

stages of the manufacture. One cannot but smile, at reading that amid the enormous luxuries of the emperor Heliogabalus, it is charged against him as a special prodigality, that he wore a suit of clothes entirely of silk, and that the emperor Aurelian refused the empress a dress of the same kind because of its immense cost. The Lowell factory girls, who "strike" for wages, now clothe themselves with a material which was too costly for the empress of the world!

From the Baltimore American.

### MOHAMMED ALI.

For many years past we have heard of Mohammed Ali and his doings in Egypt; of his sending numbers of young Egyptians to Europe to be educated, of his encouraging European adventurers, and protecting travellers, and of his assembling around him at great expense European men of science, mathematicians, physicians, artists and mechanics; and hence, the impression has been general that the land of "old Nile," the reputed "cradle of Science, one of the richest spots of the earth in historical associations, was about to be re-elevated through the influence of modern civilization. Nothing however could be more erroneous than such an opinion. Egypt so far from having prospered under Ali's dominion, has sunk into deeper misery. Her population has been oppressed and impoverished by him. To the improvement of the people in industry and intelligence, the only sources of national prosperity, has never given thought. We derive this account of Ali's government from an article in the Revue Française.

The mass of the population of Egypt consists of two races, the Arabs who are Mahometans, and the Copts who are Christians, both equally dispossessed of power and having no other distinctive characteristics than their religions. In these two have been merged all the remains of ancient races, conquering or conquered; the surface has continued Turk. Mohammed Ali is a Turk, and does not even know the Arabian language; the officers of his host and of his army are Turks; and all his civil agents are Turks, Copts, Greeks, strangers.

In 1805, Khourchid Pacha was deposed by the people of Cairo and Mohammed Ali set up in his place as Governor General of Egypt. It took him five years completely to subdue the Mamelukes. Since which time he has been extending his conquests, his three sons have conquered for him nearly the whole of Arabia; and we have seen him wage successful war against the Sultan, threaten even Constantinople itself, and exact a treaty securing to him his conquests and establishing him as a rival instead of a tributary to the Porte.

The posture of Mohammed Ali, continues the French writer, presents this peculiar characteristic, that each one of his steps in the career of greatness he has taken, has been for Egypt an increase of impoverishment. The country has become weakened in proportion to the power acquired by its master. Thus Egypt, which in 1805 contained upwards of two million two hundred thousand inhabitants, now scarcely counts one million, seven hundred thousand. In 1805, the taxes were easily paid, the soil was cultivated by free hands. She had agriculturists, land owners, merchants, manufacturers; now, the peasants spread along both shores of the Nile could not collect among them all a single piastre, nor an inhabitant possesses an inch of land, individual industry has disappeared, and Egypt has only one land owner, one single capitalist, one single manufacturer, one single merchant; and that is Mohammed Ali. On his account and for his profit the peasants sow and reap, the weavers of Sand throw their shuttles, the mechanics of Cairo and the Dens manufacture, and all objects of luxury as well as of necessity are sold. When he came to power, the people, notwithstanding the ravages of armed Turkish hordes of Mamelukes, Albanian and Arabian, who ranged the territory, found still in the fertility of the soil and their own industry the means of providing for their physical wants; now, great numbers of their inhabitants go literally naked, and die of misery and hunger.

In short, Ali, instead of being a promoter of civilization, is an ambitious military despot; without even sagacity to perceive that the only means of satisfying his ambitious views is to encourage the production of wealth among his subjects, however stern might be his despotism over them. But agriculture and commerce have been prostrated by him, and the country depopulated. And if, says this writer, the inhabitants could fly from this land of desolation, the double shore of the Nile would be deserted.

From the New York Journal.

### MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTER.

It will be seen, by the report below, that Matthews, alias Matthias, has undergone a further examination, and been committed for trial. His speeches, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that rogery is coupled with the hallucination. Within the few last years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the insane hospital, laboring under the same species of delirium. It is but just to say, that Matthias did not commence the reli-

gious mania which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he here availed himself, began in 1822-'23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, and we hope will not, were among its earliest subjects. When Matthias came hither, therefore, from Albany, an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, carried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwards, and Matthias and her husband, with their followers, undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been an awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn, we might give a chapter of details—of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitements, which, commencing in the purest feeling, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and often remediless evils in their train.

### EXAMINATION OF MATTHIAS.

Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel. The "prophet" seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?

Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, state of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession, or calling?

A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying, and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time; chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection: which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1200 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zachariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavor to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?

A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavor to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than to any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins, and the salvation of souls; and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned?

A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved, and if not, they would be damned. To the question at large, I answer no; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description?

A. In all my preaching, and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believed that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. Mills, frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, for that purpose—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street, should be conveyed to me, and Mr. Pierson (see

ed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A bill in chancery was afterwards filed against me, and a *ne exeat* obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property; which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given: that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family?

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home;" and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or any member of his family, any number of bills, and if so, how many?

A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter and some in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about \$5000 of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession. In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father, in good faith, in the sense above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills, mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake; as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars. The prisoner was then remanded. *Journal of Commerce.*

From the Western Freeman.

The newspapers throughout the state are crowded with advertisements of "land for sale;" but this is not all—every courthouse and mill-house door is stuck all over with more economical notices of the same description.

Who, that has a spark of state pride, or feels a single throb of generous attachment to the scenes of his youth, and for the depository of the dear and venerated remains of departed friends, can view, without emotion, these and many other indications of premature declension in North Carolina?

It is a melancholy subject, and peculiarly so at this season of the year, when the periodical decay of the vegetable world, now not more regular in its recurrence than the tide of emigration, naturally induces a feeling of depression.

We are constrained to ask, once more, will the state do nothing to exempt her citizens from the dire necessity of emigrating? For it is *necessity, not choice*, that urges a great portion to break asunder some of the strongest ties of the world, and leave their native fields, in search of more comfortable homes, it may be, in the unexplored wilderness.

It can be obtained, in a great measure, by an enlightened policy. A liberal and prudent system of Internal Improvement would do much to check emigration; to stay it altogether, we admit to be impossible.

There are a few facts, and principles, entirely overlooked by those who argue differently. Some suppose that the seasons are generally worse here than in the new countries; this is surely an error; they are irregular every where. The seasons are comparatively as good in N. Carolina now as they ever were, probably; but the land—it is the soil that has changed. It has become impoverished by constant and ungenerous tillage, insomuch that, on ordinary seasons, but a small surplus over a support is left for market; while, in seasons of drought, a bare subsistence is derived from husbandry. The consequence is, that extraordinary labor and management are necessary even to make a sufficiency; and when a little surplus is made, the expense of getting it to market sinks the profits.

If the soil were, as it once was, capable always of yielding something for market, farmers would put up with a moderate annual addition to their means, rather than break up from their comfortable homes, rendered dear from habits and associations, and submit to the privations and troubles incident to a new settlement.

Although, therefore, a system of Internal Improvement could not affect the seasons, it would stimulate husbandry, by affording easy and cheap means of getting its products to market; and hence we might hope to see much of the soil that is now unimproved, stored up for

utility and cultivation, by a contented and useful yeomanry.

We hope at any rate, that a contrary opinion will no longer prevent the State Legislature from making an effort. The object is one of sufficient importance, as we think, to justify an experiment. Let it be tried; and, should it unhappily fail, which we cannot be persuaded to believe, then the present generation will at least have the consolation of knowing that they were not in fault.

The rage, if we may so call it, for emigrating, has become absolutely sympathetic, if not contagious. In some settlements, the few who seemed least inclined to move are actually driven away, sometimes, by a feeling of loneliness that comes over them at the departure of their old friends; and many a warm hearted neighbor, and useful citizen, joins reluctantly in the mournful procession of "movers;" while

Remembrance wakes, with all her busy train,  
Swells at his breast a d d taras the past to pain"

### REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

That learned and accomplished writer, Peter S. Duponceau, esq. has recently given to the world a "Brief Review of the Constitution of the United States, addressed to the Law Academy of Philadelphia," of which he is Provost. We extract the following passage from the preface, relating to topics of now absorbing interest throughout our country. It is an "elegant extract," and will be admired by many for the correctness of its sentiments, and by all for the beauty of the composition. "The little work itself is a manual which should be put into the hands of all young people, as full of useful and necessary instruction.

*Harvard Register.*

"The duration of empires has been considered by statesmen and patriots in all countries in all ages, as the most important object to which the policy of nations should be directed. *Esto perpetua*, was the last fervent wish of the excellent Father Paul, on behalf of his beloved Venice. It was also the last wish of our illustrious Washington. It breathes through every line of his admirable Farewell Address to the people of the United States. Therefore the first and last wish of every citizen, is or ought to be the *perpetuity of our Union*. It has now lasted half a century; and during that short period, it has sustained many shocks that have endangered its existence. Those dangers have been surmounted by the good sense and the virtue of the people; but the political life the natural body, is mortal, and it will sink at last, if efficient means are not taken to prevent the recurrence of those disorders, which gradually weaken it, and must at last operate to its dissolution.

The cause of those disorders is chiefly to be traced to the too great prevalence of party spirit. I admit that parties, when kept within moderate bounds, are a wholesome ingredient in a free community, but they are a deadly poison when carried to excess; particularly when they are not so much founded on the difference of political opinions, as on a blind attachment to popular leaders. The Roman republic was near her fall, when parties came to be distinguished by the name of Sylla and Marius, and of Cæsar and Pompey."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, thus describes the state of North Carolina:

"This state is less known and honored than it deserves to be. It has a sea coast of some three hundred miles, but no great rivers flow through it, into the sea; and the whole coast is so impeded by sandbanks, that no part of it permits the access of vessels of large burthen. Its largest rivers flow either into South Carolina or Virginia. Much of the products of its soil, pass to adjoining states, (particularly through the Dismal Swamp Canal, and serve to increase the amount of commerce of other states, for which this state has little credit. It has an immense area of flat land, the products of which, though highly valuable, are not adapted to promote the growth of commercial towns. It has not, therefore, any very populous places. Its population is scattered over a wide extent. It has not the advantages which are derived from the combined action of numbers, dwelling in close connexion, in the improvement of social condition. Neither has it the disadvantages. If North Carolina has not the credit of states who sound through great cities, the numerous population of the state constitute one of the freest and happiest communities of the earth. When the low lands are passed, to the westwardly part of the state, the territory is diversified by hill and valley, and discloses one of the most capable, healthy, and delightful regions of the world."

### COTTON CANVASS.

A letter from Boston, published in the Charleston Courier, contains the following strong testimony in favor of the value of this article:

Commodore Elliot related a circumstance concerning the superiority of cotton canvass, too remarkable to pass unnoticed. It passed under his own eye. You will probably recollect the accounts of the tremendous gales of wind that occurred in the West Indies about four years since. It was in one of these that a government ship was caught at sea.

Her foremast was arrayed in cotton canvass; the remaining sails being made of the usual material. The barometer having been consulted, and the blow anticipated, the ship was under snug sail to receive it. The heavy gust at length came. The Russian canvass yielded to it, and was fairly blown out of the ropes. The cotton resisted, and being chiefly instrumental in "paying the ship off," was probably the means of saving her, and of course the valuable lives on board."

*Hats manufactured by Steam.*—The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, in inviting the attention of their readers to an advertisement of Messrs. Kenton & Hare, now engaged in the manufacture of hats entirely by steam, thus observe:—"We have examined the model of their machine at their store, and were much pleased with the ingenuity of its contrivance. Near the boiler is a cylindrical receiver, provided with dashers on the inside, not unlike those of a churn. A pipe in the centre conveys the steam from the boiler to the cylinder, in which the nap is placed. The workman is released from having his hands at all in hot water, as was the case on the old plan, and by the increased heat, the finish of the article is rendered much more complete and elegant. Their hats have a very handsome appearance, and we have no doubt the improvement will prove serviceable to the public, and we hope profitable to themselves."

*The Biter Bit.*—It is currently reported, says the Boston Journal, that a large stockholder in one of our Banks, wishing to effect a change among the directors, lately transferred a number of shares to certain individuals, with a view to increase the number of proxies at his disposal. It is said that one individual who was insolvent, held shares in this way to the amount of \$2000, but one of his creditors casually hearing of the circumstance, yesterday attached the shares, and it is thought that the original and actual proprietor will have to whistle for his property!

### Foreign Intelligence.

Intelligence from England has been received to 6th September.

Don Carlos's wife died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 4th.

The rumor of another war in the east has reached us. The most important news is the recommencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt. The selection of this particular juncture by the Sultan to renew the war, was occasioned by the insurrection in Syria, and the reported death of Ibrahim Pacha, which last, however, turns out to be untrue.

No decisive blow had yet been struck in Spain. Two or three minor engagements had occurred, and it was reported that a terrible battle was fought on the 22d August, on the sea shore, near Li-queto, in which the Carlists lost 2000 men in killed and wounded.

An appendix has been added to the Quadruple Treaty in consequence of the return of Don Carlos to Spain. The precise stipulations of the new articles are not known.

The crops throughout Great Britain and Ireland, are represented to have come in well.

The cholera had been very bad at Dublin, but was on the decline.

A serious insurrection is said to have broken out in Upper Egypt.

*The Agitator.*—O'Connell has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, dated Derry name Abbey, August 25th, in which he proposes that there be formed in each county of Ireland, a "Liberal Club," principally for the following purposes:

- 1st. To suppress agrarian crimes and outrages.
- 2nd. To suppress by legal means, and to punish by due course of law, the members of Orange Lodges, and all other Orange criminals.
- 3d. To procure, by legal and constitutional means, the total extinction of tithes, in nature as well as name.
- 4th. To attend to the elective franchise throughout Ireland, so as to secure the return to Parliament of "friends to Ireland."
- 5th. To advance and secure the restoration of a domestic Legislature to Ireland.

*Breach of Hospitality.*—During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal in May, 1833, the estates of a Mr. Campbell, situated on the Island of Sauger, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his grounds, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of his house. When the house was in this close crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the room in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner, and shot the dead upon the spot.

*Letters from India*