compels us to state, the thread spun is as good as any we have seen made on the big wheel; we have no hesitation in saying, the machine is no trick, but a labour saving one; we say candidly, there is less labour in using it, than on the common big wheel.

ELIZABETH BARKMAN.
MARGARET BARKMAN.

October 5, 1827.

From the Baltimore American of July 7.

FOURTH OF JULY—FOUNDATION OF THE RAIL-ROAD.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, and the ceremonies attending the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, brought to town a great concourse of strangers a day or two before the celebration. On the afternoon and evening immediately preceding, all the roads to town were thronged with passengers, while in the city itself, the lively and incessant crowds in Baltimore street; the movement of various cars, banners, and other decorations of the Trades to their several points of destination; the erection of scaffolds, and the removal of window sashes; gave so many "notes of preparation" for the ensuing fete. Fortunately, the morning of the Fourth rose not only bright but cool, to the great comfort of the immense throng of spectators that, from a very early hour, filled every window in Baltimore street, and the pavement below, from beyond Bond street on the east far west on Baltimore street extended, a distance of about two miles. What the numbers were, we have no means of ascertaining; fifty thousand spectators, at least, must have been present, among the whole of whom we are happy to say, we witnessed a quietness and good order seldom seen in so immense a multitude. With the exception of one or two lost children, we know of no accident that disturbed the festivity of the scene in the city.

The Procession left Bond street a little before eight o'clock, and moved up Baltimore street in the order previously arranged and published. The "good ship," the "Union," completely rigged on Fell's Point, was on the extreme left of the line, and as the various Bands of Music, Trades, and other bodies in the procession, passed before it, it was evident, from their greetings that they regarded this combined symbol of our confederacy and navy with especial approbation. The thick of the crowd, too, was immediately around her. About ten o'clock, the procession reached the spot on which the Foundation Stone of the Rail-road was to be placed—a field two miles and a quarter from town, south of the Frederick turnpike road, and near Carroll's upper mills, on Gwynn's Falls. Through the middle of this field runs, from north to south, a ridge of an elevation of perhaps thirty feet; in the centre, and on the summit of which, was erected a pavilion for the reception of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the President & Directors of the Rail-road Company, the Engineers, the Mayor and City Council, and the orator of the day. Among the guests in the Pavilion were also the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Gov. Coles, of Indiana, the Members of Congress and the Legislature, the Cincinnati and Revolutionary Soldiers, Colonel Grenier, and Gen. Devereux. On either side of the Pavilion, and along the line of the ridge, was ranged the cavalry. In front of it towards the east, and on the brow of the ridge, was the excavation for the reception of the foundation stone, beneath which, and parallel with the ridge, lay a long and level plain, in which the procession formed on its arrival, facing towards the pavilion. The cars were drawn up in a body on the left, and inclining towards the rear of the pavilion. The Masonic Bodies formed a large hollow square round the First Stone. The spectacle presented from the pavilion, was gay and splendid in a very high degree.

The ceremonies were commenced by a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Masonic Grand Chaplain, the vast audience uncovering their heads; when Mr. Heath, after an eloquent preface, read the Declaration of Independence. The Carrollton March, composed by Mr. Clifton, being then performed, Mr John B. Morris delivered an Address from the President and Directors of the Company.

On the conclusion of the address, two boy dressed as Mercuries, advanced to the canopy and prayed that the printers might be furnished with a copy of the remarks and address just delivered, that they might be printed and distributed to the people.

[Here follows a long account of the order of proccession, describing the different banners &c. of the various trades which occupies eight columns of the American.]

MARINE NEWS—EXTRA.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Officers of the ship Union, for the following extract from her Log-book. It furnishes a complete account of the voyage performed on Friday last, and will be perused with pleasure and interest by all classes of readers, whether landsmen or seamen.

Extract from the Log-book of the ship UNION.

July 3d, 1828.—During this day, fine pleasant weather and moderate breezes; employed in making preparations for sailing: Captain Gardner at the Custom House, clearing the ship; the officers employed in getting the artillery and stores ready; the sailors on board at times, during the day, but principally employed in spending their month's advance. Ends with fresh breezes and rain showers.

July 4th, 1828.—This day begins with light northerly breezes and pleasant weather. At day-light heard the report of great guns. At 4 h. 30 m. A. M the commander, Timothy Gardner, came on board, mustered all hands, got ship out of dock at Fell's Point, and made ready for sailing. Crew all pretty sober. At 5, A. M. got under way and made sail, stood up Fell's street channel; at 5 h. 15 m. hauled up Market st. channel; at 5.15. hove too off Engine House Point, waiting the rest of the Fell's Point convoy. At 5.35. got under way again and stood up channel; at 5.40 hove too to let the frigate BALTIMORE, and boat OHIO get ahead At 5.45, made sail again in company with them.—At 6 A. M. rounded York Street Point, and entered Baltimore street main channel. At 6.15, hove too off Bond street main channel, until orders were received from the commander-in-chief. At 6.35 stood up the main channel again steering W. to W. by S. From thence until 7, trimmed and made sail as required. Passed numerous convoys, under various colours and standing on different courses to fall into the general convoy. Spoke Marshal Thompson and received orders. At 7 25, hove too off our temporary station in the line off Gay street corner, the old house marked 1741 bearing N. N. E.; Baltimore Exchange in sight bearing S. S. W. not far distant. At 7.45, drifting, let go the anchor under foot. Light baffling winds. Find our new patent capstan (made by Mr. Glass, and beautifully finished by Mr. Barkman,) an excellent purchase, by which we got our anchors up with great ease. From thence until 8 A. M. was passed by various convoys, all of which appeared in high glee and good humour. At 10 A. M. got under way and stood in for our place in the order of sailing, in the line ahead, and stood West, up Baltimore main channel.—All along these channels, since sailing, we find the land on both sides very high, the banks of which are of a dark red colour, but crossed horizontally by stratas of white; they were full of regular shaped apertures, which were crowded with natives, principally of the softer sex. The male population of this part of our navigation made very light of wading in great crowds into the very channel we floated in. The males appeared, generally speaking, a well formed, good-natured and cheerful set, highly pleased to see us among them; but as we were fearful of a surprise we kept them off,—all hands at quarters. As to the female natives, they really appeared so handsome and fascinating, and to our eyes so far superior to any we have seen on former voyages, that we have all resolved to settle in this apparently so blessed land on our return. In some parts, indeed, they even cheered us and waved their scarfs at us; and had it not been that we had an old Ulysses with us, these Syrens might have tempted all hands to jump over-board and attempt swimming to the land. At 9.40, began entering a less mountainous region; the land on each side of the channel covered with trees, flowers, shrubs & grain, apparently a very fertile country. Fewer of the females were now seen, but we began to be seriously alarmed, as we found crowds of the male natives still following us; fortunately, they were unarmed. Continued our voyage to the westward, without any remarkable occurrence for the log-book, although the private journals are filled with interesting incidents & anecdotes of their own observations. At 11.5, passed two vessels full of interesting looking female natives, said to have come out on purpose to obtain convoy to our land. Crossed through a very narrow channel, called here, a *turnpike gate*, and bore away down the narrow channel towards Carroll's mills; and at 11 30, A. M. having arrived at a place where the convoy was to lay by a while, anchored in company with all hands engaged in this patriotic enterprise. Took in sail and piped to dinner.

After observing all that was going on, for which we refer to private journals, at meridian, fired a salute of 24 guns in honor of the day.—By accurate observation with a good chronometer, find our present anchorage to be in latitude 39 deg. 20, 14 North—76 deg. 42, 27 West At 12.45, P. M. observed a most venerable personage approaching our ship, accompanied by immense crowds of natives. On enquiry found it to be the only surviving sprig of that glorious crown of ever-green laurel, whose names are inscribed at the foot of Liberty's dearest gift to us, the *Declaration of Independence*. Immediately manned the sides and had the honor of receiving on board of the *Union*, amidst the acclamations of the surrounding crowd, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON. He was accompanied by Gen. Saml. Smith, Grand Marshal Sterett and his Aids, Alex. Brown, John B. Morris, Patrick McCaulay, Robert Oliver, Wm. Patterson, and Wm. Lorman, Esqrs. and several other eminent natives, whose names unfortunately could not be noted down. The very unexpected and overpowering feelings of pleasure experienced at having, on our quarter deck, the man whom all venerate, must be our excuse to those who accompanied him, for omitting their names should this ever cross the deep, and be seen by them.

Captain Gardner then introduced his officers to Mr. Carroll, after which, water, his only beverage, was handed him in a tumbler, a part of the camp equipage of one of the foreign officers who came over with Lafayette, and who, like both of these worthies helped to establish liberty on its present firm basis in the United States. After remaining on board some minutes, he departed under three cheers from all hands on board. Several other eminent and respected natives boarded us, with all of whom we were much pleased. We here learned how impracticable our further advance would be at present; and having been informed that if we could lay in some safe harbour until the RAIL ROAD CHANNEL was accomplished, (an undertaking in which the natives generally were at work, heart & hand) we could easily reach the western regions, which we had started to explore. Our commander, on consulting with the officers, resolved to stand to the eastward again, and put ship in dock until the work was accomplished. Accordingly at one P. M. hove short, made sail and got under way, standing for Carroll's lane channel; found all the convoy inclined to return into home quarters, for the same cause as ourselves; made and trimmed sails as required.—At 1.15 P. M. entered Frederick Road channel in company with the whole convoy. Our sailors, whose optics must have been more or less injured, either by gazing too intently on the fascinating features of the female natives we had seen about the highlands, or by the wine, &c. &c. which they had pilfered from the cabin, were now getting *high*, & one of them who was as expert at throwing a bowline as Long Tom Coffin with his harpoon, fairly caught a native instead of a shark, and hauled him on board to the great merriment of some, and fear of others of the crowd. Having treated him kindly, we let him go, in hopes he might at some future period induce the natives to treat us kindly.—At 1.25 our commander-in-chief bore away for Pratt street channel; we up helm and squared after him, At 1.40, again among the red coloured highlands, the dangers of loosing our crew now rapidly increased, for Bacchus having got more or less power over our officers and crew, it required all old Ulysses' vigilance to keep them from deserting their duty, or looking too intently on the fair natives.

At 2, stood up Calvert street channel, where a number of the convoy separated. Kept up to Baltimore Main channel and stood down east to Centre Market broad channel, occasionally meeting and cheering ship to the different parts of the convoy we met. On our safe return from such a perilous and unknown navigation, bore away down Pratt street channel, where we again met and cheered CHARLES CARROLL. Thence kept down Gough street channel to Bond street channel. Here we began to feel easy at being better acquainted with the navigation. At 2.45, off Bond and Fell street point, hove too and fired a salute of 24 guns; thence got under way and stood through Fell, Philpot and Block street channels to our worthy commander's own harbor, where we hove too, out boat and after having shaken hands with his officers and men, and forgiven their unruly and forecastle-like tricks, he expressed his best wishes for their welfare, and directed the UNION to be put into dock until again required, and then landed her under a salute of 24 guns. At 3, stood down Fell's street channel and anchored off the dock gates, when the Union having been got in, her sails furled, decks cleared and grog served out, the officers and crew were regularly discharged until again called on for the like voyage.

For the depth and kind of soundings, appearance of land, astronomical and thermometrical observations and many other interesting particulars, we refer to a very useful work, soon to be published, entitled "a trip to the Rail Road." Ends with fresh breezes and showers of rain.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Corporations and people of the District of Columbia, by a formal commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At an early hour, the members of the several Corporations, and those who were invited to accompany them and the President and Directors of the Canal Company on this interesting excursion, began to assemble at Tilley's Hotel in Georgetown, and cordial greetings were exchanged between them At half past 7 o'clock, the President of the United States arrived escorted by Capt. Turner's and Capt. Tyler's Troops of Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Stewart.

Amongst the gentlemen composing the Company thus assembled at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangement, were (besides the President of the United States) the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, Mr. Rush, General Porter, and Mr. Southard; the Post Master General, Mr. M'Lane; Senators of the United States, Mr. J. S. Johnston and Mr. Bouligny—and Mr. Washington, Representative in Congress; Mr. Vaughan, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States; Baron Krudener, Minister of Russia, and Baron Maltitz, the Secretary of Legation from the same Power; the Chevalier Huygen, Minister from the Netherlands; Baron Stackelberger, Charge d'Affairs from the King of Sweden; Mr. Lisboa, Secretary of Legation from the Emperor of Brazil—Mr. Hersant, Vice Consul General of France—comprising all the Representatives of Foreign Powers at this moment in the city and able to attend. Among the other invited Guests was the Commander of the Army, General Macomb, and General Steuart and Col. Brooke, Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

About eight o'clock, the Procession was formed on Bridge street, and moved on, to the excellent Music of the full band of the Marine Corps, to High street wharf, where they embarked in perfect order, as previously arranged, and the boats immediately set forward, amidst, the cheers of the crowds which lined the wharves.

The steamboat Surprise, followed by two other steamboats and a line of barges and other boats, led the Procession up the Potomac, coursing the wild margin of what was once the Virginia shore—still bordered as when it came from the hands of its Maker, with primitive rocks, and crowned with the luxuriant and diversified foliage of its natural forest. A kindly sky shed its refreshing influence over the water, whose surface the west wind gently ruffled. The Sun shone now & then from the clear blue Heavens through fleecy clouds. All nature seemed to smile upon the scene. Along the road on the Maryland shore, crowds of moving spectators attended the voyage of the boats, and met the procession on landing above the lower termination of the present Canal.

Having arrived at the spot selected for the commencement of the Canal, General Mercer, the President of the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal Company, having received from the hands of the Mayor of Georgetown the Spade with which the work was to be commenced, addressed the multitude in these words:—

Fellow Citizens: There are moments, in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which, surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternise the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe. At such a moment we have now arrived. Such a monument we are now to found.

Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, Mr. M. proceeded:

Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators who look on us with jovous anticipation; in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds; on a spot, where little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his nightly orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the Chief Magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth, for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precurser, to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influences with the principles of that happy Constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American People; may it become a safeguard of their liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

To the ardent wishes of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer to that infinite and awful being without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that HE will crown your labor with HIS blessing, and our work with immortality.

As soon as he had ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. Mercer had presented the spade, stepped forward, and, with an animation of manner and countenance, which showed that his whole heart was in the thing, thus addressed the assembly of his fellow citizens:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—It is nearly a full century since Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, turning towards this fair land which we now inhabit, the eyes of a prophet, closed a few lines of poetical inspiration with this memorable prediction:

"Time's noblest Empire is the last."

A prediction which, to those of us whose lot has been cast by Divine Providence in these regions, contains not only a precious promise, but a solemn injunction of duty, since upon our energies, and upon those of our posterity, its fulfilment will depend. For, with reference to what principle could it be, that Berkeley proclaimed this, the last, to be the noblest Empire of Time? It was, as he himself declares, on the transplantation of Learning and the Arts to America. Of learning and the arts. The four first acts—the Empires of the old world, and of former ages—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman empires—were empires of conquest; dominions of man over man. The Empire which his great mind, piercing into the darkness of futurity, foretold in America, was the Empire of Learning and the Arts—the dominion of man over himself, and over physical nature—acquired by the inspirations of genuius, and the toils of industry; not watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan; not cemented in the blood of human victims; founded not in discord, but in harmony—of which the only spoils are the imperfections of nature, and the victory achieved is the improvement of the condition of all. Well may this be termed nobler than the empire of conquest, in which man subdues only his fellow man.

To the accomplishment of this prophecy the first necessary step was the acquisition of the right of self-government by the people of the British North American Colonies, achieved by the Declaration of Independence, and its acknowledgment by the British Nation. The second was the union of all these colonies under one General Confederated Government—a task more arduous than that of the preceding separation, but at last effected by the present Constitution of the United States.

The third step, more arduous still than either or both the others, was that which we fellow-citizens, may now congratulate ourselves, our country, and the world of man, that it is taken. It is the adaptation of the powers, physical, moral, and intellectual, of this whole Union, to the improvement of its own condition, by wise and liberal institutions—by the cultivation of the understanding and the heart—by academies, schools, and learned institutes—by the pursuit and patronage of learning and the arts: of its physical condition, by associated labor to improve the bounties and to supply the deficiencies of nature; to stem the torrent in its course; to level the mountain with the plain; to disarm and fetter the raging surge of the ocean. Undertakings, of which the language I now hold is no exaggerated description, have become happily familiar, not only to the conception, but to the enterprise, of our countrymen. That, for the commencement of which we are here assembled, is eminent among the number. The project contemplates a conquest over physical nature, such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausoleum of Artemisia the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it—insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor, required for the execution—insignificance in the comparison of the purposes to be accomplished, by the work when executed. It is, therefore, a pleasing contemplation to those sanguine and patriotic spirits who have so long looked with hope to the completion of this undertaking, that it unites the moral power and resources—first, of numerous individuals—secondly, of the corporate cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria—thirdly, of the great and powerful states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland—and, lastly, by the subscription authorized at the recent session of Congress of the whole Union.

Friends and Fellow laborers: We are informed by the Holy Oracles of Truth, that, at the creation of man, male and female, the Lord of the Universe, their maker, blessed them, and said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the Earth, *and subdue it*. To subdue the Earth was, therefore, one of the duties assigned to man at his creation; and now, in his fallen condition, it remains among the most excellent of his occupations. To subdue the earth is preeminently the purpose of the undertaking, to the accomplishment of which the 1st stroke of the spade is now to be struck. That it is to be struck by this hand, I invite you to witness—[Here the stroke of the spade.]*—and in performing this act, I call upon you all to join me in fervent supplication to HIM from whom that primitive injunction came, that he would follow with his blessing this joint effort of our great community, to perform his will in the subjugation of the Earth for the improvement of the condition of man.—That he would make it one of his chosen instruments for the preservation, prosperity, and perpetuity of our Union. That he would have in his holy keeping all the workmen by whose labors it is to be completed.—That their lives and their health may be precious in his sight; and that they may live to see the work of their hands contribute to the comforts and enjoyments of millions of their countrymen.

Friends and Brethren: Permit me further to say, that I deem the duty now performed at the request of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and of the Corporations of the District of Columbia, one of the most fortunate incidents of my life. Though not among the functions of my official station, I esteem it as a privilege conferred upon me by my fellow citizens of the District. Called, in the performance of my service heretofore as one of the Representatives of my native Commonwealth in the Senate, & now as a member of the Executive Department of the Government, my abode has been among the inhabitants of the District longer than at any other spot upon earth. In availing myself of this occasion to return to them my thanks for the numberless acts of kindness that I have experienced at their hands, may I be allowed to assign it as a motive operating upon the heart, and superadded to my official obligations, for taking a deep interest in their welfare and prosperity Among the prospects of futurity which we may indulge the rational hope of seeing realized by this junction of distant waters, that of the auspicious influence which it will exercise over the fortunes of every portion of the District, is one upon which my mind dwells with unqualified pleasure. It is my earnest prayer that they may not be disappointed.

It was observed that the first step towards the accomplishment of the glorious destinies of our country was the Declaration of Independence. That the second was the union of these states under our Federative Government. The third is irrevocably fixed by the act upon the commencement of which we are now engaged—What time more suitable for this operation could have been selected than the Anniversary of our great National Festival? What place more appropriate from whence to proceed than that which bears the name of the Citizen Warrior who led our armies in that eventful contest to the field, and who first presided as the Chief Magistrate of our Union? You know, that of this very undertaking, he was one of the first projectors; and if, in the world of Spirits, the affections of our mortal existence still retain their sway, may we not, without presumption, imagine that he looks down with complacency and delight upon the scene before and around us.

But, while indulging a sentiment of joyous exultation at the benefits to be derived from this labor of our friends and neighbors, let us not forget that the spirit of internal improvement is catholic and liberal. We hope and believe that its practical advantages will be extended to every individual in our Union. In praying for the blessing of Heaven upon our task, we ask it with equal zeal and sincerity upon every other similar work in this confederation; and particularly upon that which, on this same day, and perhaps at this very hour, is commencing from a neighboring city. It is one of the happiest characteristics in the principle of Internal Improvement, that the success of one great enterprise, instead of counteracting, gives assistance to the execution of another. May they increase and multiply, till, in the sublime language of inspiration, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; the crooked strait; the rough places plain. Thus shall the prediction of the Bishop of Cloyne be converted from prophecy into history and, in the virtues and fortunes of our posterity, the last shall prove the noblest Empire of time.

As the President concluded, a national salute was fired by the detachment of United States Artillery posted upon the ground

Several addresses were then delivered, at the conclusion of which the Spade was taken and sods of earth dug in succession by the President of the Canal Company, the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, the Postmaster General, the Commander of the Army, the Revolutionary Officers present the Directors of the Canal Company, and then by a great number of other persons.

After a few moments repose, the Procession again formed, and returned to the boats, and by the way of the Canal back to tide water, where they re-embarked on board the Steam Boats.

A cold collation was then partaken of on board the boats, with a relish sharpened by exercise, & by the gratification, free from the least particle of alloy, which the whole excursion & the incidents of the day had afforded to all.

At the table on the deck of the Surprise, the President of the United States, being called upon for a toast gave the following:

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Perseverance!"

The President of the Canal Company, on being called upon for a sentiment, gave the following:

"The Constitution of the United States.—The offspring of mutual concession, may it be preserved by mutual forbearance!"

The Secretary of the Treasury being also called on for a toast, gave the following, which only spoke the universal feeling:

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—May its completion be as productive of public benefits, as its commencement has been of social pleasure."

By this time the Steam-Boats had arrived opposite to Georgetown; and after lying in the stream a few minutes, proceeded down the river, and swept up to Davidson's wharf, in the city, where most of the passengers were landed at about half past 2 o'clock, and the Company dispersed to their respective homes, with the kindest feelings in themselves and to one another.

*Attending this action was an incident which produced a greater sensation than any other that occurred during the day. The spade which the President held struck a root, which prevented its penetrating the earth. Not deterred by trifling obstacles from doing what he had deliberately resolved to perform, Mr. Adams tried it again, with no better success.—Thus foiled, he threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat, and went seriously to *work*. The multitude around, and on the hills and trees who could not hear, because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams had mastered the difficulty.

Mr. Rothschild, the celebrated Banker, is by birth a Jew, and sprung from a humble origin. He is, if we mistake not, a native of Amsterdam, and in his earlier days, pursued the humble vocation which is followed by the tribe of Abraham. Some years ago, having accumulated a small fortune, he took advantage of the political affairs of Europe, and removing to Manchester, entered into famous linen speculations, and as the tides turned in his favor, he amassed a princely fortune. From Manchester he proceeded to London and became an extensive dealer in stocks and met with almost unparallelled success. His reputed wealth soon introduced him to the most powerful Princes of Europe, who in their emergencies called on him for loans, and after the lapse of a few years, many of the states of the continent, as well as England, were regulated by his nod. At present though proscribed for his religion, he is by far the most important personage of Europe, & if he were as ambitious of fame and of diadems as he is of the charms of wealth, he might overturn the governments of the old world, by entering the forces of his wealth, and employing them in carrying on the schemes of the military chieftain.

Though "a circumcised Jew," his society is courted from the sovereign to the plebian, and they who affect to despise him for his creed are compelled to admit his power, and to succumb to his greatness.

He is generally seen at the London Exchange during the bustle of the day, and if he were not pointed out to the spectator as the famous banker, no one would, on gazing at his person, suppose it to be that of Mr. Rothschild. He is careless of his attire, which is not of the richest order, and partakes of nothing that has the least semblance to extravagance or even ordinary richness. A drab hat slovenly flapped over his eyes, gives him a ludicrous appearance whilst the legs of his trowsers which are generally pushed up and hang over the top of his boots, renders his appearance rather offensive than otherwise. But it is when the contour of his face is examined, that the mightiness of the mind within is displayed, and seen to discover its energies to the attentive spectator. His eye which is very dark, possesses great vivacity, & is sure to glance among the multitude that addresses him, and to examine and decide at the instant on the merits of the numerous applicants, who appeal to this modern Crœsus for the use of his treasures. Mr. Rothschild, notwithstanding his numerous engagements with the world and notwithstanding he belongs to that class of the world's population, with which we are too apt to associate sordidness, and all the offensive qualities of the professed miser, is as benevolent and charitable as he is rich; and yearly expends vast sums in meliorating the condition of the poor, whether they be Jews or Gentiles. In his manners he is mild and agreeable, and never assumes that aristocratical demeanor which is so often observable in the deportment of those minor lords of creation, who grow purseproud and austere, and seem to think the world was made for their entire use and disposal. His example is worthy of the imitation of Christians, and by adopting his line of conduct, and practising upon his rules of action, they might render themselves far more useful to themselves and society. The bounties of heaven were never bestowed upon a more meritorious individual, and by the manner in which he makes use of them he teaches us that it is not wealth alone that can purchase happiness; and beyond this he has already proved, that the eternal vengeance of the Almighty does not rest upon the tribe of Israel.—*Cadet.*

WORLD OF FASHION.—There are divers sorts of worlds, even in this our sublunary system—worlds within worlds—like the divisions and layers of a garlic—sphere inclosing spheres even in the *compages* of social life, after the manner of Captain Symmes' theory, christened by neighbor Hale, "a stupid paradox." We have the religious world, the learned world, and a host of others besides—and above all, or beyond all, "in a limbo large and broad," it would not be genteel to add the residue of the bard's sentence—"the paradise of fools"—there is the World of Fashion.

What an incomprehensible assortment of interests and occupations does this beau monde comprise!—What an inconceivable variety, of arts and trades thrive therein—and what terrible agitations and concussions of intellect are caused by the giddy and ceaseless rotations of this grand and glittering bubble! It embraces and sustains every description of handiwork and headwork; from the making of gloves to the making of love—from the forming of dickies to the framing of ditties. Constructors of prunellas, pantaloons, and petticlothes—of puffs, plumes and pasteboard—yea, poets, painters & physicians—printers, paragraphists, and politicians—with an immeasurably elongated catalogue of operatives, in *p*, or any other letter of the alphabet, hang like so many stars of different magnitudes within the celestial globe of Fashion. To enumerate them is impossible—the task is one of those, which, in the ordinary parlance of lazy wondermongers, is "better imagined than described"—and must of course be abandoned to the fruitful fancies of intelligent readers.

One subdivision of the System of Fashion concerns most especially the article of Dress. The shapes and colours of certain habliments pertaining to male or female wardrobes, have become matters of such excessive importance that the magazines and most approved periodicals of Europe, our prototype in every thing that is refined and elegant, are partially devoted to descriptions and illustrations thereof. Such a dress is prescribed for the morning or the evening; and certain sorts of attire only are proper for walking or riding. His highness the duke of Goosegreese sports a chapeau of such a form or a coat of this tint, or breeches of that cut, made by Mr. Blockskull of Coldbathfields, or Mr. Leatherhead of Bond-street; while her Grace the Duchess of Muttonshire is arrayed in a robe of Scotch gauze; bespangled with golden dragons and frilled to the very nose with lace four yards deep.

From these convenient and useful data, our fashionables take their cue. We have exquistes be it known, though suspected of imitation, a species of second-hand nobility, who can really cut a figure in some sort of style as soon as they get the necessary information from abroad.—And then—and then—only step into Washington street! You shall behold the lank waist, and the padded collar, and the cut-throat dickey, and the diagonally-chained quizzing-glass, to perfection—you shall see the moving figures called ladies, with their seven-acre hats flapping in every direction, beneath which their pretty faces appear like a filbert in a frying pan—their tout ensemble presenting the similitude of a delicate mushroom, newly risen in the sunshine glistening with the dew of morning and proudly towering above the daises and buttercups that undertake to flaunt around it! Such is the World of Fashion. *Eve. Bulletin*

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