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A. A. BROWN, Editor.

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Letters to the Editor, on business connected with this paper, must be post-paid.

READ! READ!

A MOST VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.

—The United Irishmen.— THEIR LIVES AND TIMES.

BY DR. R. R. MADDEN.

Author of "Travels in the East," &c. &c.

"This Work contains particulars never before made public, respecting the plans, objects, and conduct of the United Irishmen; the means by which their secrets were betrayed to the Government, and how they frustrated. The collection of the materials for this Work has involved the labor of many years, during which time Dr. Madden three times visited America, and obtained such authentic documents and information as could only be procured where the survivors of the United Irishmen had sought and found shelter. It is the belief and hope of the author that the time has arrived when this history may be written without provoking the rancor of party, or lacerating the feelings of surviving relations."

The foregoing is the announcement made by the London publishers of a work which will unquestionably, both on account of the great talents of the author and his deeply interesting subject, be the most valuable that has been given to the English public for many years.

Having taken pains to procure a very early copy from London, we shall issue it on the 20th day of July next in a double or treble number of the "New World," at a price not exceeding 25 cents, although the original price is twenty one shillings sterling. Thus will it be within the ability of every lover of liberty in the United States to procure a copy, and to procure a complete and authentic account of the most brave though unfortunate struggle for freedom that the world ever saw.

The descendants, relatives, and friends of those noble patriots, who were engaged in this struggle, still exist in this country. It is sufficient for us to name to New York the names of Thomas Addison, Esq. and Dr. Mackay, &c. Their memory will never perish from among us. Had the contest for freedom, in which they, and such as they, were engaged, been successful, it would have been dignified with the name of Revolution, and not known merely as the Irish Rebellion.

There is no period in modern history more replete with stirring and pathetic narrative; it furnishes the richest material for romantic fiction; for the interest which it excites is social as well as political. Strife entered into the homes of men, and Danger was present at their firesides, "with his feet upon the hearth." But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the topics the mention of which is enough to excite the reader's interest. Dr. Madden's work will undoubtedly meet the most highly raised expectations, and be received with universal favor.

TERMS.—The United Irishmen will be published in Extra Numbers of the New World, on the 20th of July, and supplied to subscribers at the following rates: Single copies 25 cents; Five copies for \$1.25; Eleven copies for \$2.25; Twenty-five copies for \$4; Fifty copies for \$8; and \$15 per hundred.

Booksellers, &c., should send in their orders as early as possible, so that they may not be disappointed in obtaining a supply. This will be the first and only American edition of this valuable work, and will be eagerly sought after.
J. WINGMASTER 30 Ann street, N. Y.
July, 1842. 165-16

Poudreite as a top dressing for Corn, Grass, &c.

Price Reduced. 55 for 3 Barrels.

Poudreite prepared by the New York Poudreite Company, from Night Soil, and not from the "Putrid Meadows of Lodi" on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare poudeire in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudeire prepared by them has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this State, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied to the soil, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to corn and potatoes with great benefit, and it will yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For what also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and struck, that dressed with poudeire produced well, its effects were found very comparative in many instances—see part of Mr. Hey and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13.14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply at this season, for these purposes, and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and Duckweed, and on wheat in the fall; in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$3 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered to any wharf, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally or by Mail, post paid, to
D. K. MINOR, Agent,
118 Nassau st., N. Y.
June 24, (July 27) 1842.

Shares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred barrels of poudeire annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above. Present price \$110. They will advance.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst.

CHARLES L. SCHNIDER,
An indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business, aged about 15 years. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid upon his delivery to me in Wilmington, N. C.

V. R. PEIRSON.
July 20th, 1842. 165-61.

From the Boston Daily Times.
Shays' Rebellion.

A parallel has frequently been drawn of late, between the recent suffrage movements in Rhode Island and those instigated by the notorious Daniel Shays of Massachusetts, shortly after the close of the American Revolution. No just comparison can be made between the two events, but as such an one has been instituted, and as the facts of the Massachusetts rebellion are but little known and are passing away from memories of those who witnessed the outbreak, a brief notice of an event which has been thought to have influenced the formation of a National Government, may not be uninteresting or unimportant. A late number of the Salem Gazette, contains a long and lucid review of the principal occurrences of the insurrection, and to this article we are indebted for some particulars:

Daniel Shays an illiterate and low minded man, put possessed of a physical courage, served in our revolution with the rank of Captain. Some idea may be formed of his character from a circumstance that he sold the sword and other military equipments, presented to him by the Marquis de Lafayette, as a mark of honor. The close of the Revolutionary war left the public and private finances of Massachusetts in a state of deplorable confusion. The public debt being \$5,000,000, it was of course necessary to resort to heavy taxation to meet the demands upon the Treasury. In 1782, in consequence of the number of debtors, the Legislature passed a Relief Act, requiring creditors to receive in payment for their debts, cattle and other specific articles of property tendered by the debtors. This act was ineffectual, people were exasperated and harassed, the relief act was suspended, and the debtors united for the purpose of procuring legal officers and breaking down the power of the law. They excluded lawyers from a seat in the General Court, but finding themselves harassed, and laying all the blame on the Government and Judiciary, in 1786, they assembled in arms in various shire towns, and prevented the sitting of Courts.

Shays marched upon Springfield at the head of 2000 men to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Court but finding the court house occupied by Gen. Wm. Sheppard and 600 men, retired with his troops. Under provision, an act passed by the Legislature to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, and authorizing Gov. Bowdoin to seize and imprison any rebel; several insurgents were arrested and confined in Boston jail.

Hampshire County was the stronghold of the rebels, and there Shays rallied his troops. He succeeded finally in obtaining possession of the Court House at Springfield, and holding it with 300 men.

The Governor then authorized the raising of a body of 4400 men, rank and file, which were placed under the command of General Lincoln, and a body of them arrived at Worcester to protect the Court on the 22d of January, 1787. Meanwhile, Gen. Sheppard was posted at the arsenal in Springfield with a body of about 1100 militia. Against this force, Shays, with Luke Day and Eli Parsons another insurgent chief, marched at the head of nearly 2000 men, and halting in the vicinity of the post sent the following message to Gen. Sheppard.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
West Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787. }
"The body of the people assembled in arms, adhering to the first principles in natural self-preservation, do, in the most peremptory manner demand,

1. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms.
2. That their arms be deposited in the public stores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the present contest.
3. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

To the Commanding Officer at Springfield, Jan. 25th, 1787.
Luke Day, Captain Commandant of this division.

On the back—"By Col. Eli Parsons."
Gen. Sheppard, on seeing the advance of the insurgent force, sent an aid to demand an explanation of the movement, and to warn Shays of the consequences of persisting. The insurgent leader replied he would have possession of the barracks. Gen. Sheppard indicated a certain line and told Shays that if he passed it, he should fire on him, and the guns were accordingly directed towards the centre of the advancing column. The rebels continued to advance, and Gen. Sheppard's pieces were discharged.

This put to flight the entire rebel force.—They fled, leaving three dead and one wounded, for a distance of ten miles. The men under Shays were brave and fearless, and many of them had stood up against the hottest of an enemy's fire, they were daunted not by the force of their opponents, but by the weakness of their cause. The following letter despatched by Shays to Gen. Sheppard, affords a pretty fair specimen of the literary abilities of the rebel leader:

"To Gen. Sheppard or the Commanding Officer in Springfield Sir I Desire you To Send My Dead & Wound Men by My Flag So that I can Bury My Dead Men & Take Care of my Wounded if not my Wounded the Dead & the Names of the Wounded by Lt. Williams who is the bearer of this Flag.

I am yours
Daniel Shays Capt.

The rebel forces, though dispersed at first, re-assembled at Pelham, where General Lincoln sent a letter to Shays, warning him of the consequences of persisting in his course and of the total annihilation of his men in case of collision. Shays in answer, stated that his men were willing to lay down their arms on condition of a free pardon and guarantee from molestation. Until this was granted he proposed that each army should remain inactive. The next day, the 30th, Stone, Shays, and Wheeler, on behalf of the insurgents, sent a letter to Gen. Lincoln, stating that they had sent a petition to the Legislature, and requesting amnesty till they received an answer. This request Gen. Lincoln denied, as inadmissible and once more gave the insurgents

solemn warning. The latter on the 3d of February, marched towards Petersham, and Gen. Lincoln commenced the pursuit at 8 o'clock the same evening. By a forced march of thirty miles through a deep snow, suffering from intense cold and a violent storm he reached Petersham at 9 o'clock the following day, and taking the rebels by surprise, completely routed them, without any loss on either side, making one hundred and fifty prisoners. Shays, and other prominent leaders, fled from place to place, and succeeded in baffling pursuit.

Their followers were all ultimately pardoned on making submission, and taking the oath of allegiance. In 1788 Shays and Parsons presented a humble and penitent petition to the Legislature, acknowledged all their errors and asking for pardon. For some years subsequent to the insurrection, Daniel Shays was a wanderer, and almost a mendicant. He finally emigrated to the State of New York, but in the evening of his years, he received the means of a comfortable support, in the shape of the pension of twenty dollars a month, which was due him on account of his services during the revolutionary war. Up to the time of his death, he had received 2000 dollars from this source. As he had lived without character and without respect, so he died friendless and alone, though surrounded by the physical comforts, with which the bounty of the Government had supplied him.

The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce furnishes some particulars of this great curiosity which have not before been published: The Mammoth Cave of Great American Grotto is an immense subterranean Territory in the Southern section of the State of Kentucky. I have heretofore given descriptions of many portions of this Cave in the Journal of Commerce, and this is an addition to those before published. In speaking of this Cave I may here remark, that I have myself been much at the Cave, and traversed it a great number of times. I therefore speak from personal knowledge. The account which I now give is from the pen of a scientific gentleman of the highest respectability, who has recently been staying some time at the Cave.

The Cave has been explored, according to the estimation of the guide, thirteen miles in a direct line, which is the limit to their explorations in a Cave or Avenue beyond the "Rocky Mountains." How much farther they could have gone I know not. From the mouth of the Cave to the River is three miles—from thence by the pass of the River to Cleveland Avenue, four miles. From the latter, you ascend to get to Cleveland Avenue, to Croghan Hall, two miles. The Cave to which I allude as a limit to the guide's discoveries, in this quarter, is to the right of Cleveland Avenue, (if I am rightly informed), and is half a mile from Croghan Hall—only a part of this distance has been measured, the remaining portion being computed from the time occupied in reaching particular points; and judging according to this rule, I think the distance not much exaggerated. In going to Cleveland Avenue you pass the mouths of a number of Caves, one of which is named Sillman, in honor of the distinguished professor of Geology in Yale College. The ancient mouth of the Mammoth Cave is a quarter of a mile from its present one, the mouth of Dixon's Cave being originally the mouth of the Mammoth Cave. Dixon's Cave is of vast size. Laborers digging for Saltpetre earth at its extremities, have been heard within ten feet of the mouth of the Mammoth. The river within the cave rises to the height of from 30 to 40 feet perpendicular. The river within the cave has not been explored, as it is influenced by Green River when the latter is very high; the river within the cave rising occasionally when Green River does not. Mr. Craig of Philadelphia, and Mr. Patton of Louisville, (the discoverer of Cleveland Avenue), ascertained that Stephenson labored under a mistake in supposing that the water terminated in a lake. The supposed lake is only an expansion of the river. There are but few varieties of fish in the cave; the catfish is the most abundant, and is, as I remarked in a former communication, perfectly white and devoid of eyes. One of the laws of sensation is verified as it respects the fish; viz: that the loss of one sense increases the vigor and acuteness of the others. These fish are regardless of the greatest degree of light; but the least agitation of the water alarms them. Hence the difficulty of catching them. A small fish denominated the sun-fish, and a species of perch are found in the river; but principally and (if I mistake not) only during the summer months.

One of the rivers, and the third and largest, is called Echo River, from the extraordinary echoes heard on its waters. It is literally deafening.—Messrs. Craig and Patton took soundings in the river, and ascertained the average depth to be eight feet. Sulphate of lime is found in the main cave, two miles from its mouth. It is also to be seen in some of the other branches. Glauber salts is found in that portion of the cave called "Salt Room." Epsom Salts is found in large quantities in the cave, and in different parts of it. Large piles of it are seen in Cleveland Avenue, and here also you see it beautifully crystallized.

During the month of August 1811, Messrs. Craig and Patton spent two weeks at the cave during a greater part of which time they were making explorations beyond the river. The most interesting discovery which they made was Cleveland's Avenue, named in honor of Professor Cleveland of Bowdoin College. It averages 70 feet in width, and 12 to 15 feet in height, and two miles in length. The ground on which you walk, as well as the sides and ceiling of this avenue are incrustured with every variety of formation, and generally perfectly white. It is truly a beautiful, gorgeous spectacle. Visitors who have but a half dozen lamps can form but an imperfect idea of this splendid avenue. They see it only in detached parts, and can only admire this singularly handsome formation—pendant from the ceiling. It is only when illuminated at different points with the Bengal lights, by means of which you can have an extensive survey of the entire scene, that you can properly appreciate the splendor of this avenue. When thus illuminated a spectacle is exhibited to your view which for

brilliance has perhaps no parallel, and which it is impossible for language to describe.

Since the exploration of Messrs. Craig & Patton, two of the Professors of Bardstown College have visited the Cave and made some discoveries in the transillumination (if I may be allowed the expression) section of the cave. I am told they are exceedingly interesting. One is a small but beautifully arched avenue leading to what they have called St. Mary's Chapel, a perfectly white room about 20 feet in diameter.

The mammoth cave is about 128 miles from Lexington, 99 from Louisville, and 94 from Nashville. It is 9 miles from the Dripping Springs, 8 miles from Fruit's Knob, 15 miles from the Bear Wallow and 12 miles from the Horse Well.

I have thus copied from my valued correspondent's letter, and will add that the entrance of the nether territory is among the Knobs, and about four hundred yards from the Green River. The Knobs are a range of hills which border the extensive country called "the Barrens," a sort of highland prairie, which when I was there in 1813 and 1814 were destitute of timber. Since the country has become thickly settled and the fires prevented from burning over the grass annually, the Oak, Hickory and Chestnut, have sprung up in abundance, and it has now become a young timbered country. That this cave has been inhabited at an early period, there is most conclusive evidence, but by a people, probably, who have now no blood running in human veins. I saw and examined a human body in that cave in 1813, and an extensive wardrobe which was deposited with it, and have now an inventory taken on the spot. The body was that of a female, height allowed to be 5 feet 10 inches.

It was found in a sitting position in the short cave, in a hole about three feet square in the earth which overlaid its bottom. Over this hole was laid a flat rock. The wrists had a cord tied around them, and were folded over the breasts; the knees were tied up to the wrists. Around the body, were wrapped two half dressed deer skins, shaved, and on these were drawn in white, vines and leaves. Outside of these skins was a sheet near two yards square, and beside it at the feet lay a pair of Moccasins, and a handsome knapsack well filled. Its contents were as follows: viz seven hand dresses, made of the feathers or quills of Rooks and Eagles, put together in the way Father fans are made; these being placed on the head, were fastened by the cords tied back of the head, presenting a front of erect feathers, extending from ear to ear—a head dress truly elegant—the jaw of a bear, with a string cord through it to wear pendant from the neck—the claw of an eagle in the same style—several fawns' red hoofs strung on cord like beads to wear round the neck,—about two hundred strings of beads, of seed which grows in the bottom lands in that country, and rather smaller than hemp seed,—two whistles, tied together, about six inches long, made of cane, with a joint about one-third the length, with an opening of three-fourths of an inch extending on each side of the joint, in which was a split reed,—two large rattlesnakes' skins, one having on it fourteen rattles,—six needles, some of horn and others of bone; they were smooth, showing that they had been much used.

The needles were from 5 to 7 inches long, and had heads, some of which were scalloped; others were crooked like a nail needle, and without eyes, and had a thumb piece of dressed deer skin to wear on the hand. I presume from an examination of this with the needles that it was used in needle work to protect the hand in the same way that thimbles are now used to protect the finger. A roll of vegetable paints of colors in leaves, a bank of deer's sinews for sewing like catgut, a small parcel of two corded thread, resembling seine twine, a reticule in the shape of a horseman's valise, made to open at the top lengthwise, with loops on each side and two cords fastened at one end run through these loops, and laced it up very nicely. It was a handsome pattern, and I thought a very ingenious piece of work. The articles I have here enumerated constituted the entire wardrobe. The sheet, moccasins, knapsack, reticule, cords, thread and twine, were made of wrought bark, and the manner of putting together looked like being woven and knit. The knapsack had a double border worked to the depth of three inches, which gave it additional strength. I do not think that the workmanship of these articles surpassed what I have met with in various Indian tribes, but of the styles of these articles every thing bore the stamp of peculiarity, which I have never met with anywhere else.

The body of this female was preserved by the flesh drying to the bones, being placed in a cave where the atmosphere is dry and unchangeable, and where animal decomposition cannot go on. The hair was of a reddish cast and not more than a quarter of an inch in length. The teeth were sound and much worn, the features regular and well proportioned. Near the backbone and between the ribs there had been a wound. At the time this body remained at the cave, the cave was owned by Hyman Gratz, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Charles Wilkins, Esq., of Lexington, Ky., brother to the late Minister to Russia of that name. Mr. Wilkins presented to Mr. Ward, of Massachusetts, for the use I believe of the Historical Society of that State, the body and the wardrobe.

How long this body remained there, those who read this account of it can judge as well as I who saw it. One of the fish without eyes was dissected at the Somerville Institute, and it was ascertained that no such organ existed in, or belonged to its head.

The equal and unchanging temperature of the cave is a matter of great interest. Hundreds find it its atmosphere great benefit. The Green River is now navigable for steam boats from its mouth to the cave and the cave can be visited as a tour of pleasure, instead of labor.

Singular.—The Boston Transcript tells a story about a party of merry-men, where one told a tale of the battle of Lumby's Lane. He said he took a shot at a huge fellow, and as he thought clipped off one of his ears. A Scotchman present said the story was true, and that he was the very man himself—and sure enough the ear was shown, not all off, but rather shortened.—The two then drank and all the rest drank, and in the end the whole party got drunk.

Process of self Education.

ELLIU SURATT.
The following extract from a private letter, written with no view to publication, from the "learned Blacksmith," shows the manner in which he made his remarkable attainments, and may be of service to other minds in humble circumstances:

"I was the youngest of many brethren, and my parents were poor. My means of education were limited to the advantages of a district school; and those again were circumscribed by my father's death, which deprived me, at the age of fifteen, of those scanty opportunities which I had previously enjoyed. A few months after his decease I apprenticed myself to a blacksmith in my native village. Thither I carried an indomitable taste for reading, which I previously acquired through the medium of the Society Library—all the historical works in which I had at the time perused. At the expiration of little more than half my apprenticeship, I suddenly conceived the idea of studying Latin. Through the assistance of my elder brother, who had himself acquired a collegiate education, I completed my Virgil during the evenings of one winter. After some time devoted to Cicero and a few other Latin authors, I commenced the Greek. At this time it was necessary that I should devote every hour of daylight and a part of the evening to the duties of my apprenticeship. Still I carried my Greek Grammar in my hat, and often found a moment, when I was heating some large iron when I could place my book open before me against the chimney of my forge, and go through with *tupe, tupeis, tupeis*, unperceived by my fellow apprentices, and to my confusion of face, with a detrimental effect to my charge in the fire. At evening I sat down, unassisted and alone, to the task of Homer, twenty books of which measured my progress in that language during the evenings of another winter. I next turned to the modern languages, and was much gratified to learn that my knowledge of the Latin furnished me with a key to the literature of most of the modern languages of Europe.

"This circumstance gave a new impetus to the desire of acquainting myself with the philosophy, derivation and affinity of the different European tongues. I could not be reconciled to limit myself in these investigations to a few hours, after the arduous labors of the day. I therefore laid down my hammer, and went to New Haven, where I recited to native teachers in French, Spanish, German and Italian. I returned at the expiration of two years to the forge, bringing with me such books in those languages as I could procure. When I read these books through I commenced the Hebrew, with an ardent desire for examining another field; and by assiduous application I was enabled in a few weeks to read this language with such facility that I allotted to myself as a task two chapters in the Hebrew Bible before breakfast every morning—this, and an hour at noon, being the only time that I could devote myself during the day. After becoming somewhat familiar with this language, I looked around me for the means of initiating myself into the field of oriental literature, and to my deep regret and concern, I found my progress in this direction hedged up by the want of requisite books.

"I immediately began to devise means of obviating this obstacle; and after many plans I concluded to seek a place as some sailor bound to Europe, thinking in this way to have an opportunity of collecting at the different ports such works in the modern and oriental languages as I found necessary for this object. I left the forge and my native place, to carry this plan into execution. I travelled on foot to Boston, a distance of more than a hundred miles, to find a vessel bound to Europe. In this I was disappointed; and while revolving in my mind what steps to take, accidentally heard of the American Antiquarian Society, and found here, to my infinite gratification, such a collection of ancient, modern and oriental languages, as I never conceived to be collected in one place; and, sir, you may imagine with what sentiments of gratitude I was affected, when, upon evincing a desire to examine some of these rich and rare works, I was kindly invited to an unlimited participation in all the benefits of this noble institution. Availing myself of the kindness of the Directors, I spent about three hours a day in the hall, which, with an hour at noon, and about three in the evening, make up the portion of the day which I appropriate to my studies, the rest being occupied in arduous manual labor.

"Through the facilities afforded by this institution, I have been able to add so much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern, and oriental languages, as to be able to read upwards of fifty of them with more or less facility.

An Apparition.—The Concord N. H. Statesman publishes a singular story, related by two persons under oath, of a confession recently made by a person named Samuel Mann, of Boston, N. H., while on his death bed, of having killed 40 years ago in the commission of murder. The two persons who relate the story were watching with the deceased on the night of his death, and the most remarkable part of their story is, that before the confession, a strange looking man suddenly appeared in the chamber, standing between them and the bed, the room being at once lighted up with "an unearthly crimson colored light," and looking at the sick man. The sick man was dreadfully frightened and agitated, made the confession above mentioned, describing the place, but not the names of parties, and immediately died. The stranger disappeared and the witnesses were tremendously frightened. In consequence of this story, an old rumor has been revived of the murder of a carpenter named Hodgdon, by a man named Noyes, who is since deceased, to which murder it is conjectured that man was accessory.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Africa—Remarkable Discovery.—In Africa a discovery has been made, not far from Bousissai, of an ancient bridge, spanning by a single arch the stream of the Oneed Herriba, which has given rise to many speculations. It is in perfect preservation, and a comparison of the cement used in its construction with that found in the ruins of Hippona, is said to suggest an antiquity of not less than thirteen or fourteen centuries.

It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but the good of digestion; neither is it in the abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet using it.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Who is to blame? The following Circular was addressed to 21 Banks in the various States, after the removal of the Deposites in 1833. Can it be surprising that the country was flooded with Bank paper, and that new banknotes sprang up like mushrooms, under such urgent appeals from an all-powerful Administration, which yielded thirty or forty millions of dollars a year? Yet all the blame is fastened on the Whigs:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 26, 1833.
"SIR:—The Girard Bank has been selected by this Department as the Depository of the public money collected in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

"The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodations to individuals; and, as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in various trades, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred in the additional accommodations, which the public deposits will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community.

I am, &c.,
R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Pres't of the Girard Bank, Philad.
"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1833.
"SIR:—This Department has selected your institution as one of the depositories of the public money of the United States.

"The deposits of public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the Department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course, respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people, and safe to the Government.

I am, &c.,
R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Pres't of the Maine Bank, Portland, Me.
Free Trade.—It is a very captivating idea of the advocates of pretended Free Trade, that every man should buy where he can buy cheapest. We deny the truth of the proposition. An appeal to the whole nation, or to the many small communities of which the nation is composed, the doctrine is suicidal.

There is no question but that we can buy many kinds of manufactured goods in Europe cheaper than we can buy them or make them in this country: because labour and living are lower there than here. But it is vastly better that the farmer of North Carolina should exchange his produce for American goods at the higher price, than to pay cash for the English at the lower. The English will not take his produce. They forbid him to sell or exchange it there. Now supposing there were no patriotism to gratify, it is undoubtedly easier and cheaper, under this state of things, to pay in produce. The manufacturers of the North furnish a market for the agricultural productions of the South, that could no where else be had.

Illustrate the matter by any community—our own towns for example. We have here a great many mechanics,—shoe and boot makers, tailors, carriage makers, cabinet makers, printers, &c. We say it is the direct interest of every individual in this community to sustain, even at a higher price, our own mechanics, than to "buy where we can buy cheapest." From greater skill and economy in manufacture, more extensive operations, or some other cause, every man knows that he can buy a coat, or a pair of boots, or a carriage, cheaper at the North, than in this town; and you no man will deny, that what he pays to a mechanic here is a measure returned to him again, whilst the profit on a similar purchase in New York goes to build up that city and impoverish our own. As between this community and New York, so between this country and foreign nations. The cases are exactly parallel, the only difference being that one is on a larger scale than the other.

We ask the Fayetteville mechanic whether he thinks that he should "buy where we can buy cheapest." For one, we reply in the negative. Newspapers may be bought, and printing executed cheaper at the North than we can afford them. But we think it the interest, not to say the duty, of the mechanic from whom we buy, to buy from us, and vice versa, in preference to buying from one who will not take in return the produce of his labor.—Fayetteville Observer.

The carpet mills in Lowell have been ordered to cease work. The funds employed have received notice to that effect, and the mills we understand will stop in about a fortnight from this time. The stopping of the carpet mills will throw a large number of people out of work, which in the present state of depression, when employment is difficult to be obtained, will be sorely felt. The mills have been kept running until so large an amount of manufactured materials has accumulated that the directors have thought it imprudent to run them longer.

Local Curiosities.—Between 2 and 300 girls have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of other mills in Lowell. The cotton and woolen manufacturers of Massachusetts have had something in Boston, and appointed a large committee to report on their future action. The result will no doubt be the suspension of such machinery, the entire stoppage of some articles of manufacture, and a great reduction in the wages of any that may be retained. Such are some of the fruits of the times. The laboring classes must suffer severely unless something is done to revive trade; and yet the extraordinary course taken by the President forbids the hope of aid from the Government. It behooves the people, therefore, to adjust their wants to their circumstances as speedily as possible.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

The manners of a man are the mirror which reflects his disposition and the feeling of his mind. Suavity of manners always gains friends—meanness engenders enemies. An affable address of course always pleases; but a surly response creates a prejudice and dislike which years cannot dissipate.