

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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MOONLIGHT THOUGHTS.

From the Winter's Wreath for 1831. It is a mild and mellow night; The waves are melting on the shore, Blandly, as if they felt delight.

SONG.

BY W. ROSCOE, ESQ. Quench not the light that soon must fade, Nor damp the fire that soon must die, Nor let to-morrow's ills invade.

From the Athenaeum.

Beautifully the clouds at ev'ning Streak'd with gold and purple shine; Radiant are the stars of heaven, Bright the diamonds of the mine;

THE RIGHT GROUND.

The Eastern Argus, in commenting upon the resignation of the Cabinet ministers, makes the following remarks:—Our candidate for the Presidency is President Jackson.

comes necessary, with all the light which additional experience may throw upon it. The rallying point now is, Andrew Jackson.

From the London Court Journal. THE TUNNEL OF SEMIRAMIS.—All Europe is looking forward with anxiety to see if the great undertaking, the object of which is to unite the two shores of the Tames by a subterranean gallery under the bed of the river will be completed.

After the fortunate and highly gifted woman and Queen of the Assyrian Empire, and by the founder of Babylon, in the year 3094 B. C. Her name is more immortal than that of her husband, Ninus, who founded the well known city of Nineveh.

The plan of a subterranean gallery was soon formed; but Semiramis constructed an infinitely more expensive, but much more secure tunnel than Mr. Brunel. One of the lowest parts of Babylon was chosen, and a reservoir excavated three hundred stadium (thirty seven and a half miles) square, and thirty five feet deep, into which the river was conducted.

The following beautiful description of the Eye forms a part of the chapter upon Light in Arnot's Physics, a work of great interest and value. "But this miracle of light would have been totally useless, and the lovely paradise of earth would have been to man still a dark and dreary desert, had there not been the twin miracle of an organ of commensurate delicacy to perceive the light, viz. of the eye; in which there is the round cornea of such perfect transparency, placed exactly in the anterior centre of the ball, (and elsewhere it had been uncertain) then exactly behind this the beautiful curtain of the iris, with its pupil dilator and constrictor to suit the intensity of light—and exactly behind this again, the crystalline lens, having many qualities which no complex structure in human art can attain, and by the entering light forming on the retina beautiful pictures and images of the objects in front the most sensible part of the retina being where the images fall. Of these parts and conditions, had any one been otherwise than as it is, the whole eye had been useless, and light useless, and the great universe useless to man, for he could not have existed in it.

And that the endless millions throughout the animate creation, where each requires a most peculiar fitness to the nature and circumstances of the animal, can be accident; must surely be of extraordinary character, or most have received unhappy bias in its education."

From the Liverpool Chronicle. RAMMOHUN ROY.—This distinguished individual arrived in Liverpool on Friday (yesterday week), in the Albion; from Calcutta. He has been for several years well known, by name and reputation, both in India and in England, as a learned and philanthropic Brahmin, the expounder of the religion, and the reformer of the institutions of his Hindu countrymen; and lately as a professor and advocate of Christianity.

Rammohun Roy paid a visit to Manchester on Wednesday last. He was accompanied by the Messrs. Cropper, Mr. Hodson, Mr. Litherland, a fellow passenger from Bengal, and Captain M'Leod. In the course of the morning he visited the Lancasterian School, and Connell's factory. He was visited at the Royal Hotel by numbers of the respectable inhabitants of the town.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer. TURNING IN GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

To Mr. William Buckminster, of Farmington, Middlesex county, the committee award the premium of \$20 for his experiment "of turning in green crops as a manure." This attempt of Mr. Buckminster's, in the judgment of the committee, well deserves the attention of farmers, particularly of those who live too far from a city or town to buy manure. The practice of enriching or renovating land by ploughing in green crops, is a very common one in Europe though hardly known here. But would it not be well to try it? Our farmers in general have more land than they can till, owing to their not having manure enough, or because it is too far from their barn-yards; and hence it is that some large farms, and naturally of good soil, actually produce less, but with infinitely more labor, than much smaller ones that are well cultivated. Indeed having large farms, without giving to them the necessary outlay is the common error of our country. The inevitable result is scanty crops and more labor.

Two years previously to this period he began to study the English language, but he did not then apply to it with much ardor or success. Being some years appointed Dewan, or chief native officer in the collection of the revenues, and the duties of his office affording him frequent opportunities of mixing with English society, and of reading English documents, he applied to it with increased attention, and very soon qualified himself to speak and write it with considerable facility, correctness and elegance. He afterwards studied the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages; of his proficiency in the two last of these, he has given decisive evidence in his theological tracts, which have been published in England.

From his first work "Against the Idolatry of all the Nations," it is evident that he had been led at an early period of life to regard with disapprobation the monstrous and debasing system of idolatry which was embraced by his countrymen. A careful study of the sacred writings of the Hindoos had also convinced him that the prevailing notions respecting the multiplicity of deities, and the superstitious devotion to the licentious and inhuman customs connected with them, were grounded upon an utter ignorance and perversion of their religion. These original records appeared to him to inculcate a system of pure Theism, which maintained the existence of one sole God, infinite in his perfections and eternal in his duration; and that he required from his professors a mental rather than a corporeal worship, accompanied by strict and regular virtue. Having embraced these views of the Hindoo theology and morals, he became anxious to reform the creed and practice of his countrymen, and determined to devote his talents and his fortune to this important and honorable undertaking.

The body of Hindoo theology is comprised in "The Veds," which are writings of very high antiquity, and are extremely bulky. An abstract of the whole was made about 2000 years ago by Vyas, a person of great celebrity; this was entitled "The Vedant," or "The Resolution of the Veds." This work Rammohun Roy translated from the Sanscrit into the Bengalee and Hindoo languages, which he distributed gratuitously. This he afterwards published in English, for the purpose of proving to his European friends, "that the superstitious practices which deform the Hindoo religion have nothing to do with the pure spirit of its dictates."

But, as might be expected, his benevolent conduct, and zeal for the good of his fellow man, exposed him to many personal inconveniences. He has had, nevertheless, the gratification of witnessing the beneficial effects of his labors.—"I have already seen," he says, "with no ordinary feelings of joy, the sum of 1000 respectable persons of my country, of two in great disappointment, not produce more than three superior to the rest. At any particular crisis I have summoned under arms, to me that I can need can be increased to three, and to twenty."

It is now reduced to a certainty, that this anti-masonry in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, means nothing more than the revival of the old system of a system which the mechanics of this country are urged to support! The duty on boots is \$1 50 per pair—on shoes 25 cents per pair. On leather the duty is 30 per cent, ad valorem. The increased value given to leather amounts to about one dollar on the stock of each pair of American boots—which leaves a protecting duty of not more than 50 cents per pair in favor of the American boot-maker, which is not sufficient to cover the difference between the value of labor in England and in the U. States. The protection afforded to the American shoe-maker is still less, as it does not exceed 7 or 8 cents per pair, on coarse and fine shoes for grown persons. The English government, by repealing the duty on leather imported into that kingdom, some two or three years since, has, to a great extent, if not effectually, counteracted the protective policy of the American government, so far as it was designed to operate in favor of the manufacture of boots and shoes. The prostration of that branch of industry in many of the States, and a great depression of it throughout the Union, has been the natural consequence.

The condition of the hatter is as deplorable as that of the shoe-maker, and he is soon destined to know and feel it. In the first place, by the operation of the tariff, he is compelled to pay about fifty per cent more for furs, than the English manufacturer. This, with the difference in labor, enables the English manufacturer to ship vast quantities of hats to this

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Mr. Niles is viewed as a sort of political oracle—as one of the pillars of the American System—we shall offer to the public a brief commentary on his late address. Mr. Niles set out by declaring the gratification each friend of the System must feel, in the "present general prosperity of his country"—which is, mainly, if not solely attributable to the operation of the American System. How does he prove that the country is prosperous, and that it has been rendered so by the System? Why, forsooth, by alleging that we have an unparalleled abundance of money. The partial failure of a crop or two in Virginia, and the possibility of a general European hemispheric, have not only increased our demand for our bread stuffs, but caused thousands of capitalists to send their funds to this country, for safe keeping; and the rapidity with which the national debt is throwing back into circulation, more than ten millions of dollars per annum. These are really the causes that have produced the temporary redundancy of circulating medium to which Mr. Niles refers. To prove that it has not been the result of the protective policy, it is only necessary to remark, that our exports of cotton and woollen goods, amount to little or nothing—and that, owing to the prosperous condition of this country, we cannot expect, and ought not to expect, for centuries to come, to be able to compete with England, in the business of supplying other nations with cotton or woollen goods. The rectitude of this position is clearly demonstrated by the anxiety manifested by the manufacturers and their friends, for the perpetuation of the existing high duties on cotton and woollen cloths.—Would such solicitude be felt for the perpetuation of a scale of protecting duties, ranging from fifty to two hundred per centum, if we could really manufacture so cheap as to be able to enter into competition with England in supplying other nations with such fabrics? The very idea is preposterous.

It will not be denied that manufacturers tend to increase our national wealth; but it may be safely asserted, that they have not yet had the effect of perceptibly increasing the quantity of the precious metals in this country—because we have not been able to export a sufficient amount of cotton or woollen goods to produce such a result. So far from being able to enter into competition with England, in supplying other nations with cotton and woollen goods, the amount of our imports from that kingdom has not been materially diminished. On the contrary, it is now increasing, as will be demonstrated by the next annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and it will continue to increase with unprecedented rapidity, until a thorough modification of the existing tariff shall be effected.

The fact, that this country is flourishing, proves nothing. Vast in extent, fertile, and blessed with institutions which have not yet failed to shake, in any material degree, the industry of its inhabitants, and serving as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—how could it fail to flourish? The prosperity of a country, receiving hundreds of thousands of emigrants per year—so boundless, so rich in soil and resources, could only be checked by the perpetuation of something like the existing tariff.

The remarks we have already made are quite as pertinent as those of Mr. Niles. Like him, we have, thus far, only referred to the effects of the present tariff in general terms; while he is evidently charmed with its supposed tendency to increase the happiness and prosperity of the nation, we contend that it is calculated, in the sequel, to undermine all the important manufacturing interests of the country. We are now importing manufactures of iron from England, from a horse shoe nail to an iron chain. We can no longer supply ourselves with chain cables or anchors—drawing chains, hammers, hatchets, shovels, tongs, cast, or wrought iron, hinges, hoes, frying pans, &c. &c. &c. In short, we are importing, not only horse shoes and horse-shoe nails, but almost every species of manufacture of iron—but our black-smiths are, in a manner, compelled to use English anvils, vices, hammers, &c. It thus demonstrated, that, under the existing tariff, our black-smiths cannot enter into competition with those of England, in supplying their own tools! Yet this is part of a system which the mechanics of this country are urged to support!

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