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New England in its past times and its present.

EXTRACT FROM MR. WINTHROP'S SPEECH ON REFERRING THE SUBJECT OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

And here, sir, let me turn to another point in this case. An attempt has been made, in the course of debate, to give to this tariff question the shape of a controversy between New England and the other parts of the Union. Indeed it has always been a favorite policy with the opponents of the protective system to hold it up in odium as a mere New England, and sometimes as a mere Massachusetts interest. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina, especially, spoke most emphatically of the insupportable impertinence of Eastern manufacturers on this subject. Not satisfied, he told us, with the protection they obtained in 1816; they came again in 1824, they came again in 1828; and he represented them as coming still, and like the daughters of the horse-leech, crying always, give give! Sir, my honorable colleague (Mr. Hudson) has already well said that there are other and many other States quite as much interested in this question as the New England States. New England labor, depend upon it, can earn a living under any system which will suit the labor of the Middle and Western States. If they can do without protection, we can. If they are ready to surrender the principles of discrimination, we are ready. And we shall see who will hold out longest, and who will yield first. But what is the historical fact in relation to the tariffs of 1816, '24, and '28, and '32? How does the record bear out the assertion that these were the result of New England impertinence and greediness? Here, sir, is a tabular statement exhibiting the votes of the different States by which these various bills were carried through the House of Representatives.—Let us see how it runs:

Tariff of 1816.			
	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
New England	16	17	16
Middle States	44	10	13
Western States	14	3	5
Southern States	14	31	7

Tariff of 1824.			
	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
New England	15	23	1
Middle States	60	15	1
Western States	31	7	3
Southern States	1	57	0

Tariff of 1828.			
	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
New England	15	24	0
Middle States	57	11	8
Western States	29	10	1
Southern States	3	50	5

Tariff of 1832.			
	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
New England	17	17	5
Middle States	52	18	6
Western States	36	3	1
Southern States	27	27	4

Here, too, is another table exhibiting the votes of Massachusetts alone on these several occasions:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Tariff of 1816	7	4	9
1824	1	11	1
1828	2	11	0
1832	4	8	1

And thus falls to the ground the whole charge of the gentleman from South Carolina against the New England monopolists and extortioners! Thus we see that in favor of not one of these four tariffs was there a man either of the New England or the Massachusetts delegation! Of the tariff of 1816 we all know something of the parentage. Its principal authors and advocates are understood to have been Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina; and I have more than once heard, from those whose authority can hardly be questioned, that the friends of this measure in Massachusetts endeavored to exert an influence upon at least one of these gentlemen, (Mr. Lowndes,) to prevent him from overdoing the matter, and pushing his protective policy too far. We see too, in these tables, by whose votes all these successive measures were sustained.—They were, emphatically, the measures of the Middle and Western States; and whatever benefit New England has received from them, has been received in spite of her own votes.

If you'd not be thought utterly, hopelessly, and irretrievably abandoned and deprived beyond the pale of society—pay your printer a bill.

The trouble in Morocco.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* has received from its Paris correspondent a more full account of the trouble between our ex-ambassador at Tangier, Mr. Carr, and the Emperor, than we have been able to find elsewhere. We therefore furnish a translation.—*Comme usual Advertiser.*

"The consul of the United States has been recalled by his government, which gave him liberty, however, to leave his post immediately, or await the arrival of his successor. Mr. Carr chose the former, and publicly set about making preparations to that end. The day arrived, and just as he was going on board, the deputy-Governor sent word to him, by the captain of the port, that he must not leave that place without an order from the Emperor. Remonstrances were useless; Mr. Carr was required to await the return of a courier from Morocco, bringing the permission of the Emperor. It arrived in due season, and Mr. Carr was preparing to embark on board a steam-boat for Gibraltar when he was again stopped by order of the deputy-Governor. His colleagues, which had accompanied him to the vessel, joined him in protestation against this proceeding, insisting on the efficacy of the point granted by the Emperor, but all to no purpose. The deputy-Governor declared that Mr. Carr would not be suffered to depart without an authorization from the Emperor.

"Mr. Carr attempted to go on board, when a soldier of the guard seized him with violence; Mr. Carr prepared to defend himself with a sword cane, but the other consuls interfered, and desired him to resist no further; the violence committed on him was sufficiently marked and positive.

"The consuls then held a deliberation upon this indignity offered to them all in the person of their colleague; and it was resolved that the consul of the United States should lay the matter before the Emperor, demanding satisfaction for the insult by the displacement of the deputy-Governor, or the punishment of the soldier who had laid hands upon the representative of the United States.

"The reply of the Emperor was very far indeed from satisfactory. He approved of what had been done, saying, 'my servants have performed their duty; for you know that no consul must leave my dominions without an order from me.' This order I had forgotten to give, but now I give it to you, and you may go, taking with you the good and the evil that you have received."

"Looking upon the reply as an aggravation of the wrong done him, Mr. Carr immediately addressed a letter to the other consuls, giving them information of its tenor, announcing that he should strike his flag, nor hold it again until full operation should be made for the insult offered to his government. The flag was thereupon struck; and on the 7th Mr. Carr embarked, without opposition. He was accompanied to the vessel by all the other consuls, who thought proper thus to signify their strong disapprobation of the measures that had been adopted toward their colleague.

The Paris papers say that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean had sailed for Morocco, to take the necessary measures in reference to this affair.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Mortality.

Mr. Walsh, in one of the latest of his admirable letters from Paris to the National Intelligencer, mentions the deaths of a number of eminent men, which had occurred in rapid succession.—Among them, Mr. Humann, the French Minister of Finance, who had risen from a grocer's boy to the distinguished post he filled with eminent credit, and who expired at his desk on the 25th April, in the 62d year of his age. The banker Aguado, expired at the dinner table, leaving a fortune of 50 or 60 millions of francs, (10 or 12,000,000 of dollars.) Two Marshals, Moneymey and Clutzel, and Gen. Freyces, and de Camp to the King, are among the dead. The announcement of the rapid succession of deaths of military men expired from old Marshal Soult's striking exclamation, "Ah, indeed! they must be beating the roll-call on high."

This idea is akin to that so feelingly expressed in the closing verse of Dibland's Seaman's Song, "Tom Bowling":—

"Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather,
When he who all commands
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
The word to pipe all hands.
Thus Death, who kings and tars dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doled;
For, though his body's under hatches,
His soul is gone aloft."

It is generally agreed now, that *Evy*, at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the "quirk" in a hog's tail—more for ornament than for use.

The Spanish proverb says: A wife man changes his mind, a fool never will.

Lord Bacon said that he who wished to live long, should change the position of his body at least every half hour.

Bore.—One who incessantly talks about himself when you only wish to talk about yourself.

Remarkable Sickness.

Died in Worcester, May 28th, Mr. Samuel Harrington, aged 55 years; and on the same day, Nancy his wife, aged 56 years. The circumstances attending the death of these two persons, are very remarkable in their character; and we have endeavored to collect them with some accuracy. Mr. Harrington was the undertaker, or sexton, of the town. On the 23d of April, thirty-five days previous to his death, he buried a person, who died of erysipelas—a very bad and malignant case. While adjusting the head of the corpse in the coffin, he got some of the matter from the deceased person into a slight cut in the ball of one of his thumbs, made with glass a few days previous. Shortly afterwards, he experienced a sensation of heat and smarting in the wound. Very soon erysipelas distinctly manifested itself about the cut. The wound began to inflame and the hand to swell,—the swelling extending up the arm to the shoulder,—and the patient in the mean time, suffering great pain.—The arm soon commenced discharging profusely, and continued so to discharge to the time of his death, when nearly the whole of the cellular membrane of the arm had sloughed away through large openings in the skin.

Mrs. Harrington took care of her husband till the 5th of May, when she was confined to her bed by sickness. She had a slight fever. In the course of two or three days, a disease, similar to that with which her husband was affected, manifested itself on one of her ankles, and soon involved the whole of the lower part of that limb; and about the same time, there was a similar manifestation of disease upon her wrist, which soon involved nearly the whole of the arm to the elbow. While suffering under the disease, she died. In the case of Mrs. Harrington, no fractures of the skin were discovered on the places, where the disease first manifested itself.

After the confinement of the mother, by sickness, a daughter took care of the father. On the 15th of May, she experienced a sensation of heat and smarting, similar to that at first experienced by her father, in a slight scratch, which she discovered near the first joint, on the inside of one of her fingers. The disease extended itself, as did her father's, to the arm, but by the timely application of efficient remedies, the progress of the disease is apparent arrested, and she is believed now to be out of danger.

Whether this disease is contagious, that is, whether it may be communicated by touch, or inoculation, or whether it is infectious, that is, whether it may be communicated by being in, or breathing the air exposed to the influence of the disease, or whether it is both contagious and infectious, are questions upon which physicians have entertained, and still do entertain opposite opinions. While doctors are disagreeing and endeavoring to maintain favorite theories, those who have not the light of medical science to guide them, will be very likely upon such facts as these, to come to the conclusion, that the disease may be communicated by inoculation, at least.—And, if this opinion should so far prevail, as to lead persons to exercise a proper caution, while taking care of those affected with the disease, no mischief can result from it, even if the opinion should not be well founded.

Transcendentalism.

Mr. Pike, editor of the *Circleville Watchman*, has transmitted the following glowing description of his former editorial labors, from the Washingtonian, a temperance paper, published at Canton, Ohio, the editor of which was associate at the time alluded to:

"Mr. Pike and I published a newspaper in 1837 among the Miami Indians, in the State of Indiana. It was a great partnership that. We had two advance paying subscribers, one of whom liquidated his subscription with white beans, and the other with sawlogs. Codfrey, the chief, took five copies, and could not read a word. Our paper was called the *Peru Forrester*, which being printed in the woods, the title was appropriate.

The town of Peru had many magnificent names for its streets, such as Pearl, Broadway, &c., which streets exhibited the animating and bustling spectacle of stumps, trees, and weeds, as high as a man's head. The stirring events which transpired in this interesting city, imperiously demanded a couple of chroniclers, and Pike and I were at hand to discharge that important function. Pike wrote poetry, and I dipped considerably into State politics, and discussed in a learned manner every question of interest to the few settlers and Indians. Pike was a queer fish.—He had more irons in the fire than any man I ever knew.

Besides being an editor and printer, he kept the Broadway Hotel, was Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Land Agent, Pettifogger, Canal Contractor, Merchant, Overseer of the Poor, Painter, had been a Schoolmaster, a Day Laborer, was brought up a Quaker, and was twice a Widower, and the last time I saw him, was a Baptist, had his third wife, and was an Auctioneer! Most wonderful versatility! A Caleb Quotem in real life! And now he is editor of the *Circleville Watchman*. Who more fitted than he to control the press or furnish his readers with profound disquisitions on matters and things in general.—Who more capable than he to write a voluminous dissertation upon miscellaneous small things!—Success attend thee, friend Pike!

Make Home Happy.

His duty devolving upon every member of a family to endeavor to make all belonging to it happy. This may with a very little pleasant exertion be done. Every one contributes something towards improving the grounds belonging to their house. If the house is old and uncomfortable, let each exert himself to render it better and more pleasant. If it is good and pleasant, let each strive still further to adorn it. Let flowering shrubs and trees be planted, and vines and woodbines be trailed around the windows and doors; add interesting volumes to the family library; little articles of furniture to replace those which are fast wearing out; wait upon, and anticipate the wants of each; and ever have a pleasant smile for all and each.

Make home happy! Parents ought to teach this lesson in the nursery, and by the fire-side; give it the weight of their precept and example. If they would, ours would be a happy and more virtuous country. Drunkenness, profanity, and other disgusting vices, would die away; they could not live in the influence of a lovely and refined home.

Does any one think, I am poor, and have to work hard to get enough to sustain life, and cannot find time to spend in making our house more attractive. Think again! Is there not some time every day which you spend in idleness, or smoking, or mere listlessness, which might be spent about your home? "Flowers are God's smiles," said Webster, and they are as beautiful beside the cottages of the palace, and may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of one as well as of the other. There are but few homes in our country which might not be made more beautiful and attractive, not to strangers only, but to inmates. Let every one study them and work, to make whatever place they may be in, so attractive, that the hearts of the absent ones shall go back to it as the Dove did to the ark of Noah.

A Lesson for Scolding Wives.—"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I, once. Old Newman looked down, and the wife took up the reply. "Never to signify—and if he has, I deserved it." "And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often." "Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may be for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

Bulwer's Student.

The Richmond (Va.) Star reports the following:

A CONFAB SCENE.

"Hollo! bless your soul, Simon, what are you doing with that tea-kettle?"

"Why, you see, Ephraim, I mean to improve it."

"Why, what's the matter with it?"

"O, nothing now—but I see there is a little dirt in it, and by and by it may become very dirty. Besides when it boils, the water is apt to spill out of the nose."

"But you have cracked it all to pieces. Didn't it hold water well, before?"

"To be sure, first rate."

"Didn't it boil quick and well?"

"Yes, prime."

"Didn't it do all for you that an honest tea-kettle could?"

"Yes, indeed—haven't I used it these thirty years? Never saw such an elegant kettle anywhere."

"Well, what has set you to smothering it to pieces?"

"Why to tell the truth, Ephraim, I have been studying General Jackson's ideas of banking; and they are so plain, that although the old ways of doing them things, answered very well, yet it clearly was dangerous. And as the old General knocked the system to pieces, to make it better, I thought I would try the same doctrine on my tea-kettle, so (whack) here goes."

At night, Simon was running all about the neighborhood to borrow some hot water, to make his tea.

Espy's Ventilator.—Whether Mr. Espy has found out the laws which regulate storms on a great scale or not, he has hit upon a little matter by which we think he will make the laws of the wind on a small scale serve the public, and fill his pockets. It is that thing so long sought in vain, a remedy for smoky chimneys, and a general ventilator. It consists of nothing but a metallic cone placed on the top of the flue horizontally, with a vein to keep the point of the cone to the breeze. The direction which the wind gets by passing over the cone, produces a vacuum at the large end which is the outlet, and so creates a draft. The effect is altogether surprising. Some places which were odious with foul air have been rendered perfectly sweet by this single apparatus, and chimneys which were given over by all the doctors as incurable, have been brought to regular action.—*Jour. Com.*

The Great Fire in Hamburg.

A conflagration, unprecedented since the great fire of London, has laid a large portion of the city of Hamburg in ruins, after lasting for four days before any mastery was gained over the progress of the flames. The fire broke out soon after midnight on Wednesday, May 4th, at a house in the Deichstrasse, one of the narrowest streets in the old part of the town, built as much of wood as of other materials; and it passed from house to house until it entered a square court, surrounded by large warehouses, and unapproachable by the street. A warehouse of spirits caught fire, and now the flames began to threaten every thing far and near. It was nearly four o'clock, the senate was called together, and to arrest the spread of the fire, it was proposed to pull down houses; but that was refused as a needless sacrifice of property. The Burgher Guard was called out; but the services of a body of twenty thousand strong were useless in the management of a few bad fire-engines; and when it was too late, a few houses were ordered to be pulled down.

The flames no longer dealt with a few houses; they were arrested for a short time by reaching the wide space of the Hopfenmarkt, when suddenly, in the afternoon, smoke burst from the steeple of the Nicolai Church. Accumulated in the large body of the church, the heat set fire to a new quarter, and the warehouses on the Gathenien were soon blazing for a quarter of a mile.—Mr. Lindley, an English gentleman, who was engaged by the town in the construction of a railroad, suggested that a large line of buildings already given up should be razed; and the attempt was begun at six o'clock on Thursday evening, but it was inefficiently carried on. The quarter to be saved was overtaken by the tide of fire, which raged higher and fiercer with the wind; and for the next three days it raged and flowed in uncontrollable fury. The Town-house, the Borsenhalle, the Post-office, the Senate-house, and other public buildings, were successively destroyed, the masses of buildings in the intervals being swept away.

In the mean time, the town was like one in a state of siege; as each quarter took fire, the inhabitants hastily abandoned it. Some hurried away to the country; others brought their property into the streets, and there in the panic, left it; and it served as fuel to the flames, which thus found a readier passage across the crowded streets. The poor, driven from their house and home, and destitute of means, assembled in the streets which were yet free from the flames; and many more of all classes poured out into the fields, where they collected their furniture and household ware. One of the sufferers, writing on Sunday, thus describes the scenes: speaking, apparently, of Friday or Saturday:

"After taking a few short hours of rest and some little refreshment, I left my friend's house in the country, about one English mile from the Damthor Gate, and proceeded in his company to have a minute inspection of the whole scene of destruction before us, and which presented a most awful spectacle. About half past three o'clock, P. M., on arriving in the immediate vicinity of the Damthor, we observed some hundreds of families encamped and engaged in the same operation, and surrounded by their weeping families and relations. Some portion of their furniture accompanied a few, and others again were seen lamenting their fate, in being deprived, by so sudden and unexpected a calamity, in so short a space of time, of all they probably possessed in the world. Myself and friend, a gentleman long resident in Hamburg, and to whom I am in a great measure not only indebted for my present home, but for the assistance he rendered me in making good my retreat from the city before my house was completely burnt down, after taking a hasty survey of all we could outside the city, entered the Damthor Gate, and proceeded along the Damthor Strasse and the Esplanade, as far as the Jungfernstieg. Wherever we passed, nothing was to be seen but loaded wagons and carriages with furniture, and families busily employed in packing and handing out their property, amidst the most fearful solitude and anxiety for their safety. The streets were literally crammed with them; and it took us considerable time and great caution to make good our passage through the mass of unfortunate beings, presenting the picture of despair, and a fearful certainty that the worst was yet to come."

At length energetic measures were taken; the troops were called out; others, Prussians, were summoned from Madgeburg; artillery was sent for from Harburg, in Hanover, and gunpowder from Gluckstadt and the Stade; and cannon was brought to bear in cutting off the path of the flames; by which means, on Sunday night the conflagration was brought under command, and by Tuesday it was entirely extinguished. But a quarter of the great and wealthy city is gone; one who went to look for the safety of the senate-house could not find the spot! Little reliance can as yet be placed on the statistics of the calamity; but it helps to shape the idea of it when it is told that nearly the whole of the public buildings and churches are destroyed, with two or thousand houses, and the number of the streets entirely destroyed is computed at forty-six! The iron exchange escaped unhurt, through the exertions of a Mr. Smith.

Hints to the Temperance Folks.—It is not enough merely to drag tippers from the splendid gin palaces which beset their path, but the temperance people should carry their warfare into the three societies of our city, ought to unite their means—rent five rooms in the airy and business part of our city, as near to the railroad gin palaces as possible. There should be kept coffee, ice, cigars, all the newest periodicals and amusing books, with fairs, boxing gloves, buckram boards, and if possible, a covered area for gymnasium. We have seen an establishment with most of these things in the very heart of a large city, where the Greeks, students, doctors, lawyers, and all those pursuing sedentary occupations assembled daily to combine exercise with business amusements. There is nothing like it to shake off the cares of business and make men young again. Above all, it will show our youths that there is nothing so gloomy after all in being sober. If suitable grounds cannot be procured on the bay, then have it on the common, and let all the stores during the summer months be closed at four o'clock. We hope too that our city authorities will place seats at the eastern end of the Exchange when it is finished, and also in Mountment square.—*Sop. Republican.*

Egotism.—The more any one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.

The number of those who lost their lives is estimated at 150 to 200; but the real number will probably never be known. Not many have already been engaged in the hopeless task of estimating the destruction of property. The fire-officers are understood to be quite unable to meet the burden thrown upon them. The London officers, it has been said will either serve, and it was supposed that the Sun, the Royal Exchange, and the Phoenix fire-office were in the aggregate, liable to the amount of £1,000,000; but a paragraph in the daily papers states that the London officers had insured any "building." The estimate of the loss has varied greatly, the lowest and highest being £7,000,000. Although the Bank of Hamburg was destroyed, it has been officially announced that its treasures and books are safe.

During the conflagration, the conduct of the people was admirable for order and reasonableness. After it, however, some reports of incendiarism were circulated, and the anger of the people was naturally roused. It was directed against some of the English residents, and especially against Mr. Thompson, who gave great assistance in blowing up some buildings. In this disturbance, some persons were seriously, and it is feared, even mortally injured. An official declaration, however, was issued, stating that the reports were groundless; and order was restored on Tuesday. Assistance was afforded to the sufferers in every possible way. The inhabitants were returning to the town with their goods; the authorities providing shelter for the homeless; governors of the neighboring provinces of Schleswig, Holstein, and Bremen, came to the town to render assistance to the poor; and 1400 carpenters were sent for from Bremen.

Among the streets that have been spared are the Gerson, the Catharinenstrasse, the Grim, the Grosse Reichenstrasse, the Grosse Reichenstrasse, and the new and old Wendstrasse. The upper and lower haven has not been touched by the fire. The New Exchange, notwithstanding its deranged position has remained intact.

It is stated in the latest accounts that sixty streets, courts, and alleys, and fifteen public buildings, in all, about 1500 houses, have fallen a sacrifice. The number of lives lost is said to be between 250 and 300.

The city was in a state of comparative quietude on Friday last, for the first time since the fire; on that day the merchants of the city were enabled again to meet within the walls of their own Exchange, a pathway having been opened to it with great labor and difficulty, in consequence of the immense mass of ruins that surrounded it. The assemblage of mercantile persons was exceedingly large.

Confidence was not so much shaken as was apprehended, and bills were freely discounted at four per cent. Sanguine hopes are entertained that the various insurance companies will meet at least the greatest part of the losses sustained.

The bank is continuing its usual operations, and gave notice on the 13th instant that it will again receive bars in silver under the new exchange, and that in consequence of a desire expressed by many, specie of Prussia, Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, &c. may be deposited; and advances had thereupon.

The New Hamburg Zeitung of the 13th inst. states that the losses are computed as follows:—£30,000,000 of dollars for goods burned in the warehouses; £20,000,000 of dollars for furniture and other valuables in warehouses; and this is independent of the value of the houses destroyed, which are proposed to be rebuilt by a state loan."

From the best information received by the last mail from Hamburg, the loss of the three principal fire-offices in London are, £300,000 sterling, £200,000, £130,000—a sum much greater than was at first anticipated, but which will be paid in the course of this week. The losses of the Hamburg fire-office and the Prussian fire-office in Hamburg are much heavier than the above.

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