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From the Louisiana Advertiser.

The following is a copy of the *Prize Poem*, spoken in the new American Theatre on the 8th January, by Mr. CALDWELL, written by CALDWELL of Boston, the successful candidate out of fifty-six.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Chill was the frosty air, yet the herald light
Had chased the lingering shadows of the night,
O'er still expanse of lake, and marshy bed,
Gloomy and dense the mantling vapors spread,
But soon the battle-flash that darkness broke,
And soon, that dread repose, the peal awoke
Of loud artillery, and the alarm
Of mingling conflict, and the clash of arms.

Fate gave the word! and now, by veterans led,
In pride of chivalry, to conquest bred,
The foe advanced—intrenched, the champion band
Of Freemen stood, the bulwark of the land;
Fearless their stare unfurled, and, as the rock,
Storm proof, they stood, impervious to the shock.
Their patriot *Chief*—with patriot arm—
Nerved every hand, and every heart inspired;
Himself in peril's trying hour, a host,
A nation's rescue and a nation's boast!

As near the bastion'd wall the invader drew,
A storm of iron hail, to greet him flew;
On haven's wing the mission'd vengeance rode,
And whole platoons the scythe of ruin mowed;
Thro' paths of blood, o'er undistinguished slain,
Unyoked, the hungry war-dogs scoured the plain;
Borne on the blast, the scattering host kept
Its course, and ranks on ranks promiscuous swept;
The trophied *Lion* fell,—while o'er his fores,
Unscathed, in arms supreme, the towering *Eagle* rose.

Sublime in majesty,—matchless in might—
Columbia stood, unshaken in the fight;
From lips of adamant, midst volumed smoke
And cataracts of fire, her thunders spoke.
In triumphs to the skies, from shore to shore
Old Mississippi shook, and echoed to the roar.

High on his sea-trod perch, our mountain bird,
Amidst the din, the shout of Victory heard,
Exulting heard, and from his eyrry came
Through clouds of rolling dun, and sheets of flame;
Renown's Immortal meed he bore, and spread
His ample pinion o'er the conqueror's head—
THE HERO OF THE WEST—to him assigned
The glorious palm, and round his brows the guerdon twined.

From the Morning Chronicle.

ON THE COMMERCE OF EGYPT.

There is no general export trade from Egypt; it centres in Mahomed Ali Pashaw himself; he is the export merchant—he monopolizes all the productions of the soil, and they may be enumerated as follows:—260,000 bales of cotton Mucho; 20,000 bales of common short-stapled cotton; 80,000 ardebs of linseed; 600,000 lbs. of beans; 250,000 lbs. of wheat; 60,000 lbs. of barley; 25,000 lbs. of lentiles; 30,000 okes of indigo; 8,000 cantars of safflower; 180,000 cts. of flax; also opium, and an immense quantity of buffalo and other hides.

The productions that are brought by the Caravans, and which he does not monopolize, are gums, ostrich feathers, Mocca coffee, &c.; from Syria, per transit, silk, but if it be landed, it cannot be sold, excepting to him.

In reference to the produce of the soil of Egypt, the cotton alone presents an interest for England, and that is only the Mucho quality, the long-stapled cotton; it has caused so much attention in Britain, that several British establishments have been formed at Alexandria under the idea of finding scope for capital, industry and intelligence—the Mucho cotton having so much attraction for the British manufacturer, hopes, and sanguine ones too, were entertained of opening, if not a general trade upon reciprocal and European principles, at least an extensive barter trade, by taking the cotton for manufactured goods; but, in this, England is disappointed; no where, except in Egypt has the commercial and enterprising spirit of our countrymen been so woefully crippled, and from causes, which, while they are difficult to enumerate, they are revolting in an individual and national point of view.

To undeceive the commercial public, and to do away in part the erroneous notions entertained of Egyptian commerce, which lately and industriously have been propagated, a few facts shall be mentioned.

Were Mahomed Ali Pashaw a needy ruler, instead of being an opulent one, he would not at this moment raise money upon any of his monopolies, except on the Mucho Cotton, the quantity of which is represented to be of the new crop 260,000 bales, and its cultivation may be extended almost to any quantity;—it is notorious he raises the quantity at a price which would permit him to sell it to a great profit at the shipping port of Alexandria; and although the monopolizer in the selling part, there would still be something like a free export trade, and scope for the employment of capital, &c.; but this does not seem to satisfy the Pashaw, he himself having become the most determined exporter of Mucho Cotton to all the European markets, not excepting the British.

His plan of operation is avowedly to fix the immense price of fifteen and one-third dollars per Cantar of Mucho Cotton, and to hold it at that rate, which does not pay in any market in the meantime, he stocks every market so plentifully, that his selling price will not leave any adequate profit; no prudent or experienced merchant would venture to meddle with Cotton to put himself in competition with a monopolizing exporter of it.

To bolster up the price for the ensuing new crop, he either actually has, or wishes to have it believed that he has consigned 110,000 bales of Mucho Cotton to his agents at Alexandria, to be distributed over the European markets, having already poured into them immense quantities of the old crop, of which a large proportion has arrived in England, and is shipping thither, and on account of his highness. His agents again pretend to have advanced him 6s. 6d. of his price, or ten dollars per cantar, and be it right to be remarked, one of his agents is an English house established who obtrude by means of [illegible] of their own, and thus between them [illegible] carry all the legitimate business from Egypt to England. The consequence of such a system, so long as it may last, is that virtually, there is but one English establishment in Egypt, who are the Agents of the Pashaw, and the Italian house, who prudently have not formed an establishment, and transact their immense business as before stated; so much for encouragement to establish in Egypt.

The important trade of British manufactures is looked upon by the Pashaw as an intrusion. He also manufactures at Cairo and Rosetta, and extensively too, having got hold of British machinery, and Germans, French, Swiss and Italian artisans;—his manufactures are linen, silks and cottons; he has printing and dyeing houses, and the notion generally pervades, that the time cannot be far distant, when not a single piece of printed cottons will be permitted in Egypt from either England or France, [illegible] yet, tangibs, plain and figured cambrics, imitation India goods, Scotch lappet muslins, and [illegible] key red handkerchiefs, find always vent; and the whole catalogue of British manufactures is not likely to be expelled for consumption in Egypt, although this may be the case some time hence, the population being literally so poor, they cannot afford to purchase at even the present low prices: the cause is, the Pashaw's system of monopoly of every commodity of the soil, the mode of paying the peasant for them, in Treasury Assignments, and dealing out to him every article, forcibly taken from him, at an immense profit—for even the [illegible] general use for household purposes by the natives are a monopoly of the Pashaw.

It would appear the Pashaw's ideas, and those of his advisers, are, that one mercantile house of each nation, as the English, French, Spanish, &c. is quite sufficient for all purposes of an export trade, as he would fully employ each in agencies of his own speculations to each respective country. This, it must be observed, is very much cherished by his present agents; indeed, it must be avowed, so equitable a system is too alluring to favorites, not to be cherished and abetted. He also seems to think, one European Consul to represent every nation in himself, sufficient for every purpose. On all occasions does he evince his utter contempt for the persons and even the office of Consuls, who singly, of whatever nation he be, or, in a body, have no influence whatever with his highness as the recent transaction of exiling from Egypt, after a residence of eighteen years, a physician an Austrian subject, may sufficiently prove; the individual application of the British Consul General having had the very same effect as the submissive supplication of the body of Consuls, including the English Consul; the unfortunate physician has embarked to avoid being bastinadoed to death, for such was the sentence, if he remained a moment beyond the time allowed him to quit Alexandria.—It may probably be, his highness has imbibed so much contempt for Consuls, many of them are peculiarly indebted to him; the British Consul General himself must be under some obligations, his highness having notoriously favored his collections of antiquities for the British Museum; and all the English commerce having centered for a dozen years in one British house only, whose influence with the Pashaw is derived from a long possession of the Consular dignity in the persons of its partners. Commercial questions, or the importance of commerce between England and Egypt, have perhaps never obtruded upon the attention of the Consul General, until other British establishments appeared; but such is the situation of the export trade from Alexandria, that the only commodity (the Mucho cotton) remains beyond the reach of competition, as before advertised to.

It is a notorious fact, that vessels which came from England to load cotton for goods sold, or to be bought upon orders to recently established houses, have been obliged to be rechartered to the Pashaw's agents, and that specie to the amount of 100,000 dollars, after having been kept some time to purchase cotton at a fair price, has finally been returned to Malta and Gibraltar—the monopolizing price and the heavy shipments on the account of the Pashaw making it impossible to foresee what reduction the Mucho cotton may sustain in England, and whatever it may be, it can only be a nominal loss to the Pashaw.

Of the quality of Mucho cotton it may briefly be said, that when it shall become properly assorted, it will be a useful cotton; at present it is so mixed, foul and tender, no opinion can be formed until the adventures of the Pashaw reduce the prices to so low a figure in England that it can be put to general purposes and use; the cotton plant is suffered to grow into a tree six feet high and more; hence, four qualities; these are indiscriminately mixed, and under the denomination of Mucho, this is one and the best quality. The government takes this from the peasant to export or to sell; whoever buys must take what it chooses to give and to deliver; no examination is permitted, although, by bribery, it sometimes is connived at when the lots happen to be small. The idea, therefore, of an intelligent person who knows cotton, and understands it, having any advantage, is quite erroneous, not to use terms and draw ridicule on persons who have been resident very long in Egypt, and fully know the nefarious system of the Government having enjoled their friends in England into immense transactions, by holding out the lure, that if a person be sent to select the cotton from the Government Stores, it would all be of the primest sort; that this is not the fact, nor can, nor will it ever be under the present system, the cotton trade in England must, ere this, be quite aware of; the agents of the Pashaw can have no inducement to pay attention to quality, as quantity with them must reasonably be the main and only object.

It is true, better packages are now made by the cotton being compressed, but such are only accessible to the agents of his Highness, who ships them exclusively on his own account; probably some alteration may be made in the qualities, but a liberal and enlightened mind shrinks from the contemplation, that this would only be possible, in order to enrich the more an illiterate Turk, and the more effectually to exclude British capital, talent, and industry, from participation in a legitimate trade.

Proposals have already been made to the Pashaw, to permit some Levantines to appropriate ground for the cultivation of Mucho cotton upon an improved plan, namely, the first year to pick the cotton from newly planted shrubs, and the gathering being finished, to prune these also, to plant for the second year fresh shrubs, and so to go on, at the end of the third year, whenever a shrub has lasted so long, to eradicate it in toto. From experiment, it would appear, that in the first year the shrub produces excellent cottons being pruned, it produces the second year, a much finer cotton. Its product in the third year is [illegible] at first, and if in quality, it [illegible] produces the variety of qualities which goes under the name of Mucho, without any distinction.

To induce the Government to permit the Levantines' scheme, they proposed to pay his Highness the difference between his price and their own cost merely to retain the privilege of shipping what they grew under their own especial inspection—for instance, his 15 dollars, cost 10 dollars) they pay him five dollars; it would be useless to comment upon such a government, and tiresome to detail the continual, studied, flagrant impediments, that business, and especially English business, is subject to.

It ought to be remarked, the pashaw's agents, on the occasion of the exporting of the dollars, offered to give up their bills for the amount, and an advance to cover charges. This may be left to the consideration of the British merchants, who have, or may feel inclined to send specie to a country, governed as Egypt is at present. During the period of embarking an expedition against the Greeks, the exportation of dollars was prohibited, and they are not the coin of the country. The capitulations with the Ottoman Porte, are the regulations by which the trade of England and Egypt ought to be carried on. These capitulations, however, are a dead letter, only that the duties are levied by a Turkish tariff promulgated at Constantinople, which furnishes the solitary instance that an Egyptian ruler recognizes his master the Grand Seignor. But, even the tariff is set aside without ceremony, where it suits his highness, and the infringements of the capitulations are so numerous, the inability, incapacity, or wilfulness of [illegible] to enforce the same.

The Levant Company is [illegible] as much a dead letter, only that it subjects the British Merchant to intolerable imposts, without the benefit of a Church, a Clergyman, or even a burying ground. Protection, it affords none to its members, as at this moment the Pashaw's agent from Leghorn exports cotton to England with impunity, by declaring it to be the property of the Pashaw, and any foreigner, by using an Ottoman name, does the same; in this manner are the British merchants, freemen of the Levant Company, precluded from doing business on their own account, or that of their friends in England, as it appears evidently to be the Pashaw's policy to have his own business done in future by subjects of his own, to the exclusion even of his present favorites, to which the agents of the Levant Company invites him, while British merchants have to contend with obsolete statutes and unmeaning oaths.

Alexandria, Sept. 1824.

Since writing this, an order is come to the government cotton store, that if any person be found to examine cotton, he being the purchaser of it, or not, he is to be tied hands to foot, and to be carried to the seraglio, there to be bastinadoed.

From the Southern Patriot.

Mr. EDITOR—You will oblige a correspondent by inserting the following letter of Lord BYRON, taken from the work just received in this city, entitled, "*Lord Byron's private Letters.*" The publication of them was suppressed in England by the Court of Chancery. The following are among those that were written when the writer was very young, and had just commenced his travels to the voluptuous countries of the East. It will be found highly entertaining, and will strongly recommend the work to general perusal.

LETTER XIX.

To the Honorable Mrs. Byron.

Gibraltar, Aug. 11th, 1809.

Dear Mother—I have been so much occupied since my departure from England, that till I could address you at length, I have forborne writing altogether. As I have now passed through Portugal, and a considerable part of Spain, and have leisure at this place, I shall endeavor to give you a short detail of my movements. We sailed from Falmouth on the 2d of July, reached Lisbon after a very favorable passage of four days and a half, and took up our abode in that city. It has been often described without being worthy of description; for, except the view from the Tagus, which is beautiful, and some fine churches and convents, it contains little but filthy streets and more filthy inhabitants. To make amends for this, the village of Cintra, about fifteen miles from the capital, is, perhaps in every respect, the most delightful in Europe; it contains beauties of every description, natural and artificial. Palaces and gardens rising in the midst of the rocks, cataracts and precipices, convents on stupendous heights; a distant view of the sea and the Tagus, and, (though that is a secondary consideration,) is remarkable as the scene of H D's convention. It unites in itself all the wildness of the western highlands, with the verdure of the south of France. Near this place, about ten miles to the right, is the palace of Mafra, the boast of Portugal, as it might be of any country, in point of magnificence without elegance. There is a convent annexed; the monks, who possess large revenues, are courteous enough, and understand Latin, so that we had a long conversation: they have a large library, and asked me if the *English* had *any books* in their country. Seville is a beautiful town; though the streets are narrow they are clean. We lodged in the house of two unmarried ladies, who possess *six* houses in Seville, and gave me a curious specimen of Spanish manners. They are women of character, and the eldest a fine woman, the youngest pretty, but not so good a figure as Donna Josepha. The freedom of manner which is general here astonished me not a little, and in the course of further observation I found that reserve is not the characteristic of the Spanish belles, who in general, are very handsome, with large black eyes, and very fine forms. The eldest honored your *unworthy* son with very particular attention, embracing him with great tenderness at parting, (it was there but three days,) after cutting off a lock of his hair, and presenting him with one of her own, about the same length, which I send, and beg you will retain till my return. Her last words were, "Adios mi hermoso! me gusta mucho." "Adieu, you pretty fellow, you please me much." She offered a share of her apartment, which my *virtue* induced me to decline; she laughed, and said I had some English "amante" (lover,) and added that she was going to be married to an officer in the Spanish army. I left Seville, and rode on to Cadiz, through a beautiful country. At *Xeres*, where the sherry we drank is made, I met a great merchant, a Mr. Gordon, of Scotland, who was extremely polite, and favored me with the inspection of his vaults and cellars, so that I quaffed at the fountain head. Cadiz, sweet Cadiz, is the most delightful town I ever beheld, very different from our English cities in every respect, and began to like the grandees, I was forced to leave it for this cursed place: but before I return to England I will visit it again. The night before I left it, I sat in the box at the opera with Admiral Cordova's family; he is the commander whom Lord St. Vincent defeated in 1797, and has an aged wife and a fine daughter, Senorita Cordova; the girl is very pretty in the Spanish style; in my opinion by no means inferior to the English in charms, and certainly superior in fascination.—Long black hair, dark languishing eyes, clear olive complexions, and forms more graceful in motion than can be conceived by an Englishman used to the drowsy listless air of his country women, added to the most becoming dress, and at the same time the most decent in the world, rendering a Spanish beauty irresistible. I beg leave to observe that intrigue here is the business of life; when a woman marries, she throws off all restraint, but I believe their conduct is chaste enough before. If you make a proposal, which in England would bring a box on the ear from the meekest of virgins, to a Spanish girl, she thanks you for the honor you intend her, and replies, "Wait till I am married, and I shall be too happy." This is literally and strictly true. Miss O. and her little brother understood a little French, and, after regretting my ignorance of the Spanish, she proposed to become my preceptress in that language. I could only reply, by a low bow, and express my regret that I quitted Cadiz too soon to permit me to make the progress that would do credit to attend my studies under so charming a directress. I was standing at the back of the box which resembles our opera boxes. (The theatre is large and lofty, which Englishmen generally accept for fear of incommoding the ladies in front, when this fair Spaniard dispossessed an old woman, an aunt, or a duenna,) of her chair, and commanded me to be seated next herself, at a tolerable distance from her mamma. At the close of the performance I withdrew, and was lounging with a party of men in the passage, when *en passant*, the lady turned round and called me, and I had the honor of attending her to the Admiral's mansion.

I have not been to Africa; the wind is contrary; but I dined yesterday at Algesiras; with lady Westmoreland, where I met gen. Castanos, the celebrated Spanish leader in the late and present war: today I dine with him, he has offered me letters to Tetuan, in Barbary, for the principal Moors; and I am to have the house for a few days of one of the great men, which was intended for Lady W. whose health will not permit her to cross the Straits.

I could not dine with Castanos yesterday, but this afternoon I had that honor; he is pleasant, and for aught I know to the contrary, clever. I cannot go to Barbary.

BYRON.

P. S.—So Lord G. is married to a rustic! Well done! if I wed, I will bring you home a sultana, half a dozen alias for a dowry, and reconcile you to an Ottoman daughter-in-law, with a bushel of [illegible] than walnuts.

RAIL ROADS.

The Pittsburg Mercury contains a memorial to the Legislature in favor of inquiring into the expediency of *Rail Roads*. This memorial is now circulating in Pittsburg. It is ably written. The following extracts deserve the attention of every public spirited citizen.

Many considerations have induced the citizens of this place to turn their attention and direct their inquiries to the subject of iron rail roads, and an opinion begins to be prevalent, that they can be equal, in point of utility, to canals. In England, where the facilities of internal communication exceed those of every other country in the globe, rail roads are now receiving a decided preference over canals. The reasons given for this preference are understood to be the following:—That they are cheaper in their original construction, that they are easier kept in order, that they afford equal facilities for transportation, that where accidents happen, or repairs become necessary, no stoppage is put to the course of transportation; whereas if an accident happens to locks on canals, or if repairs become necessary, a season of transportation may be entirely lost; the accident on the Schuylkill canal, which has prevented an immense quantity of fuel from reaching Philadelphia this winter, is a case in point. No delay can take place on rail roads such as is incident to the passing of locks, the speed with which the same distance of route may be passed over on a rail road is therefore much in its favor. But that which is considered as most important, is that in dry seasons, there is no danger of failure, in wet seasons of injury, or in seasons of frost of a total stoppage.

These last reasons would justly appear to have great weight, when the making canals through our mountainous regions is the subject of discussion.—We are all perfectly aware, that the smallest rills, are, at some period of the year, swelled into torrents that sweep every thing before them with irresistable fury, and that the ingenuity of man becomes impotent in raising mounds and walls to oppose their force; not is it less a matter of solicitude when reflecting on this subject, that however minute may be the calculation as to the durability and certainty of streams on the summit level, all estimates may fail in a season of unusual aridity. But the argument of great and imposing weight in deciding preferences upon this subject, would appear to be, that a canal must be closed by frost, for at least four months of the year, and that at a time when the quantity of goods to be transported would be always free from that embarrassment, and secure to us the transportation when our own canal, if we had one, and that of the state of New-York would be equally useless. The cost of the New-York canal has not been much less than 17,000 dollars per mile, perhaps exceeds it. That a canal could not be made at a less expense to pass through the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, will probably be disclosed by the report of the commissioners who have been appointed to view the route. A rail road having an elevation of 3 degrees in a mile, might, it is supposed be completed from the Juniatta to some navigable point on the Kiskeminitas for 8,000 dollars per mile; and the whole route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, leaving navigable streams out of view, might be completed at the same rate.

We are not to be misunderstood as asserting that a horse on a rail road will draw as much as on a canal. All that the friends of iron railways insist upon is this: That the transportation of goods on a rail road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, can be afforded cheaper, infinitely cheaper, than it can be afforded from New York to the same point, or to any navigable point on the Ohio from that city.

[illegible] The arguments of your [illegible] are briefly [illegible] The state of New York [illegible] only danger [illegible] that by means [illegible] completed at one third of [illegible] and in one third of the time that will [illegible] quote for the canals, we shall be able successfully, to compete in transportation with that State. That by this simple and easy means of communication we shall become the carriers for the trade of the Western waters; and, that the plan proposed, (as all eligible, is better adapted than that of canals to our resources and the general economy of our habits, and that it will have the incalculable advantage of retaining in their present employment the immense numbers of our meritorious citizens who now derive their subsistence from our peculiar system of inland navigation.

It is finally better adapted than the other to our means and our views, and will have a powerful tendency from the quantity of iron it will require, to give new life and vigor to our extensive establishments for the manufacture of that metal.

—

We have to announce that a company for the construction of a Railway, from Leeds to Hull, by way of Selby, has been established. A number of gentlemen, friendly to this important undertaking, met last Wednesday and Thursday, in Leeds, and constituted a committee pro tempore, when it was determined that a Company should be established, to be called the Leeds and Hull Railway Company, with a capital of £500,000, to be raised by the creation of 5000 shares, at the rate of £100 each; subject to a deposit of £2 a share—the maximum of shares in one hand, to be limited to 20.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

PATENT STEAM WASHING COMPANY.

The greater facilities which the improvement of the mechanical arts is daily giving to the practical application of science, or the ordinary business of society, become constantly more apparent through the speculative enterprize of individuals. The power of steam upon navigation and manufactures has been carried to an extraordinary extent, and appears inexhaustible; and we have its capabilities now tried with success in the most common of all handicraft occupations—washing. The whole process, though very simple, is curious, and quite perfect for all the intended purposes. The works of this company are at Mitcham, Surry, and consist of an extensive range of buildings, newly constructed for the steam apparatus, stores, &c. The linen and other articles are conveyed from town, and after the necessary process of sorting and marking is arranged, they are classed into their distinctive kinds, and taken into the great washhouse, which forms a considerable part of the ground-floor of the building.

The machinery here is very complete; at one extremity are two steam-engines, one of which is a very beautiful piece of mechanism, with its [illegible] regulated upon [illegible] principles. From the engine at work the steam is conducted by pipes to circular tanks or reservoirs in which the actual washing is effected. Within these tanks, and well enclosed, are cylindrical wheels of large circumference, some constructed of wood for the ordinary work, and one beautifully made of copper, for carpets or heavier articles, which require the application of a greater power of steam, and necessarily, a stronger metallic body to bear the pressure. Within these tanks the articles to be washed are put, through an aperture in the side, and then exposed to the operation of the steam, which is admitted in such a manner that the goods are submitted to its action in an equal degree during the revolutions of the wheel: at the same time the *alkali*, or solution of soap, which is common soap-suds, is admitted through a valve, and the process of washing goes on with the united action of the steam, the soap, and the revolving of the articles in the wheel, which come into contact with each other by the rotatory motion. The duration of this preliminary process is about an hour, and it is closed by drawing off the steam for the admission of a certain quantity of cold water into the wheel, which rinses the linen from the soap suds, and proper ducts are applied in this stage of the business to carry off the foul residuum. In this first and most essential part of the business, the hand-friction, always uneven in the operation of washing, is saved, and the whole surface of the linen is alike cleansed, from being equally exposed to the steam during the revolving action of the cylindrical tank. The articles are taken from the cylinder in the apparent state in which they would have been from a common washing tub, and placed by hand (such as require it) in a blue vat, and are then, without wringing or any operation liable to the same objection, passed, put pressed, through a cylindrical squeezer, which, by the simple passing extracts the imbibed water. They are then handed over to women, who see that the washing is completely effected; if not, they supply the deficiency and afterwards pass them on to the starching, ironing, and calender departments, and finally to the drying-loft. In the arrangements for securing regularity, both in the classification and precision of execution, the greatest pains appear to be taken, judging from a casual glance at the establishment. All articles of one kind and one texture, are kept so as not to be intermixed with others, to prevent the transfusion of dyes in cotton and other goods. The laundresses will doubtless complain of this interference with their manual labor, for the same reason that the manufacturing labourers complain of the perfection of machinery, which is pretty much after the fashion, only excusable by being three quarters of a century later (an immense space in the ratio of human improvements,) of the poor Irish peasant who stoutly resisted the change of harnessing the plough to his horse's body, instead of his tail.—The laundresses will of course complain; let them be consoled, however, by knowing that already there are 150 women employed in the works at Mitcham, and that there will be ample employment for many more in the progress of the business.

LONGEVITY OF GEESE.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Hewson, of Glentham, in Lincolnshire, has in his possession a goose of the age of a hundred years.

Toast.—At a ball in Lexington, given in honor to Gen. Jackson and his lady, among the other toasts given at the supper table, was the following by President Holley: "Heroism honored by Beauty—the Roses of Peace entwined by the Laurels of victory."