

The miserable government of this country appears to be tottering on the brink of dissolution at every step. Rebellion is raging violently in Catalonia. Both parties join the standard. They declare their object in taking up arms, to be the deliverance of Ferdinand out of the hands of the Masons, who usurped the powers of every one, the imbecile Ferdinand himself, has proceeded to Catalonia, the seat of the insurrection. This is the best evidence that the rebellion is of an alarming nature, to this beloved monarch and his friends. His disposition is of so pliable a nature, that he readily concurs in the views and measures of the party who have possession of his body. Later accounts state that the rebellion is still more alarming.

The Russian squadron entered the Mediterranean on the 5th of September. The Russian army has gained a great victory over the Persians: the loss of the latter is estimated at about 40,000 men. Officers who distinguish themselves in the Russian army, as a reward of merit, are to receive a buckle, with an oak wreath from the Emperor. Also the capital of Finland, the venerable seat of the mosque, has been lately destroyed by fire. A road 30 miles long has been established through Bohemia, between Moldavia and the Danube.

Capt. Parry has returned to England from his polar voyage. After straining every nerve and suffering great fatigue, he could not arrive with his party further north than 82, 45. Could he have proceeded only 15 miles farther to the 83rd degree, a pecuniary reward from government would have been obtained. Capt. Parry and his crew have returned in good health.

The Australian of March 24, says: "We have frequently had occasion to pronounce the constant importation into the British Colony, of American flour, American beef, American pork, and American tobacco, to the injury of the settlers, to say nothing of the interests of our English merchants. This trade is becoming exceedingly injurious to us, and to the mother country; and recently there has been a large importation of American flax, linings, calicoes, and, what is still worse, of American hats."

[This complaint is very flattering to the enterprise of our countrymen. As we attain preeminence in manufactures, we must look to be encountered by the envy and hostility of those nations whose interests are injured in the competition. Our readers will recollect that the country now called Australia, is what has been formerly known as New South Wales, originally peopled by the convicts from the mother country, but which, owing to the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, the richness of its soil, and its almost illimitable extent, has been so attractive as to induce a more respectable order of society to make it their home.]

The population of Ireland in 1825, was 1,034,102. In 1792, it had increased to 4,088,226. According to the census of 1821, the population of that country was 5,801,827; and from the tables of population, it is calculated, that, at the rate of increase at 25 and 5-tenths, in 1831, the population will be above nine millions.

[If such has been the increase of population in defiance of the severe checks of starvation, opposition, exclusion, and a rigid code of laws sternly administered, what would it not have been, under a mild, protecting, and paternal system of government, by which every man would have been secured in the enjoyment of his own property, the gathering of his harvests, and the worship of God according to the dictates of his own creed and conscience?]

Should the advance of Ireland be as great in the next century, as it has been in the last, she will then have no occasion to petition for her privileges; for her physical power will then be superior to that of her oppressor.]

The arrival of the steam boat *Fair Sir* yesterday put us in possession of distressing news from Mobile. About two hundred and twenty houses situated in the business part of that city, are said to have been burnt. The loss of property is estimated at little less than two millions of dollars. The cotton press and warehouse belonging to Messrs. Townsley and Lester, is the only establishment of the kind that escaped. Both of the banks were fortunately beyond the limits of the fire. Some of the buildings were insured, but it is feared a large amount was uncollected.

iron, and how far it affects the coasting and inland trade of our country. Its *difficult* transportation, however, by land and water, must amount to more than 300,000 tons, and the value of the home product, in castings and bar-iron, may be roughly computed at 15,000,000 dollars. The furnaces, forges and rolling mills of Pennsylvania were given as producing a value of more than three millions in 1810; value, it is reasonable to believe, is now two or three times greater than it was then. We have no satisfactory data on this subject. The whole home manufacture of iron, in all its various branches and departments, and changes of character and usefulness, great and small, subsists a vast number of persons, and constitutes a mighty item in the national production.

Nearly 2,000 tons of pig and bar-iron, chiefly the product of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, worth 114,500 dollars, were received at Providence, R. I. in the past year, and principally used in the neighborhood of that place, for the cotton and other factories. It is estimated that 30,000 tons of domestic bar-iron are used in all the New England states, worth 3,000,000 dollars. One factory in New Hampshire consumes, 1,200 tons annually. The supplies are principally derived from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and some from Maryland. This material is extensively used in all the manufactures. 4,000 tons are annually made or used at W. F. Ham, Mass. Many machine shops use several tons a month. The numerous works of iron at Baltimore and in its neighborhood, including manufactures of machinery, amount to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Large quantities of iron ore have been transported east from Baltimore, or its immediate neighborhood, and payment for the rude material, perhaps, made in the very articles fabricated from it! The value of the ore was a clear gain to Maryland. This business has employed many tons of shipping.

Many thousand tons of rags, paper, books, binders boards and wrapping paper are transported from place to place.—

The quantities used exceed the belief of any, except persons well acquainted with the various branches which employ tens of thousands of working people. The value of the paper making, printing, paper stamping and book binding businesses, including, of course, the publication and sale of books, we think must amount to between 20 and 25,000,000 dollars a year.—

Those worthy and enterprising publishers at Philadelphia, Messrs. Carey, Lea and Carey, lately issued one work from the press, (Scott's Life of Napoleon), for which they used twenty-five tons of paper. There are about 50 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper—they directly employ 13 or 1400 persons, consume about 1,700 tons of rags, junk, &c., and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. We suppose that the whole paper manufacture in the U. S. including the stamping of it, may amount to between 6 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons.—

Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value probably is two millions a year. No much for old rags! One paper mill at Pittsburg employs 190 persons.—The mills built by the Messrs. Gilpin, on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper-making establishments in any country. The works are capable of consuming one ton of rags per day, worth 100 dollars. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long if it were convenient to reel it and preserve it, as it passes from them.—It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

At Providence, on the authority of Mr. Pearce, more than 5,000 [three thousand] casting vessels entered in the year 1826, from all parts of the United States conveying to and from cargoes of various goods! The quantity of wool requisite to supply the existing manufactures is estimated at 30,000,000 lbs. There is likewise, a sufficiency for household wants. Much wool is sent coastwise. Large parcels are received from Pennsylvania, Ohio Kentucky and western Virginia. A single house in Steubenville has forwarded about 150,000 lbs in one year, to Boston.

The transportation caused by the growth and manufacture of wool makes a large business. In the making of cloth, one pound of dye stuff, oil, soap, &c. or other articles of foreign product is used to every pound of wool, and many tons of these articles are annually consumed, employing a much larger number of ships and vessels than the goods themselves produced would require for their transportation. Employment in this business, as well as in all others, begets ability to purchase; and, through

profits earned, the people are enabled to gratify their fancy instead of being confined to a simple supply of their wants. A prosperous community will consume twice or thrice as much of many sorts of costly goods as a distressed one. Every man with a family has practical knowledge of this fact.—

Besides—we have added new materials of the value six millions of dollars a year to the *foreign trade* by our manufactures a sum greater than the worth of any other species of such export, cotton excepted.—This value passes into the most advantageous trade that we have—with Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti, and directly aids our navigation in several thousand tons, as well by the outward as the homeward voyages, laden with the bulky products of these countries, such as sugar, coffee, molasses, tides, dyewoods, copper, &c. for the profit or comfort of our manufacturers, or the supply of fresh materials for their industry to operate upon—which pass again, in new shapes, into our exports in continual progression. And this is the more interesting, because all that the world will purchase of our *agricultural* productions we at present supply. Europe, especially, will not take any thing more of us than she does now; but the products of our agriculture are rapidly increasing—the interior is approaching the sea-board by canals and roads, and pouring out its abundance. Human ingenuity cannot devise any way in which this abundance can be rendered valuable, but by converting it into goods; that flour, beef and pork, &c. may be exported in the form of cotton and other cloths, and manufactures of iron, wood, wool, leather, &c. &c.

Large quantities of tobacco and rice are sent north of the Potowmack, for consumption or foreign export. New York exported 50,610 tierces of rice in the first nine months of 1824 and 1825. Of the quantities consumed we have no certain information; but of tobacco we must suppose that the domestic demand is as great as that of Great Britain, taxed as it is at 3s. sterling per pound—put down at 14,000 hds.

The breweries of Troy, N. Y. annually send 12,000 barrels of beer, southwardly. Those of Albany, and chiefly for the same markets, consume 300,000 bushels of barley, with hops, &c.

Naval stores are chiefly obtained from North Carolina, and paid for in manufactures.

Furs and peltries mostly reach the Atlantic states from the extreme regions of the west via the lakes or the Mississippi, and are paid for in manufactures. Large quantities of hats are exported south.

Copperas and alum are in great quantities at several places—10,000 tons of the former at Stafford Vermont and some at Steubenville, Ohio, and Baltimore, &c. The product of other works not stated. About 350 tons of alum are made at the Cape Sable works, near Baltimore, and the quantity will soon be increased to double that amount. Much is also made at the great chemical factories in Baltimore.—

These articles are distributed through all the states of the union. The means of their production are fully equal the requisitions of the home demand.

Some thousand dozen chairs exported within a year past from Baltimore, to Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti. One thousand dozen were sent in three vessels which left Baltimore on the 10th June last, on voyages around Cape Horn, with a large quantity of mahogany furniture, worth, perhaps, as much as the chairs. All the products of the mechanics.

Lead, and its manufactures, furnish employment for shipping to a considerable extent, and the business has nearly increased to the whole domestic demand. Shot and other preparations of lead will speedily pass into our list of exports, and form a handsome item.

At the new mines on the Fever River, 700,000 lbs. were smelted in the month of June last. Almost any desired quantity may be obtained at these mines, and from those in Missouri. Many hundred tons are used in the glass and shot factories. However, there was imported in the last year 5,849,100 pounds of bar, sheet and pig lead, 93,945 lbs. shot, 1,817,991 lbs. white and red lead, dry or ground in oil, and 34,841 dollars worth of manufactures of pewter and lead, together valued at 429,631 dollars, all which we ought to make at home, having the ore as rich and as abundant as to be found in any other country, and which, in its river navigation to New Orleans, or through the lakes and canals, or transportation coastwise, as well as its manufacture, will employ and subsist many thousands of persons.

There are many cotton and powder mills in Kentucky. About 1,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, worth 250,000 dollars, are annually made. Hemp and yarns and cordage to a large amount are sent to other states. The export of Kentucky in horses and mules, hogs, whiskey, and other

animal and vegetable productions of the farmers, are valued at \$4,000,000 a year. Eastern cottons are in general use, and preferred to foreign goods.

Delaware has about 50,000 sheep, 1,000 of which are merino and 500 of the Baskerville breed—the residue variously mixed. This state exports 6,000 head of fat cattle, worth 30 dollars each annually to Philadelphia and Baltimore; with great quantities of flour and grain; paper to the amount of 35,000 dollars; tanners and Quercitton bark to the value of 50,000 dollars, to Philadelphia and New York; 6,000 dollars worth of castor oil to Baltimore; pleasure carriages to Maryland valued at 15,000 dollars; much lumber of all sorts; and more than 1,000,000 dollars worth of cotton and woollen fabrics and gun powder, &c. Leather is also a considerable article of the domestic trade.

The bank of the United States, during the year which ended on the 1st July last, sold domestic bills of exchange to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars!—This item powerfully assists in the formation of an idea of the importance of the interior trade of our country.

About 12,000 boxes of glass, manufactured at Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c. west of the mountains, have been annually forwarded to the eastern states, especially to Boston, and without interfering with the extensive glass works there. Thus the west sends grain and coal and earth and metal, to the east.

The transports of gunpowder, and the materials to make it employs many tons of vessels. The domestic manufacture is more than equal to the demand.—We imported only 63,299 lbs. in 1826, and exported 1,107,565 lbs. Mills are to be found in many of the states, but the establishment of Mr. E. J. Dupont, on the Brandywine, is believed to be one of the largest, on public or private account, in the world—and better and stronger powder is not made anywhere. The works extend almost a mile along the romantic stream; a large population is collected, beautiful buildings erected, and fertile garden spots or, indeed, fields, made, where a rabbit 25 years ago could not have passed.

It is supposed that when the Ohio canals are finished the state will export 500,000 barrels of beef and pork, and 300,000 barrels of flour, and have 3,000,000 sheep—but what foreign demand is there for these things, and what good will the surplus production render to the people, if a home-market is not created? Nay—it will chiefly tend to distress the farmers of the old states. Ohio will also, soon raise 10,000 hds. of tobacco. The weight of the beef and pork, flour, iron, wool and tobacco which Ohio will be able to send to markets out of the state, in two or three years, if there is a good demand, will exceed 100,000 tons, for the inland trade, by canals and roads or river navigation.

It has been estimated that upwards of 50 millions of bushels of grain were raised in Ohio last season, or more than 50 bushels for each inhabitant!

Charleston, Oct. 27.—Married on Friday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev'd R. Hammond, the hon. Jonathan Jennings, to Miss Clarissa Barber, both of this place.

THE SLEEPER CURED.—Some time since, a writer in the Lowell Journal, after advertising to the new invented cure of intemperance, expressed a desire that some one would next discover a remedy for sleeping in meeting. This would certainly be a desideratum, and we have nothing approaching nearer to it than the method detailed in the following story.

A few years since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this country speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery, with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below, sat a man who was in the constant habit of sleeping at meeting, with his head leaned back & his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged, raising and lowering his hand, and taking an exact observation, till, at length having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that, for the first and the last time, in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalatable a mouthful awoke the sleeper, and he was never known to indulge in that practice afterwards.—*Mass. Spy.*