLERY.

EPHRAIM STEEL'S NEW SHOP

May be found on the east side of Hanover street, a few doors south of the Market House, where he will attend to the manufacturing and repairing of CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELLERY.

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS, which will be warranted from one to five years, according to the quality of the materials.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate belonging to the late Henry Zimmerman, deceased, will be sold on the premises, 6 miles west of the Harrisburg road.

Two hundred acres of land situate in Eastport township, Cumberland county, and bounded by lands of John Holtz, Martin Reuninger, Isaac Longuecker and others.

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tion of the people, will best appear by a short and comprehensive statement of the Governor's principles, and the provisions of the bill.

OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AND RESUMPTION.

The Governor in his message of the 8th January, 1840, when the banks had suspended specie payments, says: "The first object to be gained by any recommendation I may make, or by any measures you may adopt, no doubt is to secure an early resumption of specie payments, and to guard against a like suspension in future."

In answer to these views, the first section of the reform bill of the federalists provided: "That the penalties and forfeitures to which the several banks within this commonwealth are subject and liable according to the provisions of the several acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided, for the non-payment of their liabilities of demand, in gold and silver, BE AND REMAIN THE SAME AS HEREBY REPEALED."

OF SMALL NOTES. Governor Porter, in his message of the 8th January, 1840, says in relation to the act which prohibits the issue and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars: "The tendency of this law has been, as I believe, to place in the vaults of the banks, and in the hands of the private citizens of Pennsylvania, a greater amount of gold and silver coin than has been found in any other state of the Union."

This is a synopsis of Governor Porter's opinions on the subject of small notes. Now mark the provisions of the 2d section of the REFORM BANK BILL of the federal members of the legislature.

"Sec. 2. It shall and may be lawful for any of the banks of this commonwealth (including the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,) during the term of FIVE YEARS, from and after the passage of this act, to issue, circulate, and receive bills or notes, in the form of bank notes, of the denomination of ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS, payable on demand, to any amount not exceeding in the whole 15 per cent., on the amount of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in, and any law prohibiting the issuing, passing or receiving the bills or notes of any bank of the denominations aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby SUSPENDED FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS."

OF DIVIDENDS BY SUSPENDING BANKS. The Governor, in his message of the 8th January, 1840, says: "I recommend that the law prohibiting the declaring of dividends during the suspension of specie payments, be rendered more effectual. It is understood that several banks in this commonwealth, have wantonly and needlessly violated the law since their suspension in October last. If this, on examination, be found to be so, I recommend, further, the passage of a law repealing their charters, on such conditions as may seem expedient to maintain the law inviolate, and to protect the rights of the community."

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time an example was made of the offenders, to vindicate the law; and to punish their temerity."

In answer to these most wholesome, just and righteous suggestions, the federal reform bill provided in the 12th section, "That Banks neglecting or refusing to pay on demand any of their notes, bills, &c. in gold or silver coin, might declare dividends, to their stockholders, of five per cent. per annum; and any profit over five per cent., to be invested in a contingent fund, to be divided pro rata among the stockholders at the closing of the business of the Bank, and adds, "no bank not paying its liabilities in gold or silver on demand, from making loans, OR DIVIDENDS, or issuing its own notes or bills, IS HEREBY REPEALED."

OF POST NOTES. The Governor in the same message says: "I recommend prohibition by law of the pernicious practice of issuing what are denominated post notes, by the banks, or notes payable at a future day. This is a violation of the spirit and principles of all justifications of the banks, and it will ultimately enable them to evade most of our penal laws. IT CALLS FOR EFFECTUAL EXTIRPATION."

In the face of this reasonable recommendation, in defiance of public opinion, and in spite of the submission to the dictation of the banks, the 2d section of the federal reform bill, authorized the banks to issue "POST NOTES, to an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total amount of bills on notes of all denominations, which were respectively authorized to issue."

This would have authorized the Bank of the United States to issue post notes to the enormous amount of FOUR MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Thus have been enumerated some of the prominent views of the Governor, upon the subject of banks and banking, views marked by that plainness and simplicity of character, for which he is distinguished, and conforming with singular fidelity to the opinions and principles of a very large majority of this commonwealth.

After thus enumerating the principle objections, he states that he had retained the bill until the ten days had nearly expired, for the purpose of ascertaining if possible, the views of the most enlightened practical men of business in the community, in relation to its various provisions, and that he had scarcely found among either the friends or the foes of the banks, or among any party, notwithstanding the extent of his intercourse with the citizens of the commonwealth from all quarters, any intelligent person who believes that the bill ought to become a law.

We have thus, without entering into details, given an outline of the principle features of this far famed federal reform bill, and the views of the Governor upon the subject to which it relates, and his reasons for refusing to sign it, in order that the people should be enabled to form a correct opinion of the general denunciations against Governor Porter for his veto, which were moulded by the federal members of the legislature, and have since been retailed by every federal printer in the State. A cry is raised, full of sound and fury, that these PATRIOTIC FEDERAL MEMBERS were thwarted in their honest purposes by the veto of the Executive; but it cannot drown the voice of reason and of common sense.

A plain statement of the facts is sufficient to convince every unprejudiced man, that the Governor was right; and that his honest, fearless and decisive course, has been marked by that discriminating judgment which intuitively distinguishes between right and wrong, and that devotion to the public good which is so estimable in the man, and so creditable to those who have designated him the candidate of their choice.

But there is another objection to this bill urged by the Governor in his veto, of more vital importance, than any we have discussed, because it rests upon the constitutionality of the State. THE BILL SUBSTANTIALLY RE-CHARTERED THE BANK OF THE BANK OF THE U. STATES!!

The 25th sec. of the 1st art. of the constitution provides that "no corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended with banking or discounting privileges, without six months previous public notice of the applicant for the same." No such notice had been given of the intended application

for the Bank of the United States. This was, of itself, a fatal objection to the bill, and it will be hereafter, fellow-citizens, more fully discussed.

H. BUEHLER, Chairman. JACOB SEILER, Secretary.

SCORNFUL MOLLY GRAY.

White proud young women are waiting for a splendid match, and rejecting good offers in hopes of getting better ones, they not unfrequently overstand their market, and in the end are fain to accept any offer they can get, in order to avoid what they consider the more painful alternative of living and dying old maids.

Molly Gray, of Toppingtown, was a very pretty lass, and a very proud one. She was the seventh daughter of Deacon Nehemiah Gray, a moderate farmer, who, to tax his ability to the utmost, could not give his daughters each a setting out exceeding two hundred dollars. Her six sisters had all married respectable farmers and mechanics, and were well to do in the world. But Molly, who was the beauty and pride of the family, resolved to look a little higher than her sisters. She would not take up with the "hundred fellers"—the farmers and mechanics of Toppingtown—not she. She wondered that her sisters had no more respect for themselves than to marry such coarse unmanly critters. For her part, she meant to have a man that was somebody.

Before she was fairly eighteen she began to be wooed. Her beauty, the respectability of the Deacon, the Deacon's wife, and indeed the whole family, early procured her plenty of suitors. But they were not Molly's taste; and though she felt some little vanity in being sought by farmers and mechanics, she was not to be thus won.

Her first lover was Joshua Ploughshare, a fine young fellow, a moral young man of twenty-three, well to live, and resolved on getting a wife. He was quite taken with Molly Gray, inasmuch that he never passed her in the street, or saw her at Church, but his heart beat as though it would fly out of his jacket.

She's an all-fired handsome gal, that, said he to himself, and if I could only marry her, I should be the happiest feller in all Toppingtown.

Indeed, Joshua was so smitten with the Deacon's pretty daughter, that he thought of little else day and night. He dreamed of her beauty when asleep, and mused upon her charms when awake. Sometimes, when driving his oxen and thinking of his love, he would exclaim—'Come hither, Molly!' meaning Berry, the name of his near ox. And he called a favorite bay filly after the name of the Deacon's daughter.

The operations of his heart had an effect upon his outside; and he took uncommon pains to appear spruce at church, at evening parties, and wherever there was the least probability of meeting with his charmer. Indeed he laid out more money upon clothes than his habits of economy would otherwise have permitted, merely to render his person attractive in the eyes of Molly. Thus he endeavored to make a favorable impression upon her heart; but on the subject of love, it was a long time before he ventured to break the ice. He looked, and blushed, and sighed, but said not a word on the theme which he most wished to speak upon.

At length, however, his resolution was screwed to the sticking point; and one Sunday evening, in the month of May, beheld Joshua try his filly to a look at one corner of Deacon Gray's house. Molly was looking out of the window at the time—whether in expectation of a spark, or merely to enjoy the beauties of the spring, history saith not; but as soon as she saw Mr. Ploughshare ride up, she modestly withdrew behind the curtain.

As soon as Joshua had pulled down the legs of his unmentionables, which, sooth to say, had slipped very considerable for want of straps—he tapped at the door, but so timidly, that his heart beat nearly as loud as his hand.

'Walk in!' said the Deacon, in a loud voice, in order to drown the noise of the dog, who, like many other unmanly curs, always receive strangers with a bark.

Notwithstanding, however, the Deacon spoke loud, Joshua did not hear him, and was compelled to knock again.

'Walk in!' replied the Deacon, louder than before; but just at that instant, in addition to the barking of the dog, the geese set up a most obstreperous cackling; and Joshua, nearly discouraged, was fain to knock a third time—when the Deacon, having kicked the dog under the table, opened the door and welcomed in the young man.

'That pesky dog and the geese,' said he, 'make such a racket there's no hearing one's self speak. I hope you are well, Mr. Ploughshare? Set a chair, Molly, and take Mr. Ploughshare's hat—do. I hope your folks is all well, Mr. Ploughshare—that pesky dog, he's getting so saucy I must kill him.' 'Oh, don't kill him, pa,' said Molly, with a scornful look at her lover; 'he never barks at genteel people.'

'Genteel people, you rude child, you!' exclaimed Mrs. Gray; 'but don't you mind what she says, Mr. Ploughshare—she's a spiteful thing, though she is my child. But, she don't mean any thing by it.'

'I don't know what she means any thing by it, or not,' said Joshua, 'after turning as many colors as the honest brown of his face would allow; but one thing I do know, if that dog was mine, he'd have a dreadful sore head afore he was twenty-four hours older. I wouldn't keep no animal to bark at my friends, not I.'

The young man was very cordially received by the old folks, who, after chatting upon a variety of subjects—such as the last sermon, the last marriage, the last death, and all and singular of the news of the town—and after treating him to some fine pippins, which had been well kept through the winter, and also to some boiled cider, which the deacon had tapped on purpose, retired to

rest much earlier than usual—but pleading as an excuse, that to-morrow was Monday, and that it was necessary for them to retire earlier, in order to rise betimes for the business of the week.

This was as kind and considerate on the part of the old folks as need be. But true love is always diffident; and Joshua's heart beat courage to speak a few words to Molly. 'Hark!' said Molly, looking saucily at him—'don't you hear a partyed drumming?'

'Pshaw!' exclaimed Joshua, making a desperate effort, and all at once planting his chair close beside that of his charmer—'what a deuced fool I am to be such a coward—I believe in my soul love has taken away my wits.'

'Your wits!' said the girl, snatching away the hand which he had ventured to take; 'you never had any wits, or else you would not have come here to-night.'

'Oh, don't be so scornful,' said the young man, 'you don't know how much I love you.' 'No, no I don't want to know,' retorted the girl—'keep away your filthy hands!'

'Fifthy!' exclaimed Joshua, resentfully—'there's where you're mistaken Miss Molley. My hands are as clean as soap and water can make them; though perhaps they ain't quite so white as—'

'White!' interrupted the scornful lass—'why they're as brown as an luger's and as hard as a piece of horn. It must be a gentleman's hand that touches mine.'

'Well, if that's your look out,' returned the lover, rising and taking his hat, 'you may have your gentleman's hand for all men. My hands are of an honest color; and if you are as good as you say, and so good as you say, Molly Gray—'

'Good-night, and joy go with you,' said the girl, as she closed the door, and bolted it after him.

Her next lover was a respectable blacksmith, some twenty-five years of age, who had already accumulated a handsome sum of money, and was doing a good business in the way of trade. Many a lass would have been glad to get him; but passing by all others, he fixed his eye upon the proud Molly Gray. He paid her a special visit; he put the question; he solicited her hand. But it was all in vain.

'Faugh!' said she, 'how black your paws are! I'd as soon marry a barrel of charcoal as a man of your trade. No, Mr. Anvil, you're not the man for me. You'll never catch me a going to church with a blacksmith.'

'Indeed! Miss Molley,' returned the rejected lover, as he planted his hat firmly on his head, and beat it down with his hand—'you may go further and fare worse.'

'That's my look out,' retorted the girl. Her third suitor was a shoemaker. He also was an industrious young man of good character, and doing a thriving business. But he was not the man for Molly Gray. She called him Mr. Wax, declared she was not to be strapped to the side of any man of his cloth; and wondered how he could be such an awl-sufficient fool as to think of coming here to court her.

In short—not to make a long story—the scornful Miss Molley rejected sundry other respectable lovers of her own degree, while she was waiting for a high offer. But she waited in vain; the higher offer never came. At the age of twenty-five, beginning to fear that she might overstand her market, she humbled her pride so much as to resolve on accepting a farmer, if she could get one. But no farmer came to woo. Joshua Ploughshare had long since got married; and other young farmers had heard too much of the pride of the scornful Molly to think of troubling her with a similar suit.

At the age of 26 she concluded to accept of a blacksmith, a shoemaker, or any other respectable mechanic who might chance to court her. But Mr. Anvil too had long since married, and the young man whom she stigmatized by the name of Mr. Wax, had succeeded in softening the heart of a more susceptible lass, so that he was married in a month afterwards. As to those of her rejected suitors who were still un-married, they had no objection to see her wait.

'Ah,' said they, 'it's good enough for her. The scornful Miss Molley, who refused so many of the most respectable farmers and mechanics, will be glad to take up with a tinker by and by.'

So said every body. And they prophesied right; Molly remained unmarried until the latter part of her 29th year, when to escape the opprobrium of being an old maid, she resolved on marrying the first man who would offer. This happened to be a travelling tinker, who stopped to mend her mother's brass kettle aid with whom she succeeded in striking up a bargain. He was not only a tinker, but he was a very Turk in the article of matrimony—having as many wives as there were states in the Union, Poor Molly! she died in less than six months of shame and disappointment.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND. In the course of a recent speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Duncombe, alluding to the distress that existed in certain parts of England, cited the parish of Mary-le-bone, not far distant from the centre of fashion, wealth and splendor. He said that the number of houses visited by the committee charged with the subject, was 315; number of families inhabiting them, 915; number of families in which there were children, 578; number of children, 1878. Out of the 578 families with children, 308 have but one room; 140 families have but two; and there are 796 children who sleep in the same room as their parents. In Calcut building, Mary-lebone, are 26 houses; average number of rooms in each house 16, nearly 3; number of inhabitants, 688—consisting of 183 married couples, with 345 children; 65 widowers or widows, with 94 children; 21 single females; in all 280 families (in 26 houses) the average size of rooms, 11 feet 8 by 10 feet 6. In 156 of these families, the parents sleep in the same room with the children, and in 133 families the youths and children of both sexes and all ages, sleep together in one room.

These, he added, were not solitary instances. Of such wretches as these, he contended, there are millions at home, and it is impossible to excite feelings favorable to them in Parliament.—Inquirer.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Loud and deep have been the reflections cast by the federal party upon Governor PORTER, for what is falsely and maliciously termed his "abuse of the pardoning power." Like all the other flimsy charges against Governor PORTER, we can however assure the public, that there is not an earthly reason for the imputation, and that his conduct in this respect, as in every other, will bear the test of the most rigid scrutiny. GOVERNOR PORTER, DURING HIS OFFICIAL CAREER HAS GRANTED FEWER PARDONS, THAN HAVE BEEN GRANTED IN THE SAME TIME BY ANY EXECUTIVE THAT HAS EVER PRECEDED HIM! He has granted no kind of pardon, which has not been REPEATEDLY GRANTED BEFORE! These assertions, we are instructed to say, will be rendered undeniably apparent by a subsequent address of the Democratic Central Committee, who have the STUBBORN FACTS in their possession, and will in due season spread them before the public. Feoman.

HONORABLE AFFAIR.—We learn from the St. Louis papers, that the most famous Shawnee had arrived at that place, bringing information that a revolt took place among the prisoners in the penitentiary, at Jefferson city, (Mo.) on the 14th instant, which resulted in the murder of the overseer, (Mr. Wm. Bullard), and the escape of eight of the convicts.

The murder was the result of a conspiracy, of which the ring leaders are named Berryfield Johnson. They decoyed the overseer into a squalid shop, on pretence that they wanted instructions as to some matter, and having induced him to stop to look under a bench, killed him, by a blow from a mallet or hammer. They then made a signal, which was understood by the rest, seized a quantity of pistols from Bullard's person and fired, which they opened the doors for the escape of themselves and the others. All this happened at about two o'clock in the day. Only one guard was on duty at the time, who fired on the escaping prisoners without effect.

It is said more would have escaped had they not been prevented by some of the prisoners, whose terms have nearly expired.—Ball-Republican.

PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS.—A NATIONAL BANK.

That there are some individuals, says the Baltimore Republican, in the community, weak enough to believe that a National Bank will afford them the means of paying their debts, and tend to revive the business of the country, we have no doubt and all such will doubtless be pleased with the prospect; which they now see, of having such an institution established. But do these same persons recollect that a bank of the description proposed has already been tried, and that the very reverse of their wishes has been the result. For the information of all such we give the following facts, which we find in Gouge's Journal of Banking, by which it will be seen, that the prostration of business and public distress are much less now than they were in 1819, when there was in full operation a Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars—five millions more than that proposed by Mr. Clay's committee. The Journal says—

"Then, as now, the country was burdened with a heavy public debt. The case is not materially altered by the fact that the debt pressed then immediately on the Federal Government, and that it now presses on the States.

"Then, individuals owed millions on millions more than they could pay. Then capitalists could with difficulty find sale and profitable investments, and laborers were consequently left without employment. Then, wages and prices of land, and of commodities generally, fell greatly.

"Then, as now, the troubles of the time were occasioned in part by extensive speculations in the public lands. Then, a strong party were calling aloud for relief measures.

"Then, owing to the derangement of many of the operations of industry, vice increased and crime abounded."

"Our large cities were not half as populous then as they are now, yet, according to Niles' Register, at one season in 1819, there were 10,000 able bodied men in New York, daily seeking for employment, or adding the women, 20,000 persons who desired something to do; in Philadelphia 20,000 persons were in like condition; and in Baltimore, 10,000 were in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they could not get employment.

"Neither is the fall of prices as great as it was then. According to the testimony of a Director in the United States Bank, houses in Philadelphia which used to rent for 1200 dollars a year, brought in 1820 no more than 450 dollars; fuel which used to cost 12 dollars fell to 5-1-2 dollars; beef from 11 dollars to 4 dollars a barrel; flour from 25 to 8 cents a pound. [See Niles' Register, vol. xviii, page 387.]

"Lands in nineteen counties of Pennsylvania, which about the year 1815, brought, on an average from 93 to 123 dollars an acre, would in 1819 bring no more than 29 to 42 dollars. This, we assert on the authority of a Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Roguet was Chairman.

"In September, 1820, corn was sold in some parts of Kentucky at 10 cents, and wheat at 20 cents a bushel. In May of the following year, corn was as low at Cincinnati, and wheat in some parts of Ohio was at 10 cents a bushel.

"A Pittsburg paper, in the spring of 1821, referring to prices at that place, says—'Flour a barrel, \$1.00; hams, 90 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves, \$1.00 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee, a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broad cloth.'

ANOTHER "FISCAL AGENT" EXPOSED.

The last Mobile Journal conveys the intelligence, that discoveries of wholesale fraud in obtaining discounts at the Montgomery Branch of the State Bank at Alabama have been made. The officers of the Bank themselves are, as usual, implicated in the fraud. The amount, which has been thus fraudulently abstracted is variously stated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Will Secretary Ewing be pleased, no note this achievement among the beauties of his "fiscal agency"?—Feoman.

Why is a cat biting her tail like an economist? She makes the two ends meet.