

Prices of Flour for 40 Years.
Annual average price of Flour in Philadelphia for 40 years, commencing in 1795.

1795	\$ 9.00	1819	\$ 4.72
1796	12.54	1820	4.78
1797	8.90	1821	6.70
1798	8.15	1822	6.84
1799	10.15	1823	5.59
1800	10.40	1824	5.11
1801	6.90	1825	4.70
1802	6.85	1826	6.27
1803	9.21	1827	5.69
1804	9.09	1828	6.82
1805	7.30	1829	4.05
1806	8.12	1830	5.87
1807	5.55	1831	5.73
1808	7.70	1832	5.72
1809	5.69	1833	5.29
1810	10.06	1834	5.89
1811	8.54	1835	8.01
1812	8.76	1836	8.06
1813	7.50	1837	9.53
1814	8.57	1838	7.73
1815	9.80	1839	7.22
1816	11.72	1840	5.07
1817	9.97	1841	4.40
1818	7.90	1842	5.28

Comparing the price of Flour now with that of 1836 and with the price of other commodities at these two periods, we think it will be found that it is relatively higher now than then. The crop is unquestionably much larger in amount, and the result must be much pecuniary relief to the country.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN SPAIN.—The following paragraph in relation to a new plan for propelling vessels, recently discovered in Spain, is translated from a Madrid paper, of the 14th of June.—*Balt. Amer.*

We inform the public that we have seen the model of a new invention for propelling ships, by Mr. Andrez Iza, and which has been constructed by means furnished by our Institute here for promoting mechanical inventions. The one alluded to is unquestionably highly important, and from the immense locomotive power applied by the hand, through the agency of an endless chain, attached to wheels of twenty and thirty feet diameter, according to the depth of water and height of the vessel, it is demonstrated that the power of one man, thus applied, is equal to that of six horses in steamers—it is shown that four portable wheels can be easily applied to a ship of war of three or four hundred men, possessing thus a tremendous locomotive power by the principle in question. The same is applicable to merchantmen, without extraordinary hard work. A most glaring revolution in navigation has been attained by Mr. Iza, but he requires the support of the whole nation that his invention should not be usurped by foreigners, as has happened with steam power.

THE BLACKWELL RAILWAY.—This road is constructed for the purpose of uniting the heart of the city with Blackwell, the lower end of the shipping on the Thames. It is built upon arches over the streets, and passengers may look down the chimneys of a large portion of the houses which they pass. The speed is very fast—still you may see no engine, nor does your eye catch any cinders. The train is set in motion by a stationary engine, to which is attached a rope, reaching from one end of the road to the other. This would seem to render the stoppage of the train impossible until it arrived at its destination. Yet such is not the fact. The conductor has but to give a sort of a jerk, and the motion of the cars is immediately arrested, and as I witnessed when we stopped at one of the depots, or "stations," as the English call them. There are two ropes and two tracks—one for going and the other for returning. The ropes are in the form of bands, and revolve upon wheels at each end. Several trains at different points on the line may be conveyed by one of the ropes, which are in perpetual motion.—*English Paper.*

A GIANT NEGRO.—We find in the Louisville Daily Advertiser, the following curious account of a giant negro.

"Died, yesterday morning, at the Exchange Hotel in this city, a negro boy, the property of Mr. Andrew H. Jordan, of Columbus, Mississippi. We visited him after he was shrouded, in company with his master, from whom we receive the following remarkable details concerning him. He was four years old in April last, and four feet one inch in height; was born in Mississippi of parents in no respect remarkable for any deviation from the ordinary size and temperament of their respective sexes. Nothing usual in person or mind distinguished him, until he completed his first year, when he began developing in a manner that excited the astonishment of all who saw him. His hair grew with surprising rapidity over his entire body and face, giving him whiskers and beard as luxuriant as an adult. His body assumed the muscular developments of athletic manhood, his strength enabling him at four years of age, to lift 300 pounds dead weight, with ease. His mind was clear and strikingly vigorous, and his character distinguished for integrity and generosity. We examined his corpse, and were astonished at the symmetry and enormous strength of his proportions. A grenadier might have envied the fullness of his whiskers on cheek and chin, and a demagogue consented to be honest with the ingenuous expression of his countenance. His hands and feet were more taper and symmetrical than any of his race we ever saw. He fell a victim to pleurisy, and the eminent medical aid called in to his relief, were fully persuaded of the accuracy of Mr. Jordan's statement of his age."

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES.—The Richmond Whig, at the close of a long article upon the Presidency, gives the following capital advice to the aspirants for that high office:

"The best way for him who runs either for his hat or the Chief Magistracy, is just to keep close upon it for some time. Don't break your neck after it, nor let it be quite blown out of your sight. Still less go snatching at it, at every step, ducking and diving after it, when you are not within a mile of it. Be steady, and yet be swift. Try, too, to look particularly disengaged all the time, as if you were only about your business. Be quick, but cautious; and watch your opportunity—for all depends on that. Run on, if possible, till you get some distance ahead of it; then—if no cross wind comes to snatch it from your grasp—stand still, turn round, and folks will see it coming to you, instead of you after it. Still, when the decisive moment comes, don't be too sure; don't fling yourself flat upon it, as if certain of it; no, set down right on end, as if you had only to let it run into your arms, but rather squat upon your hams, so that you shall be able to shift your position in some innocent degree; and then, with arms spread as skillfully as the wings of a partridge net, wait for it to come. Now, when you have it as good as bagged, (and not till now,) make a rapid drive, and as you duck, seize it by the crown. Having now taken it with the sure bail-writ and your thumb and fore-fingers, lift it high in the air, wave it thrice about your victorious head; salute with extended arm the admiring beholders; stick it to your nose as if it grew there; smile pleasantly, as if you and your hat understood each other perfectly, and had equally enjoyed the sport; and walk off about your business, as if nothing at all had happened."

A Nephew of OSCOLA IN LONDON.—Oscola, a young Seminole Chief, a son of the sister of the great chief of that name, now thirteen years of age, was found by Dr. Andrew Welch, in Florida, six years ago, and after living in his family a year or two, was then taken to London and placed under the care of Rev. J. Sherman, successor of Rowland Hill, to be educated. He is said to be a youth of much promise, not only a rigid totaler, but a vegetable eater, and has withstood all possible solicitations of his schoolmates, and others to drink intoxicating fluids. Dr. Welch has prepared a work respecting the extraordinary circumstance of his preservation.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—On Friday afternoon, a most extraordinary leap was made by a horse attached to a stanhope. The animal had been left by the owner at Mr. Dobson's door, near Gay's hospital, without any one to mind him. The horse was frightened by something passing, and started off at full gallop. At the end of St. Thomas street is a high gate, with iron spikes three or four inches long on the top. This he cleared without touching it, but was thrown down by the concussion of the gig against the bar. It is wonderful that no lives were lost, as many children were playing about. The horse was only injured in his hind legs.—*London paper.*

REMEDY FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, &c.—A friend who has tried it, requests us to publish the following receipt, which will make a sovereign remedy for the above maladies:—

Take half an ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of cloves, one quarter of an ounce of nutmeg, one quarter of an ounce of nutmeg, pulverize them and mix in one quart of blackberry juice. Then add one pound of loaf sugar, boil it for a short time, and after it has got cold, mix in a pint of fourth-proof brandy, and take half gill of it for an adult; children in proportion. The remedy will be found excellent. Try it.

FOOD OF THE CHINESE.—MORVEN'S Voyage round the World furnishes the following paragraph:—"The Chinese eat almost every thing that comes to hand.—Upon the streets of the city, but particularly on the large square before the factories, a number of birds are daily exposed for sale, which, amongst us, have not yet gained much repute for flavor; among others, hawks, owls, eagles and storks. To a European, nothing can have a more laughable effect, than to see the Chinese arrive with a carrying pole, supporting two bird cages, which contain dogs and cats, instead of birds. A small, thin sort of a spaniel, appeared to us to be most in request; they sit quite downcast in their temporary dwellings, when they are brought to market, while the cats make a squalling, as if conscious of their fate. The flesh of these last, when they are well fed, is much esteemed in China, and they are often seen on the table of the rich. Other Chinese bring upon their carrying pole many dozen of rats, which are drawn quite clean, and like pigs in our country, when they have been opened, are hung up by means of a cross piece of wood through the hind legs. The rows of rats look very nice, but they are only eaten by the poor."

A BRITISH DISSECTER CAPTURED.—The Toronto Herald states that on Saturday last a box was put on board the steamboat bound for the American side, by a Yankee, who kept a keen watch over it. Suspicion being excited, it was by the direction of the Mayor opened, and there lay a soldier of the Royals, named Henry Huges, who, it is added, had recently written a book about *hysteria*.

The soldier was immediately conducted to the barracks, and his Yankee abductor to jail.

LAW HOMOPATHICALLY ADMINISTERED.—The "Faculty" in Cayuga county commenced a suit against a homeopathic doctor for illegal practice. The case was sent to the jury, and a verdict of three *farthings* rendered against the defendant!



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, August 26, 1843.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

- FOR CONGRESS, JOHN SNYDER.
- FOR ASSEMBLY, EDWARD Y. BRIGHT.
- FOR COMMISSIONER, JAMES BUOY.
- FOR TREASURER, JOHN FARNSWORTH.
- FOR AUDITOR, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN.

FOR SALE.—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 60 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

POTTSVILLE ENCAMPMENT.—The gathering at this encampment, we understand, was not as large as had been expected, only thirteen companies being present. Gen. Hammond, Col. McFadden and several others passed through here on their return home, on Wednesday last.

The Pottsville correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger remarks, that at the late encampment the Reading companies were the handsomest, the Pottsville Yeagers the best drilled, Capt. Wyncoop the most industrious officer, Col. McFadden the most skillful and Gen. Hammond the most popular.

The Dauphin county Democratic Convention met on Monday last, and nominated Solomon Shindle and Geo. M. Lauman for Assembly. Joseph W. Cake and Geo. Nogle were appointed Senatorial conferees to meet the conferees of this county. The following Tariff resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the democracy of Dauphin county are the decided advocates of a tariff for protection and revenue. They believe that the interest of the laboring man, of the manufacturer, of the mechanic, and of the farmer, are one and the same; and that they can only be prosperous when their industry is placed beyond the competition of the pauper labor of Europe.

There is a rumor about that Amos Kendall will be appointed Post Master General, in place of Mr. Wickliffe. Mr. Kendall was an able and efficient officer, when in that department under Mr. Van Buren.

ELECTIONS.—In Alabama the democrats have carried six out of the seven members of Congress. In Kentucky, the next delegation to Congress will stand five democrats and five whigs.

DR. DUNCAN has been nominated for Congress in Cincinnati, his old district.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.—The unfavorable state of the weather in England left some apprehensions that there would be failure in the crops. This news had some effect in slightly advancing the prices of grain here.

The New Yorkers are about erecting a monument to the memory of Washington, that will completely jut the Bunker Hill monument in the shade, in point of magnificence and expense. The Bunker Hill monument is 220 feet high, and cost \$100,000. This will be 425 feet high, and will cost \$400,000. Major H. Grinnell holds the subscription list with \$10,000. Mr. Mason furnishes the stone, valued at \$20,000. In each buttress there will be a room 22x19 feet, well lighted by three pointed Gothic Windows of 5x18 feet, and fitted up for a free library, which will contain 400,000 volumes. Besides it will contain the History and Memorials of the Revolution, with a Gallery communicating with each room, for Busts and Historical Paintings.

J. FENNINGHOE COOPER has just completed a second libel suit against Col. Stone, and recovered from him \$200 damages. The Colonel made no defence, thinking it useless under the present decisions of the law of libel in the State of New York.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following account of a distressing accident on the Summerville (N. J.) Railroad. Wooden rails never will answer for locomotives, and when they are used, the passenger cars should be planked underneath, a plan which has long been adopted by the Harrisburg Railroad.

DEERKILL ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Summerville (N. J.) Railroad, on Saturday morning. An iron bar ran up through the bottom of the car and killed a passenger. It passed through his throat. The conductor, who was sitting beside the unfortunate young man at the time, sprung out of the way unharmed. The unfortunate man was a young mechanic, residing at Boundbrook, near State.

QUICK TRIP TO ENGLAND.—The steamer *Hibernia* in her last trip, arrived at Liverpool from Halifax in 8 days and 20 hours. This is the quickest trip that was ever made. The speed of the vessel must have been about 300 miles per day.

GREAT LOAFERS.—The "Union Greys," of Rochester, lately presented to the "Oswego Guards" a loaf of bread four feet long, 20 inches wide, 12 inches thick, and weighing 132 pounds.

MONEY MATTERS.—Money continues abundant in the cities. Large amounts are lying idle for want of employment. The New York banks have twelve millions of specie in their vaults. Demand notes of good country banks are gradually improving. Relief notes are quoted at 21 to 22 per cent discount. New Hope Delaware Bridge Co. notes are now quoted at 1 per cent discount, at Philadelphia. We have seen several counterfeit or altered notes (1's and 5's) on the bank of Auburn, New York, a batch of which, no doubt, have been put in circulation.

Beware of \$20 counterfeits on the Harrisburg Bank.

The Knickerbocker is the name of a splendid new steamer now running between New York and Albany. Her engine is said to be the largest in the world, having a 65 inch cylinder and a 10 foot stroke. The extent of the accommodation may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Taylor, an upholsterer, furnished her with 988 yards of carpeting, and supplied her with 2,500 sheets, 1,300 pillow-cases, 600 towels, 840 curtains, 650 best hair mattresses, 650 pillows, &c.

The New York Tribune, speaking of Mr. Webster, in relation to having himself reinstated in the ranks of the whig party, says:

"It will kill no fatted calf to welcome the return of any prodigal, except such as would gladly come in, calf or no calf."

We make room for the following article from the Harrisburg Union, in relation to a foul charge attempted to be fixed upon the character of the Rev. J. P. Shindle, of this place. Mr. Shindle has resided with us upwards of thirty years, during all of which time he has maintained an unsullied reputation and a character without stain or reproach:

A Conspiracy Crushed.

The Dauphin county court is at present in session in our borough. Among the business despatched on Monday, was a case of exceedingly delicate nature, involving the standing of an eminent Lutheran pastor—the Rev. PETER SHINDLE of Sunbury. This most estimable man has had charge, also, of a congregation at Gratztown, in this county, for a period of nearly thirty years, during all which time he has maintained a reputation as fair and unblemished as has fallen to the lot of any man—Several months since, however, some two or three miscreants in the neighborhood became dissatisfied with the "revival measures" introduced by Mr. Shindle into the Gratztown congregation, and, to gratify their vindictiveness, commenced a series of persecutions against him of the most fiendlike malignity. Among other means resorted to by the wretches, was an attempt to fix upon Mr. Shindle the commission of a criminal offence, which was dated back some twelve or fourteen years, but which they professed to have kept in profound silence until now! We are gratified to state, however, for the information of Mr. Shindle's extensive circle of friends, that the Grand Jury on Monday last, by a unanimous vote, ignored the bill containing the allegations against him, and directed the prosecutors to pay the costs! We are gratified at this result, as the whole affair was plainly a conspiracy of the most atrocious kind, to blast the reputation of a man universally beloved. Perhaps no man in the same section of country has such a host of true and devoted admirers as Mr. Shindle, and certainly none deserves them better. As a Christian and Philanthropist, Mr. Shindle may serve as an example to the world, and we are rejoiced that this attempt to assail him in that which is dearer than life—his good name—has met such a signal rebuke at the hand of the constituted authorities.

Since the above was written, we learn that the prosecutors have made a public recantation of all their charges against Mr. Shindle, which renders his triumph still more conclusive.

Price of Wheat and Flour.

We find in the Buffalo Commercial, a paper of sound judgment and accurate information, these sensible views about the probable prices of bread stuffs and the mischief caused by inconsiderate speculation therein:

The Wheat Harvest is now pretty much completed throughout the country, and all concede that it is unusually great, yet comparatively little wheat has been brought to market. Dealers complain sometimes of what they are pleased to denominate "conditional management of the flour and wheat trade." We have no desire to interfere with any man's private legitimate business, but the whole public is deeply interested in the subject of wheat and flour, and at the risk of subjecting ourselves to farther animalizations, we will offer some remarks upon it.

A few weeks since we deprecated the wild speculations in breadstuffs, then rife, and predicted the evil consequences which have since been realized.—But we have not yet seen the full effect of the disturbing force then brought to bear upon the market.—It is the misfortune, and one of the most serious hazards of the produce trade, that a few rash or reckless men, with but small means even, may by their operations disturb the market for a whole year, and well nigh ruin prudent cautious men who are engaged in the business.

The great and unusual rise in the price of wheat, a few weeks since, was caused mainly by a few operators in Troy and Rochester who drove up wheat here to \$1 15. All well informed dealers knew that price could not be maintained, and held still, until after trembling a while on the highest figure, wheat has again sunk to 85 cents. Now comes the pinch and the illustration of the effects of the speculative movement. Those who were engaged in it have been pretty much cleaned out—a matter of no sort of consequence, so far as the public is concerned—but what is of importance is, that the fair regular dealer finds but little to do. Present prices will not draw forth the crop. The ideas of the farmers have been raised by \$1 15 paid 1st July, and such as are able to hold on will do so until next spring, when an avalanche will overwhelm the market, or until some sanguine dealers offer prices which the general market will not sustain.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

According to the Boston Courier, forty-seven deaths have already occurred from the accidental explosion of camphine oil.

Max Bolser's violin has cost three thousand dollars, and is one hundred and thirty-five years old.

We learn from the Delham American, that the Silk Manufacturing Company are making calculations to set their factory in that village in operation again.

The Narragansett tribe of Indians intend removing from Rhode Island to Green Bay, in Wisconsin Territory.

Out to Sea.—Two men, entirely naked, were picked up in a boat about fifteen miles from the Balize, on the 28th ult. and taken to New Orleans. They said they had been out swimming.

The New Orleans papers are disputing whether or not the yellow fever is in that city.

Scravenville is the name of a town in Louisiana. Wonder if Governor Yell was born there?

A negro woman died in New Orleans, a few days ago, aged one hundred and thirty-two years.

The fathom, six feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure, is four inches.

Oaks twenty-six feet in circumference at the ground, and nineteen at three feet up, sixty feet to a limb, are growing in Columbia county, Ohio.

When a person is struck down with lightning, lose no time in dashing cold water upon him, even if he is apparently lifeless. If this rule was adopted, many valuable lives might be saved.

Dreadful effect of Carelessness.—A lady was shockingly injured at New York on Saturday by stepping on a grate in the pavement which had been carelessly left unfastened. One of the arteries in her leg was broken and it is thought she will not survive.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the death of Gen. William Madison, of Madison co., Virginia, in the 82d year of his age. He was the youngest brother of the late President Madison. He was a soldier of the revolution, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Gen. Washington.

A gentleman in England has in his possession a rose tree of a peculiar species, which bears nearly four thousand flowers, besides innumerable buds, which are to "follow on."

The specie in the New York Banks exceeds \$12,000,000.

Coal trade.—The visitors at the Cat-kill Mountain House, are wearing fur caps and quilted surtouts, and sleep under blankets and feather beds.

The Seneca Chiefs assembled at the Council House near Buffalo on Wednesday, to receive the \$10,000 annuity due from the Government, and a quantity of goods.

Too Much Calomel.—A verdict of \$3,000 has been rendered against Dr. Humphrey, of Guernsey county, Ohio, for mal-practice. He gave a boy too much calomel.

Major Noah and Mr. Tyler.

The Madisonian, the mouth piece of the Administration, tried to be severe upon Major Noah, and charges him with corrupt motives in his proffer of his valuable services to Mr. Tyler; how much is gained by this attack upon the gallant Major, may be inferred from the following portion of his reply to the charge:

"It appears from the attack upon me, that President Tyler was aware that in my professions of friendship for him, there were evidently 'corrupt motives.' Now it so happened, that I made no such profession at all. President Tyler sought me out; I did not seek him; the 'professions of friendship' came from him to me; the assurance of confidence and regard, of promises to feel grateful and to be grateful, were made by him, not by me. He found me occupying an honorable and lucrative position on the bench, and said to me through his friends, come to my aid—I am beset with enemies; establish a paper to defend my motives and sustain my administration; I will give to the paper all the patronage of the government. You, of all others can aid me. Resign your office, throw your self into the breach, you will always find me grateful! I did so. My friends said, 'are you mad? what service can you render Mr. Tyler with both parties against him! you sacrifice yourself without being able to aid him, you separate from your own friends to espouse his cause, can you expect more liberal, more generous treatment at his hands than the men who elected him have met with!' Nevertheless, I did, generally, and under the persuasion that he had been badly dealt with, come to his aid, established the Union newspaper, and took the lead, as the pioneer in his behalf.

I do solemnly believe there was not in this city a sycamore Tyler man at that time. Every thing seemed changed; people read the paper and considered him an injured man; I was wily but securely building him up a respectable party here and elsewhere. He was entirely safe in my hands, when an intrigue was set afoot to break down the Union, and substitute the Standard, a concern well known to have been always up for 'Claws and a market,' and in this intrigue, set on foot by the conservatives, Mr. Robert Tyler himself took a conspicuous part, and raised \$1,600 in money and patronage for that paper, for which the editor made a most grateful return, by running up the Cass flag, and then the Van Buren flag, and finally giving up the ship altogether.

"Finding this act of bad faith distinctly avowed, I retired from the Union, but still kept up the organization, until I discovered, that a clique of the lowest order of politicians in this city, after many secret meetings, agreed to present themselves at Washington, as the representatives of the great Democratic party; to denounce the President's original friends, to offer him a nomination in the name of the party, and to demand certain offices and influences, and to put us aside altogether. The

plot succeeded; the President was caught in the net carefully spread for him; we were cast aside, and the Pewter Mug dynasty controlled the administration. The moment this fact was known, the respectable part of the democracy, though entertaining kind feelings for the President, declined moving a step in his behalf. I knew what would be the effect of this political fraud, but I was among many origin friends of Mr. Tyler, unceremoniously set aside, after all the professions of confidence and good will, without the ceremony of saying 'Sir, I thank you,' and a set of men bankrupt in fortune and reputation, took the reins in their hands. To aid the President I sacrificed an office worth between two and three thousand dollars a year, and asked nothing in return, lost caste with my political friends, spent a large sum of money in various ways to strengthen his friends and adherents, and now because I will not 'spander' to an ambition fatal to his character and future reputation, by keeping him in the field as a candidate to meet certain defeat, the writer in the Madisonian, declares that I have been governed by 'corrupt motives' in my friendship for Mr. Tyler.

The Public Works.

The result of the system of retrenchment upon the public works, introduced by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and of their efforts to reduce the prices of freights, and consequently to increase the amount of tonnage, we learn from the Harrisburg Argus, has been most satisfactory. Instead of being a burthen upon the Treasury, it is now satisfactorily shown that the Main Line has made a profitable source of revenue. The increase of the receipts of the toll upon the Main Line, in the month of July, 1843, as compared with the same period in 1842, is \$33,652 95; and the whole amount of receipts for the month is \$94,615 28.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad has also, by judicious management, been made to yield in the last five months, a clear profit, over all expenditures and liabilities, of \$108,018 95.

Statements are furnished by the Collectors at Philadelphia and Pitsburg, showing the amount of shipments to and from those cities, which passed over the main line of our public works, for so much of the present year as has passed, and the same, as compared with the shipments for the entire year 1842, shows an extraordinary increase of transportation. In the statement for 1843, the articles shipped eastward are, in the aggregate, over the whole tonnage of the same as in 1842. The articles of bacon, lard and tallow, wool, cotton, furs and peltry, oil, rags, whiskey, provisions not specified, and sundries, largely overrun their entire shipments in 1842. Of the eastern freights during the present year, groceries, drugs, dyestuffs, and leather, are considerably over their amount for the whole of last year; while hardware, copper, tin, and various other articles, not named in the above list, are about equal. One month's business, it is alleged, such as that of last May, will make the freights from the East exceed those of the whole of last year.

These results are attributable to the late judicious revision of the rates of toll, and to the encouragement given to individual enterprise and competition in the carrying trade. The increased net profit is the result of the retrenchment in the management of the motive power as well as the increased amount of business. From present indications there is no doubt that the main line now more than pays the interest of its cost, besides paying current expenses and repairs. We have been informed, from what we deem good authority, that the main line of our improvements will pay into the Treasury this year, after maintaining themselves in operation, between eight hundred thousand and a million of dollars. This is a sum equal to half the annual interest on our funded debt, and may well account for the rise of State stocks.—*Ledger.*

INDEPENDENCE IN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

A friend was remarking to us a day or two since that the domestic manufacture of Carpeting is fast attaining a firm and prosperous position. It is observed that the importation of the lower priced carpetings has now entirely ceased, and he was recently informed by a carpet manufacturer and dealer in New York, that they are now bringing out at several establishments in this country, superior articles of Brussels carpet. It is but lately that this higher branch of the art has been attempted in this country, and such is the success of the effort, under Tariff protection, that the American Brussels carpet sells at twenty-five cents a yard cheaper than the corresponding varieties of the foreign article. The same manufacturer is at this moment preparing looms to commence the weaving of *Wilson* carpets, a still higher and more costly grade, with equal prospects of success.

This is very good intelligence. As we have been able for some time to supply those of moderate means with the lower priced carpets, it is fortunate that we may now keep the money of the rich at home, and turn their taste for luxuries to the advantage of our own capital and labor.

Portland American.

A FACT FOR THE PHRENOLOGIST.—Daniel Webster, though having a remarkable memory of incidents, has no faculty for remembering names. In his defence of Wyman, in discussing the allegation of the government concerning that Jace; at many of Stanley, Feed & Skinner's notes were fabricated by Wyman, Mr. W. had occasion to mention the firm several times, and on every occasion he uniformly named them wrong; sometimes calling the second member Fiske, generally the first Stanton, much to the amusement of the crowd and his own vexation, until, to exp the climax, he came out with "Stanton, Fiske and Nicholas." They were a burst of laughter, and Mr. W. turned abruptly round, saying, "he believed he should call them so till the day of his death." The next time, however, he came out very triumphantly and deliberately, with Stanley Reed & Co., in full. The same peculiarity is also mentioned of Napoleon—date and names he could not remember, but incident and localities, particularly the latter, he seldom forgot.—*Pulse Ledger.*