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Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

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NATURE'S NOBLEMAN.

BY M. F. TUPPER.

Away with false fashion, so calm and so chill,
Where pleasure itself cannot please,
A way with cold breeding that faithlessly still,
Affects to be quite at its ease;
For the deepest in feeling is highest in rank,
The freest is first in the band,
And nature's own nobleman, friendly & frank,
The man with his heart in his hand,

Fearless in honesty, gentle yet just,
He warmly can love and can hate,
Nor will he bow down with his face in the dust
To fashion's intolerant state;
For best in good breeding, & highest in rank,
Though lowly and poor in the land,
Is nature's own nobleman, friendly & frank,
The man with his heart in his hand,

His fashion is passion, his heart is intense,
His impulses simple and true,
Temper'd by judgment, taught by good sense,
And cordial with me and with you:
For the finest in manners, as highest in rank,
It is *you*, man! or *you*, man! who stand
Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
A man with his heart in his hand!

From the National Pilot.

WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE?

Since the great fire in New York, and the disastrous explosion which took place there, the papers of that and other cities have been much devoted to queries, suggestions and *theories* respecting the qualities and nature of saltpetre, and whether, under any circumstances, and if any, what, that substance can be made to explode. All this, of course, had its origin in the fact that the store which was blown up was known to contain a large quantity of saltpetre, and was *not* known to certain any gunpowder.

We have watched the discursions, and waded through the ponderous columns of matter upon this subject, with no small degree of interest; and this we have done from a conviction of the high importance of the question to the public; since it is manifest to all that, if this substance can be made explosive under circumstances such as ordinarily pertain to fires, it should promptly be put under such proscription as shall save towns and cities from its direful effects.

The analysis of this substance does not produce explosive substances, say the chemists; and this fact, with the other one, namely, that it has sometimes burned, in large quantities, without explosion, while at others it has burned, as has been believed, with explosions of the most violent kind, has served to involve the whole question in the most positive state of uncertainty. From this state, we have seen nothing which appears to so nearly extricate the whole subject from difficulty, as the statement of Mr. A. A. HAYES, chemist, of Roxbury, Mass. That statement we find in the Boston papers; and supposing it a reliable one, based upon experiment, and not theory, it may guide us to the desired solution of this much vexed question. Mr. Hayes says:

"Saltpetre, or the nitrate of potash, or soda, *alone*, does not burn, or explode by heat, however intense. It parts with one of its constituents, oxygen, by heat, and it is to the combination of its oxygen with other bodies, that it owns its power of burning with them. Wood and fibrous substances do not burn with saltpetre, until they have become partially charred they then produce *deflagration*, or burn with sparks.

"A large quantity of saltpetre, enclosed in gunny bags, as it is usually stored, after fire was communicated to it, would burn with the bags, emitting much smoke and sparks, precisely as paper, which has imbibed saltpetre, would. It would not be consumed; only the small quantity required to burn with the bags, would be changed. If an addition of burning wood or charcoal were made, to the extent of one fifth the weight of the saltpetre, an intense and continued deflagration would result, and all the saltpetre would be changed. No EXPLOSION WOULD FOLLOW FROM APPLYING FIRE TO MIXTURES OF CHARCOAL OR WOOD AND SALTPETRE; the rapid combustion called deflagration, would be produced, but unlike explosion, time would be required for the mutual actions, and where the quantities were large, many hours would be necessary, before they would cease. The recent destruction of life and property of New York; the loss of a homeward-bound Indiaman and her cargo, by a similar cause, has created an anxiety which has led to many inquiries, respecting the origin of the *explosions*, attending the burning of the saltpetre. I need not remind you of a case, which occurred at Central wharf, about ten years since, when the Hartford Packet was destroyed. The testimony obtained in the last instance, led me to make some experiments, on the effects produced by dropping water on a burning mixture of saltpetre and charcoal. It was ascertained that a very small weight of water, relatively to the saltpetre, caused explosions; which might be made successive, so long as the materials remained. The quantities of the substances acting, being increased to between one and two hundred pounds, the addition of water, in the form of spray, caused an explosion, which destroyed the vessel, and shook all the buildings in the vicinity. The temperature of a burning mixture of saltpetre and charcoal, at the points of contact, is superior to that of 'white hot' iron, and the form is that of a bubbling fluid. Water, falling on the mass, is instantly converted into steam, having the elastic force of that used in steam guns; exceeding gunpowder in destructive energy. The red hot particles, dispersed by the sudden action, pass over considerable spaces, and the appearance of flame is produced.

"In cases where water falls on highly heated polished surface, such as melted glass, copper or silver, steam is formed rapidly, but silently; the water does not touch the hot surface. The spreading of a film, or crust over the polished surface, instantly alters its relation to water, and causes steam to form with explosive violence, attended by a loud report. I do not hesitate in expressing my belief, that the disastrous effects produced in New York, were caused by water or other fluids falling on saltpetre, while burning with the bags investing it. The facts which I have stated, may have interest or importance, in connection with attempts made to extinguish fire in buildings, containing saltpetre. The danger of throwing water on the fire is manifest, while the loss to the owner of the saltpetre would doubtless be greater from water than from fire."

FINDING GOD.—We are accustomed to think of God as above us. So he is. "The heavens is his throne and the earth is his footstool." God is also beneath, as well as above and around us. Men are apt to seek him by looking above, trying to rise to his throne and find Him there. But these *sinners* never find Him. To us the throne is unapproachable. "The throne of grace," where we can find God, is beneath. We find it not by *rising* but by *sinking*. In the depths of humiliation, where the soul lies dissolved in penitence, emptied of pride, lust selfishness and self-will, where its only cry is mercy, its only hope grace, and its only hold the faith of the Son of God; there we find God. There God reveals himself to the "humble and contrite in spirit," and takes his abode with them. All that seek God there, find Him. To them "His name is a strong tower." They "flee into it and are safe."

LONG SPEECHES.—"It is really more questionable, than may at first be thought, whether Bonaparte's dumb legislature, which said nothing but did much, may not be preferable to one which talks much, and does nothing. I served with general Washington in the legislature of Virginia, before the revolution, and, during it, with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the lesser ones would follow of themselves. If the present congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise, in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is, to question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That one hundred and fifty lawyers should do business together, ought not to be expected."
—*Jefferson.*

AN INDEFEASIBLE TITLE.—During a recent debate in the British Parliament on the New Zealand question, Lord Howic said that a witness examined before the committee stated, incidentally, that he knew a chief in New Zealand who maintained that he had a great title to his land, inasmuch as he had eaten the former owner. An English paper thinks "this to European ears may seem rather a barbarous title, but we do not know that it is, in reality one whit more so than that by which the descendants of the Norman thieves and freebooters, who came over with the conqueror, hold their lands at the present day. They pillaged, tortured, and oppressed our Saxon ancestors, sparing neither man in their anger, nor woman in their lust; and we have no doubt whatever that, had it been thought necessary for the security of their title to eat their victims, as well as to plunder and massacre them, the 'Norman chivalry' would never had made a wry mouth about the matter."

THE PRICES OF LABOR IN ENGLAND IN 1350.—A harvest laborer had to work one week to enable him to buy four bushels of wheat. In 1784, he was obliged to work twelve days, and in 1844, twenty-six days! One month's labor, buys as much and no more wheat than one week's labor did five hundred years ago! Four day's labor will hardly buy in 1844, a pair of shoes that could have been bought with one day's labor in 1344! In meat, cloth, &c., the disproportion is the same! For God's sake, let England have all the credit on the score of humanity for her Anti-Slavery movements; for it seems that it is the only claim she can ever put in on such a score!

We saw a case of honesty, yesterday, surpassing that of the Brooklyn omnibus driver, who restored the lady her lost purse. A poor boy in Grand street was crying over a five cent piece he had just lost, and which a carman had picked up. Hearing the boy cry, the carman asked him what was the matter. "I've lost my money—boo-oo-hoo!" blubbered the boy. "What was it—a five pence?" inquired the honest man. "Ye-hes, sir," said the boy. "There, then," said the man, while a glow of real pleasure lit up his broad brown face, as he put the coin into the urchin's hand, "there's your money, don't cry." The boy took the money, put his finger to his nose *a la* coffee mill, and exclaimed as he hopped away—"Well, *aint* you a little er the greenest! I *seen* you pick up that ere shiner."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is rumored that there is a country discovered where dandies are sensible fellows, and old maids abjure pet cats and lap-dogs.

INGENUITY DISPLAYED IN TRIFLES.—In the sixteenth century, an Italian Monk, named Peter Almanus, comprised the acts of the Apostles and the gospel of St. John, within the circumference of a farthing.

An artist, endowed with equal patience, presented Queen Elizabeth with a bit of paper, of the size of a finger nail, on which was written the ten commandments, the creed and the Lord's Prayer, together with her majesty's name, and the date of the year; all the letters of it were easily distinguished by means of a pair of spectacles, which this artist had himself constructed.

The Illiad of Homer, too, is to be seen written upon vellum, and in so small a compass, that a nut shell contains it.

Jerome Faba, an Italian priest, and a native of Calabria, exercised himself in another species of industry, equally wonderful from its difficulty. He finished a work of boxwood, which represented all the mysteries of the passion, and might be put into the shell of a walnut. To him likewise is attributed a coach of the size of a grain of wheat, within which were to be seen a man and a woman, a coachman who drove it, and horses which drew it. These performances were presented to Francis first, and to Charles fifth.

Another artist constructed an ivory chariot, which a fly covered with its wings, and a ship also of ivory, with its rigging complete.

Paul Colomies tell us somewhere that he saw a goldsmith at Moulins, who had chained a living flea to a gold chain, which contained fifty links and did not weigh three grains.

Madam de Sevigne likewise mentions in one of her letters, that there was a man in Paris, who as a master piece, had constructed a chariot, which was drawn by fleas. The Dauphin, on this occasion, asked the Prince of Conti, his cousin, who it was that made the harness, and was told by him, with a smile, that it certainly must have been some spider in the neighborhood.

MATRIMONY is absolutely necessary, for without a regular system of Marriage, the civil government could not be supported; it is also necessary to lay a restraint upon our passions, to sweeten the charms of society, by the dear conjugalities. There are five things indispensably necessary to make the married pair happy, circumstances above want, mutual good humour, sincerity, a proper allowance for human frailties, and a firm confidence in each other. Without these, no married pair can be happy, and where these subsist, the persons are rarely otherwise. One great misforture among married people is they generally expect more from one another than nature will allow, or reason authorize; each seeing the errors or defects of the other, not their own; whence natural bickerings, jealousies, or distaste arise.—When the united constantly seek to please, and make each other happy, when their mutual endearments are founded on virtue, tenderness, and esteem, when they generously allow for each other's errors, of judgments and defects of nature, they certainly constitute the happiest state human nature is capable of; 'tis the viciousness and folly of choice, and impudence of our behavior that make the married state unhappy, and not any thing in the state itself. Matrimony to the libertine, is like a bad novel; but to the sensible, virtuous man, a hoard of richest sweets; for he remembers when he makes his choice that personal charms is the least and lightest consideration; he considers if he marries a beauty, without wisdom, and without principle, that his house, when the charm of a new plaything is dissolved, will become a gloomy prison to him. On the other hand, he considers, if he marries a woman of sense and principle, she will every day be improving in his esteem and increase his happiness—when business calls him abroad, with how much confidence and ease can he entrust his family, and all its concerns, with such a lovely woman. When pining sickness confines him to the bed of anguish, how cheering to have such a faithful, virtuous mate, administering the necessary cordial, while her tenderness is still greater. What I have transcribed on this subject is not visionary—'tis what I have already experienced—*Newspapers of* 1789.

HIS OWN SPHERE is the only path in which one can walk with pleasure and freedom. He who has accustomed himself to seek his gratifications from the indulgence of appetite and sense, will be as restless and miserable among refined intellects as a lobster in fresh water. Let every one then train himself to refined enjoyments, if he would associate with men of intelligence.

"We are not quite ready to admit that all that *is* comes from God, or is for the best.—To us it appears that there is rather more evil extant than is necessary, or useful. Slavery and stealing, poverty and misery, are not essential to the well-being of either man or the universe. It is time for us to understand that the ten thousand afflications, physical and spiritual, which we suffer, come, not from the chastening hand of Providence, but from the disorder within as and around us."

JACOB HOFFMAN READ THIS.—Jacob T. Hoffman who settled, in Ohio about ten years ago, will learn something to his advantage by addressing his brother John Hoffman, Pavillion, Genesee County, N. Y., or A. P. Haskell, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS.—A curious work has recently been published, at Paris, by Hens. *le Chevalier P. de Tapies*, entitled "France and England; or the physical and moral statistics of France compared with those of England, upon all analogous points." We find a review of the work in our Paris files, which furnishes us with the following, among other interesting facts:

"The soil of England and Scotland is entirely owned by about *thirty-seven thousand* proprietors.

"In France, the *cultivated* lands, alone, are owned by *four millions* of proprietors; and the whole reality of France, including lands both tilled and untilled, buildings, &c., has within a fraction of *eleven millions* of proprietors."

The causes of these respective conditions may be worth looking at. In France, the Revolution broke up the great landed estates of the "privileged classes," and sold out these lands in small farms, by which the soil of France was placed in the hands of her people; while, by abrogating all hereditary nobility, and the laws of entail, and obliging an equal distribution of property, among the children of each family, a return to the former state of monopoly and oppression has been signally prevented.

In, England, on the contrary, the feudal system has been virtually retained, and its operation has been, and still is, to exclude the mass of the people, of every class, from any participation in the fee of their native soil.—*National Pilot.*

From the Morning News.

PRICES AND DUTIES.

Whenever our contemporary of the *Tribune* is driven in a corner by the argument of its opponent, and as "Hal" asked of ancient Jack, the public inquire, "what quip will avail thee now?" it throws out an appeal like the following:

"The *Post* has several times paraded its tables of enormous duties imposed on certain manufactures by our Tariff, yet never once responded to our civil request that it would state *how much dearer* generally and severally, *those articles now are on which duties of 15 to 150 per. cent. are now charged than they were in July*, 1825, *when the duty on them was but 20 per cent!* Why wont the *Post* consult its Price Currents and answer us this question?

Now perhaps it never occurred to our contemporary that Price Currents *can* be consulted. If it had done so itself previously it would have found a result as follows:

	Duties		*Prices*		
	pr. c't. Aug. 1842.		*July, 1845*		*Inc's*
Old sable iron, ton	85	90 00a	110	00a	20 00
Scotch pig	15	22 00 25 00	32	50a75 00	10 00
Sugar, Cuba. B. lb	66	5 25a 6 50	8	50a 9 00	3 25
Salt, bushel	92	25a		28a 27	1
Hemp, Russia clean, ton	38	185 00a	200	00a	15 00
Coal, Newcastle, chal.	65	7 00 8 50	9	00a10 00	2 00
Coffee, Brazil, lb	free	7a 8		6½a 7	

Here is a large increase in price on every article except the single one of coffee, which is *free* of duty, and that has declined. As far as the Price Currents give the prices of dutiable articles, the same result is manifest. This is the result of the *Tribune's* appeal to the tariff; but it will answer immediately, "all prices have advanced, and they are no cheaper than you could buy them without the tariff." We will pin this in anticipation, by taking the latest foreign Price Currents, and comparing the prices at home and abroad at the same time, as follows:

	Price in London July 3d.		*Duty*	*Price in N. York*
Pig Iron, ton	£5. 5	$25 50	$9 10	$35 00
" bar, "	7.10	35 82	25 00	70 00
Hemp Russia cle'n	29 0	139 20	40 00	200 00
Shirt'gs 36 in pi'ce	86½	5 00	100yds. 6	12 09
Su'r, H. B. aroba	rla 8	5 00	100ars. 1 50	9 00

The sugar price was that of Havana 12th inst. being 8 reals per aroba, or equal to $5 25 per 100lbs, on board. The other prices are from Baring's Circular of July 3d, except the Shirting, which is from a Manchester Circular—being 8s. 7½d. for a piece of 37 yards. The result is that one ton each, Pig and Bar Iron, one ton Hemp, 100 yards Shirting and 100 lbs. Sugar could, at the latest dates, be bought abroad for $210 49; and the lowest for which the same articles can now be bought in New-York is $326—an advance of $115 51, or 60 per cent. This is the "Protection" enjoyed by the producers of those articles here, and as the *Post* justly asks, "Protection against whom? Against what?" Why, against the inalienable right of the consumers of those articles to buy where they can do so to the best advantage. There is no quibbling about terms or dates in this matter. The prices in New-York have advanced under the duty to the extent of that duty, and are now higher in New-York than in foreign countries, by the amount of those duties with the expenses of transport added, and the prices always rise here precisely as they advance abroad, keeping always higher by the amount of the duties. Our contemporary will find the stern facts laid down in price currents, a most potent enemy to wire-drawn surperficial theories.

THE BRANCH MINT.—Orders have been sent to the Custom House and to the Post office, in New Orleans, to send all the foreign coins received by them to the branch Mint, to be recoined into American pieces—the gold into half and quarter eagles, and the silver into quarter dollars—whenever it may be done without loss. The importation of specie at that point chiefly consists of Mexican dollars, on which, when recoined, there is a light gain, especially on the coinage of Durango. The mint of Zacatecas uses more alloy, and is not in such good repute. On Spanish hammered dollars, and on German coins of all descriptions, there is a loss, when broken up and worked over—much greater than on English sovereigns and French coins.

TAINT OR DRY ROT IN THE POTATOE.—From the experience I had in the cultivation of the potatoe, I have come to the conclusion that the taint or dry rot owes its origin entirely to an injudicious method of planting the seed; and after mature consideration I have adopted a system of planting, which I have practised for twenty years with such success, as never once to have had an instance of dry rot among my Potatoe crops during that time, although they were growing sometimes in direct contiguity to other Potatoes, which from being planted in a different manner, were laboring under the effects of the disease. It shall now be my endeavor, in as simple and concise a manner as possible, to lay this system before my readers, convinced that they will in practice find it a most effectual remedy for the disease in question. The chief cause of this disease I consider to be the prevalent error in planting the Potatoe, of placing the seed in a quantity of dung laid in the middle of the hill. He who knows anything of the qualities of dung, knows it is of itself incapable of promoting vegetation, or sustaining vegetable life, until decomposed and incorporated with a portion of earthly soil, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that disease and failures in the Potatoe crops are so prevalent. The wonder is, while such a system of planting is persevered in, any of these crops should succeed at all under such treatment; and indeed this is only to be accounted for by the small quantity and inferior quality of the dung applied, which is generally found mixed with great quantities of half-rotten straw and other extraneous substances, such as coal-cinders, &c., and were it not that the fresh earth is laid immediately on the top of the dung after the seed is planted, the failure of the crops would be to a much larger extent; of this I have no doubt. The ground, too, if in a very impoverished state, may, by speedily digesting and drying up the dung, prevent to a great extent a total failure of the crop, although the seed were planted thus injudiciously in the midst of the dung; for it will be observed that in such ground the rot is not so destructive as in rich soils. The first and great point, therefore, in setting the Potatoe, is to have the manure properly commingled with the soil before introducing the seed, the plan I adopt in planting, which is briefly as follows:—

In preparing a parcel of ground for the reception of the Potatoe seed, I proceed to have the manure spread regularly over the surface, and evenly dug in. I then either drill the ground, after the manner of gardeners in sowing peas and plant the Potatoes in the drill, or plant them with a dibble, without drilling, about two or three inches beneath the surface, the dibble being formed with a broad point, so as to insure the Potatoe having no space lef beneath it when dropped into the hole. For large fields, which cannot well be dug or planted in this manner, I would recommend the ground to be prepared and the dung spread exactly as for Oats or Barley. Then have the ground drilled, and in planting place the seed Potatoe in the clean soil, on the back of the half drill formed by the return of the plough, which half drill should be made larger than ordinary, to bring the seed as near to the centre of the drill as possible, so as to afford it every advantage of the fresh soil to vegetate in. In this way the fructifying earth, in which the seed is embedded, will secure its healthful vegetation, and as it progresses in its growth, and so soon as it throws out roots, it will reap the full benefit of the manure contained in the surrounding soil. It is of the utmost importance to have the seed planted, so as that it may have the earth both below and above it when put in; for in keeping the seed free from the dung I apprehend lies the whole secret, which should be particularly attended to.—*From a work on this subject, by J. Smith.*

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY REPEALED.—Kelley's Bank law allows the Wooster, Sandusky, Norwalk, and Xenia Banks to bank under that law, and *repeals* all laws conflicting with it. A motion to retain the *liability* of those banks as established by the previous Legislature, was, on the 10th of February last, negatived in the House of Representatives, yeas 29, nays 37,—and on the 15th of the same month, a similar motion was negatived in the Senate—yeas 13, nays 17. In both cases every yea was a Democrat and every nay a Coon. Yet in the face of this these banks are still called *liability banks.*

When the Legislature coolly and deliberately repealed that statute making Bankers liable as individuals as well as "*institutions*," what was the sensible conclusion to be drawn? What would the horse-thief interpret the repeal of all laws which punish that crime to mean?—of course to mean that *horse-stealing no longer was punishable*, and he might rob as many stables as he pleased! The same conclusion must come to the Banker. If a law-making body takes off the statute book the law which punishes paper-swindling, is not the inference direct and single, that thereafter dishonesty of that character was invited!.—*Cin. Enq.*

Paper Money is the most delusive fiction