

# The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CESAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

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From the Boston Pearl.

TO E. C. W.  
Not when thy bounding heart doth leap  
With joy, and all thy spirits keep  
A jubilee of praise—  
Not then would I disrupt the light  
That shines in all fullness, bright,  
Upon thy passing days;

But in the hour when sorrow's pall  
Upon thy cherished hopes shall fall,  
And all thy joys shall flee—  
O then admit me to thy thought,  
And let my willing heart be taught  
To sympathize with thee.

Not in the glow of noon's sun—  
Not mid the strife, to man's heart won,  
Of rapturous, busy day,  
But in the soft twilight hour,  
When all creation's mysteries pour  
Their evening's coral lay—

Then, when the mellowed heart  
Leaps up to meet the tears that start,  
Unconscious from the eye—  
O then, in that sweet hour of thought,  
May I, not seldom, nor unthought,  
By fancy's power be nigh.

Not, dearest girl, when out among  
The giddy and the heartless throng,  
And fashion's fickle art,  
But in that sweeter, truer mirth  
That gathers round a father's hearth,  
O think of me when there!

And in the starry hour of night,  
When all is silent and the night  
Is lifted up above—  
Then, when the spirit of those hours  
Steals down upon our noble powers,  
In purity and love—

Then, when the passive moon-beams fall  
In solemn brightness over all,  
The river lake and tree—  
Then, when our souls, our selves are lost  
In raptures mid the starry host—  
O then remember me!

And dearest one, there's yet an hour  
When I'll invoke thy memory's power,  
And ask thy thought again:  
'Tis not among the gathered crowd—  
Where speech is fair and words—  
Of friendship—fair but vain!

Not when thou, silent and alone,  
Kneel'st down before the mercy throne,  
To offer up thy prayer—  
If no where else I ever find  
A welcome access to thy mind,  
Remember me when there!

And when depressed and lone,  
I sadly leave my plaintive moan,  
And come to soothe my brow,  
O then I'll think when once I found  
A hand to press my temples round,  
And cast my burning brow!

And when has come the hour of prayer,  
And I in solemn silence there  
Shall bend to God my knee—  
O, in that hour when mercy's sight,  
And love, and purity of thought,  
I will remember thee!

CAROLUS.

## WASHINGTON.

The following is an extract from a work now publishing in England, by Mr. Alison, it being a History of Europe, during the French Revolution.

"The end of the same year witnessed the resignation of the presidency of the United States of America by General Washington, and his voluntary retirement into private life. Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious republic the simplicity and innocence of rural life; he was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination, and prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs, and the perseverance of his character, than any extraordinary genius for the art of war. A soldier from necessity and patriotism, rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend a return to pacific councils when the independence of his country was secured, and bequeathed to his countrymen an address, on leaving their governments, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear a comparison. He was modest, without diffidence; sensible to the voice of fame, without vanity; independent and dignified, without either asperity or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not licentiousness; not to the dreams of enthusiasts, but to those practical ideas which America had inherited from her English descent, and which were opposed to nothing so much as the extravagant love of power in the French democracy. Accordingly, after having signified his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain; and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell, without his ambition; a Sylla, without his crimes; and after having raised his country, by his exertions, to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power, which a grateful people had bestowed. It is the highest glory of England to have given birth, even amidst transatlantic wars, to such a man; and, if she cannot give him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved, and the great qualities which he exhibited, in the contest with herself; and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection, that that vast empire, which neither the ambition of Louis XIV., nor the power of Napoleon could dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her own offspring; and that, amid the convulsions and revolutions of other states, real liberty has arisen in that country alone, which inherited in it

veins the genuine principles of British freedom."

\*This is a mistake. The President has no casting vote, unless his right of veto may be called so.

## DOMESTIC KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN.

It is said by some, who do not think domestic knowledge of any consequence, that in acquiring it, a young woman is thrown too much into the society of servants, thereby gaining some of their habits and ideas, and that it is better to defer the acquiring this knowledge till she shall have an establishment of her own, when they seem to expect that it will come naturally and intuitively. Youth, undoubtedly, is very easily contaminated by, and quickly falls into the habits and opinions of those with whom it associates; but as a guard against these evils, there is an innate pride in the disposition of every young woman, which will prevent her from making friends of her inferiors; and that mind, and those manners, must make an impression more easily than the softest wax, and be sooner solidified than the whitest snow, which take too deep an injury from one hour spent in the kitchen, for the remainder of the twenty-four to eradicate. While to place a young woman at the head of a family, before she shall have learned her duties as one, is to subject her to much unhappiness during the early years of her married life, to the displeasure of a disappointed husband, who sees his wealth wasted, and the discomfarts of his single life prolonged, through the ignorance of her whom he had fondly hoped to have found, not only the admired and exalted ornament of the drawing room, but also the able director of his household, and the careful promoter of his home enjoyments.

A man by marrying, places his domestic comforts in the power of his wife, and relinquishes to her all command and management of them; and she must so regulate them, as that he shall in no particular instance, feel that anything could be better arranged; she must endeavor that her house shall be the best ordered, her servants the best, and even her table the best, of any that come under his observation; and all this must be done, without his knowing how or when; he must reap the benefit of labor which he must never witness in his progress; he will know that to his wife he is obliged for these comforts and pleasures, but he must never be deprived of her society at those times when he seeks for the enjoyments of his home, because she is busily employed in household affairs; by a proper and methodical arrangement of her business and time, she may always be ready to meet him and his friends in the drawing room, while the kitchen has not been neglected.

From the Balance Patriot.

## GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

It is no more the opinion, but experience of ages, that when a nation is so unfortunate as to have an unprincipled or wicked man at the head of their affairs, that nation cannot for any considerable length of time remain in prosperity. It appears that three thousand years ago, King David was fully aware of it; and we find in the 109th Psalm, the 5th verse, where David prays for the particular destruction of some of the heathen nations, which had greatly offended him, and against whom he bore an excessive enmity—he expresses himself thus:—"Set thou a wicked man over him or them, and let Satan stand at his right hand." So it appears that the greatest curse that could befall any nation, was to have a wicked man for a ruler, and Satan to stand at his right hand, evidently means to be surrounded by men if possible more wicked than himself, to assist him with their satanic counsels and advice.

To any virtuous and reflecting mind it will be likely to occur that this nation is at present in that predicament. It cannot be denied that our present ruler, before he was elevated to the high station he now occupies, was of a violent temper or disposition. Since he is in his high office, he has dismissed more persons from office, simply for their political opinions, though otherwise good and useful men, than all the other presidents have done in the course of nearly forty years. Yes, more persons were dismissed in one year, than in forty years before, and the persecution still continues.

As soon as the President and directors of the bank of the United States resisted his attempt to make that institution a political engine of persecution, he became their violent, unrelenting enemy and persecutor. When the Congress of the United States passed the law, a few years ago by a considerable majority in both houses, to renew the charter of the bank, having had the experience, during a period of forty years, of the usefulness and indeed the necessity of a bank of the United States, he vetoed the law, and alas, there could not be found a sufficient majority in either house of Congress to resist his tyrannical and gross assumption of power.

Soon after he determined to remove the public deposits from the bank, though by the charter they were lawfully and unalterably secured to the bank until the expiration of its charter. He directed his secretary of the Treasury to proceed forthwith in this unjustifiable transaction; but that man had too much virtue and integrity to obey his unlawful command, and resigned. He however soon found a character willing to obey him.

This treasure is now scattered over the country in a very insecure manner, among the favorites to be made use of for electioneering purposes, &c. &c. as may be required. Let any one read the debates and exposures on that subject in congress. Read Mr. Clay's speech of the 26th of April on the subject of the Land Bill, and the prospect of our situation respecting the Deposites and our currency generally.

What is most to be lamented is the unaccountable and extraordinary conduct of the people themselves. After they had the

experience of his violent and unconstitutional exercise of power in many respects the first four years of his term, they continued him for another term, and the majority appears to be yet in his favor. He has now a majority in both houses of Congress, and his party can do as they please, and therefore the nation is responsible now for all the wickedness that prevails; and it is greatly feared that Providence will sooner or later visit this nation with such calamities as they deserve. Indeed an awful period appears to be approaching; we hear the thunder at a distance already, but alas, we appear to take no warning.

The eventful visitation of the fire in New York appeared to be the commencement. Many millions of property were destroyed. Many people greatly reduced in their circumstances, in many different ways; of such as owned insurance stock; many helpless females and children greatly reduced. This calamity must be felt for years, and will cost many a sigh and many a tear yet. Such a calamity has not befallen any nation (once only excepted) for many centuries. A hard and terrible winter has visited us; the poor have generally, and greatly suffered, and many have perished with the cold. On our coast we have had an unprecedented number of shipwrecks, and many have perished in the waves.

The immortality of the people generally appears to increase. Seeing the wickedness that prevails in high places they seem to follow the example. Almost daily we read in our public prints accounts of murders, &c. of unusual and ferocious character—robberies without number—seditious, &c. &c. Are we any better than Sodom and Gomorrah? The war with the Indians in Florida appears to be just beginning; one instance we have, where about 170 of our fellow men, brave citizens indeed, were deliberately butchered or murdered to a man. From Texas we have accounts of similar and much greater calamities. Several hundred have fallen, and we do not know how many as yet. But they have not fallen as brave soldiers fighting in battle, but most of them were murdered by a treacherous and cruel, unrelenting enemy; and this thing is not over, nor settled yet. The number slain and murdered, as far as we can ascertain is very little short of a thousand. How far the people of Texas acted prudently and judiciously to enter into this war we will not inquire just now. Should the force of the enemy prevail in Texas, it is not unlikely they may be joined by a host of savages and rebellious negroes; and we may be involved in war and dreadful calamities. Does not all this look like visitations of Providence?

May these warnings tend to awaken the sinful and unreflecting to pause, to reflect on their conduct, and unite to repress all immorality and wickedness. The times are serious and we may say the prospect is gloomy.

P. S. If the people are infatuated enough to elect Van Buren to the Presidency, we may expect the general wickedness to increase.

From the Maine Farmer.

## HERE IT IS.

We really hope that every man, woman and child who happen to cast their eyes on this caption, will read the following article, which we find credited to the Boston Courier, which by the way, we regret to say, we do not have, and cannot get it by exchange—to beg it, we are too proud—to buy it, too poor. But the article, just such as we wanted, and such as we are pleased with—read it, and pray don't forget it, but "go ahead."

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

We do not know that the following article may not be appropriately placed under *Geopolitics*, although it has something to do with carpentry and painting as well as horticultural husbandry. It is from the New York Daily Advertiser, and purports to be a number of a series of essays under the title of "Country Residences." Its predecessors we have not been fortunate enough to see.

"Our times and our region are utilitarian yet the practical man whose views are enlarged, will not fail to see that pleasure of imagination and taste have their price. Decoration naturally comes after use; we build our houses before we deck them—But in the advancement of society there is a stage at which men always set a value upon ornament. And though luxury may grow out of these same circumstances, they have fruits which are desirable, such as increased contentment, placid joy, refined taste, cheerful reflection, and the love of home. On these particulars I cannot enlarge, though each of them is pregnant.

Along the bank of a finished canal, I saw the other day, a settlement which, at the distance of a furlong showed the origin of its tenants. Extensive houses, barrels, chimneys, windows without glass, floors without boards, and a dargoon at the porch, these offered the diagnosis of a *hozel*. Here was no decoration; and Iargas concerning this settlement, that there are no intellectual pleasures, no taste, no refinement, no friends happiness.

Let me change the scene. I new a family of English people, no richer than those just now, who lived in a dwelling no larger than one of these—but how different. I saw it in memory, its whitened palings and beaten walk to the door, its tight sides and close roof; and especially its edge of summer flowers around a plot of the clearest grass, and its roses and woolbine creeping over every window. They were poor, but they were tidy. More than this, they were fond of natural beauty, and fond of home, and therefore always aiming to make home lovely.

Every reader has many times seen the same thing, and some have already learned the connection between simple decoration and domestic virtue and peace. Why does

an English cot strike an American with surprise? Why does he look, as at a strange thing, upon the French peasantry taking their evening repast beneath their trees and vines? Because we Americans are so particularly practical, and so possessed of the demon of trade, that nothing is valuable which cannot be sold. Value is becoming quite equivalent to vendibility; valuable means salable; worth means money. If a flower, or a hedge row, or a cascade, or a bust or a prospect, add to the price under the hammer, these things are valuable, and are straightway inserted in the lithographic view of the auctioneer.— They are useful. Usefulness is that quality of things whereby they bring money. Mrs. Trollope exaggerated in saying that no one could ever hear two Americans talk five minutes without the word 'dollar.'—Sa Bonaparte exaggerated when he called the British a 'nation of shop-keepers.' Be it so. Caricatures often tell truth. Even the hideous concave mirror, though it exaggerate ever so much, shows me some grander beauties of my face. I have tried the experiment in walking the crowded streets of our cities, to catch the predominant words of the passers-by. The catalogue is limited, and consists of such as these—'Ten per cent.' 'Doing a good business.' 'Operations in property.' 'Exchange.' 'stock.' 'thousand dollars.' 'credit.' 'profit.' 'fortune.' &c.

If a man is so practical that he will not wash his face without 'value received,' I entertain no hopes of bringing him over.

The ways of adorning a house by rural appliances are various, and so well known as scarcely to need enumeration. They may be adapted to the lowest habitation of civilized man, no less than to the villa or the chateau. Nothing but love for domestic beauty, and ordinary tact are required, to rear a thousand tasteful abodes along our highways. And if but one provident householder will begin, we shall find that humble as his habitation may be, he will soon be imitated by his neighbors.—Fashion itself, the cause of so many follies, may be subsidized in aid of virtuous enjoyment. Let some honest dweller in the country make the trial, by holding up before his mind rural decoration as a distinct object. Let him secure to himself a house and garden where he is willing to spend his life. Let him, as his means allow, have it tight and finished and by all means duly closed. This is the frame work; after this ensue the details. Let him learn the economy of a little timely paint, and of a fence or hedge which will withstand the assaults of wind and besets. From day to day as he may be able to snatch a moment for breathing the fresh air, let him remove unsightly objects and make an entrance upon positive ornaments. How easy it is to cut our clumps or rows of trees, for shade or fruit, flowering shrubs or evergreen hedges.—How agreeable to the wife and little ones to be called out to join in dropping the cheap flower seed, or training the luxuriant vine.

To mechanics and other working men, this subject is peculiarly interesting. The confinement of their daily toils creates the want of just such relaxation and refreshment as have been indicated. And let it be remembered, that in our country, even the poor man should cultivate his taste, because every poor man looks forward to the time when he shall be rich. Let him educate his faculties, that his ignorance may not some day disgrace his wealth. It is common to sneer at the mechanic, and to consider the youth who becomes an apprentice as degraded. This is very shortsighted. I know no class of society whom success makes so truly independent, or who in the decline of life have so much pleasure as Mechanics. Compare them in this respect with professional men. The lawyer, or the physician, however wealthy he may become, finds his labor increased; the more riches the more toil. Unless he relinquish his business altogether, he must do the work himself. He cannot send his foreman to set a leg or plead a cause; nor can he, like the rich mechanic, sit in his arbor or his garden, and know that all his great concerns are well conducted by proxy.—Mechanics should look to this, and from the time when they first enter a little habitation of their own, should cultivate the delights of rural ornament.

It is time for us Mr. Editor to encourage efforts of this kind; not by a society, nor by a public meeting of some hours, ending in the appointment of a committee; but by setting the work of improvement on foot in some one spot. This is the principle of healthful growth. Drop a seed, let it sitently germinate, spring up, flower, and bear fruit.

AUSTRALIS.

## A SAILOR'S FUNERAL.

There is an honest open heartedness about a sailor which to us 'land lubbers' is at once novel and interesting. The recent discharge of the Delaware, threw upon our city a great number of these amphibious creatures, and our streets have been for some time past thronged with them. Two or three of them have died recently, and their funerals have been got up in a style which puts our shames and liveries completely in the shade. We witnessed one last week.— A hack led the way, containing the officiating minister, sexton, &c.; next came the hearse with the remains of the sailor, immediately behind it a handsome, thick whiskered *Long Tom coffin*, bearing the ensign of the United States, and supported on either side by a body guard; then followed about two hundred sturdy looking fellows, in blue shirts, tarpauling hats, blue coats and white trousers, hand in hand, trying to look serious. When the procession arrived at the grave yard, and the coffin was about to be lowered, one of them observed that the grave was half filled with water, and spoke out something to this effect: "Avast there, comrade! if so be you're going to bury our mate on land, why, do so; but if you're going to bury

him in water, shove him into the ocean—he's used to salt water. What sort of a lubber hole is that to put a decent man?—I'll take him and keep him a week afore he shall be stowed away in such a damp locker!" This speech did the business; the sexton proposed that the remains should be deposited in a vault, which had been ferred. "A vault!—what kind of a place is that? Let's have a peep at it." They were accordingly shown a dry vault, and after some debate, concluded that their mesamate should rest there. They took not far on their return, before they took into their heads that the coffin had been rifled of the body by the doctors, and under great excitement went back to the vault, had it opened and the coffin too, before they could be convinced that the remains of their comrade had not been ambezzled. This question being settled to the satisfaction of all, they retired peaceably. [Balt. Atheneum.]

## HIGLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LIMA.

By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March 21, 1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, February 7th, on the heights of "Alto de la Luna" near Arequipa, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, and he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Islay, on the sea coast, where his vessels of war were assembled. He had 25,000 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6,000 composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted 7 days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds "The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges the loss of 600 men.

On the 17th of February, Salaverry, together with his Generals and Colonels Fernando Picogna, Moya, Cardenas, and five others were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes he disdainfully refused, saying "I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage but must despise the cruelty, and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant. He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen which was complied with. This soidisant "Napoleon of South America" then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately by imitating that great captain at Grenoble, and saying "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to be shot, and about 100 more condemned to hard labor, in chains, for three years on the public works of Peru. Among which, will be a splendid bridge near Arequipa, which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action. It is hoped this punishment, thus for the first time established, will have a salutary effect in suppressing the frequent and bloody insurrections which have desolated that country and destroyed its brightest prospects—to say nothing of the injurious consequences of American commerce.

## THE IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE BY DR. LUZENBURG.

An intelligent physician of New Orleans, that the pustules and mark left upon persons afflicted with the small-pox arise from exposure to the light, has been verified in various experiments made upon patients in one of the hospitals under his charge. The New Orleans Bee of the 29th has the following paragraph on the subject.

"Formerly he tested the principle in many experiments made at the charity Hospital, which Mr. (now Dr.) Picton incorporated in a medical treatise for a graduate's diploma; and lately he has proved in many cases sent to his own hospital—the Franklin Infirmary. Reasoning on the singular fact that the clad body never had pitted marks and that the exposed members generally had, he inferred that this originated from the want of light, whose effects on cutaneous diseases are already known. He separated one part of the body, on which he allowed the light to fall day and night, and had the superior members completely shaded by rugs from its effects. The consequence was that the exposed parts were strongly pitted on the recovery of the patients, while no marks remained on the parts shaded.

This is a happy discovery, and doubly so when the same system being used will change a malignant stage into a mild. This has also been fully attested by Dr. Luzenburg's experiments.

The learned doctor believes that diseases of the eye might be similarly treated with equal success; and indeed most cutaneous diseases; as their virulence is chiefly caused by the light—the absence or deprivation of which will obviate their malignancy and promote the utility of proper remedies.

## REMARKABLE WATCH.

M. Rebillier has made a watch, all the wheels of which and every portion of the works, are visible from the outside. The case, the bridges, and many of the wheels are of rock crystal a substance perfectly transparent; and little inferior in hardness to the gems.

The screws are tapped in the crystal itself—all the holes are sunk in rubies; the piece which forms the escapement is of sapphire; and the balance wheel is of crystal.

When the difficulty of working in such a substance, on a scale requiring so much delicacy as a watch, which may be suspended from a lady's neck, is duly considered, one can scarcely conceive how the maker could succeed in a work of this nature.

Mr. R. asserts that it keeps time almost as well as a chronometer, and he attributes this to the balance wheel being of crystal,

and the hair spring of gold—substance but little affected by temperature.

## EFFECTS OF LIGHT ON VITALITY.

Frogs, in passing from the egg to maturity, go through an intermediate state, in which they are called tadpoles. They then not only have no limbs, and possess a tail, but like fishes, live in water, and also breathe by means of gills instead of lungs. Dr. Edwards took a considerable number of frogs in this state, and dividing them into two portions, placed them under water in similar circumstances, except that the one portion was exposed to light, and the other was excluded from it. This difference had the very remarkable effect of retarding the transformation of the latter to the state of perfect frogs. Whilst the tadpoles in the light had undergone this change, several of those in the dark retained their original form, but had greatly increased in size.— The effect of the absence of light appears likewise to be shown in the color and structure of the proteus, and some other animals, which inhabit situations into which light never enters.

## A Machine to prevent wear and tear of Conscience.

All conscientious scruples on account of telling disagreeable company that the person called for is not at home, may now be remedied, says the Boston Times, by the use of a yankee invention in the shape of a revolving dial Door Plate. When a person calls whose company is not desired, it is only necessary to turn the Plate, when the simple but significant, and often lying words, "not at home," is presented to the eye of the applicant. What an immense wear and tear of conscience may be thus saved? The time is not far distant, perhaps, when men will tell all their falsehoods by the use of machinery, and will not be obliged to hunt up their stray consciences once a week, as they now do.

## JACKSONVILLE AND MEREDOSA ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

This road is to extend from Jacksonville in Morgan County to Meredosia on the Illinois River, a distance of 26 miles. It passes, we are informed, through one of the most level, fertile and highly cultivated regions of the State. The capital is one hundred thousand, with the privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand dollars. The company has four years to commence and eight years to complete the road. It is believed that the road will be ultimately continued across the State and connect with a road in Indiana, and finally reach the Lake or be connected with the N. York and Erie Railroad.

Any person owning lands in Morgan County may subscribe for stock, one share at least on every 40 acres, by giving a mortgage and paying 6 per cent. interest to the company, and the company may in turn raise money on these bonds and mortgages for the construction of the road.

From the uncommon favorable character of the country it is believed the entire work may be completed for \$100,000.

The company is authorized to loan out any surplus money they may have at twelve per cent. interest, or any less rate as the directors may determine.

## AKRON AND PERRYBURGH RAILROAD.

The commissioners for organizing the Akron and Perryburgh Railroad company met at Newark, on the 25th ult., and resolved that books for subscription to the stock of said company be opened at Perryburgh, Lower Sandusky, Newark, Wellington, Medina and Akron, on the 25th inst.; and that Ura H. Peak and James Justice be appointed to employ an engineer, and to obtain releases of persons owning lands along the route.

## GOLD MINES IN THE U. STATES.

In the ten years between 1823 and 1833, the income from the North Carolina mines increased from four thousand dollars a year to four hundred and seventy five thousand. Since 1833, the income from that State has slightly diminished. The territory in North Carolina in which gold is found, is of small extent, and it is said that the deposit mines of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, will be exhausted in a few years.

## LONG LIVED PUMPKINS.

Mr. Lawrence our member in Congress, has received from Mr. Kennon, a member from Pennsylvania, some pumpkin seeds which he has sent to our friend Pessenden, of the New England Farmer. The peculiarity of the pumpkins of which these are specimens of the seed, is, that they may be preserved seven years. Mr. Kennon informed Mr. Lawrence, that one of his neighbors has some that were taken from the vines three years ago, which are as sound as on the day they were plucked.— What an invaluable addition to the few comforts enjoyed by mariners on long voyages—particularly whalemens. When Mr. Kennon travels in New England, the farmers should fodder him gratis.—Trans.

## Statistics of New Orleans for 1835.

The report of the city treasurer is an instructive document and an authentic picture of the prosperity of this great emporium, and of the peculiar features which distinguish its Gallo-American population from all other cities in the U. States. The balance in the city treasury at the end of 1835, was \$157,714. The rent of the beef market was \$37,500; the vegetables, \$19,300; the lease of the Oyster stands, \$14,165; Levy Duties and those on Steam and flat boats, 76,981; on cabarets (small taverns) and billiards, \$66,391, an increase from last year; taxes on carts, 20,811 one third more than the previous year; hawkers and pedlars licences \$4,311, decreased one half. Cost of paving the city, \$308,409; lighting \$27,290; city guard, \$15,570; charitable appropriations, 14,922, &c. — Value of real estate of the corporation \$1,250,000.

## ALBANY TUNNEL.

The books for subscription to this work (\$300,000) were opened on Tuesday, in Albany.