

PALLADIUM.

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BORROWING.

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To buy, or to sell, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

I have often thought on the subject of borrowing. It is singular and astonishing what a trade of that kind is carried on among mankind. Some people make quite a business of it—and sustain a character, or keep up their credit by borrowing only. In all classes among mankind, this trade will be found to be carried on extensively. I may begin among families. There you will see borrowing carried on upon a scale quite pleasing—and which works no particular injury. The rosy cheeked boy, or the smiling little girl of some dotting parents will pop in a neighbour's of a morning and with "mother's compliments," will "ask the favour of a drawing of tea"—or with papa's compliments will ask the favor of the newspaper for an hour, or "mother would be much obliged to Mrs.—if she would lend her her gridiron, her chopping knife, her little brass kettle, her spider, her tin oven, a bowl of flour, a dish of salt, a boiling of pork, a dozen potatoes," or whatever the case may be. Or the bare-headed boy, who has been brought up in ignorance and knows no school but the street, will open the door and bellow out "daddy wants to borrow your axe, or your wheel barrow or mummy wants your pouding barrel" &c. Now this kind of borrowing has in itself no very evil consequences; indeed families are not neighborly, if they refuse to accommodate one another in this way. Again, among young folks will be seen the borrowing of books, or garments, or what not—and, indeed, when the smiling fair is led to the altar of Hymen, superstition prompts her to believe that if she has some borrowed article about her when she renounces the daughter for the bride, that it is ominous of good fortune. One would think, however, that when a young lady was married she needed no assurance of good fortune, for at that time fancy flies but o'er fields of elysium, and contentment.

But there is another species of borrowing which I have not yet described. It is that which occurs among men of business. A man is in business—his speculations lead him to contract much that he may gain the faster. He is not content with doing a fair and decent business but branches out into new schemes, thoughtless, except it be to calculate upon fortune. By and by money is called for. There is little in the "locker," and away goes he to borrow. A few days or weeks pass, and the borrowed is called for. To borrow he goes again and thus "robs Peter to pay Paul," as the saying is, not living upon his own resources but using the funds of neighbour A, neighbour B, and neighbour C. Borrowing is necessary to various cases. Indeed, every man ought to be willing to spare his money to his neighbour upon emergencies—but money borrowed and long retained, or to put off for a week when a call is for a few dollars "cash borrowed" gives room for the lender to indulge the weakness of nature to surmise and guess.—To "wonder if he is not hard run," or whether he is not even on his last legs." Now the truth is in borrowing, every one should keep a good eye to the payment of it again. The merchant hates the man who will borrow to carry through a speculation, and enrich himself at his expense. The mechanic hates his neighbour such an one because he wears out his tools by eternally borrowing them. And the printer being different from all other mechanics, hates the man who will borrow his paper to read, instead of becoming a subscriber. If any should borrow this paper Mr. Editor, I hope he may borrow from this article a lesson to your advantage.

And now to those who borrow without end,
Who drain the purse of neighbour and of friend,
May you be happy underneath the sun,
Nor, hate, as I hate one thing—that's a—don't!

HAMILTON, (O) FEB. 7.

Singular Escape.—Shepherd Randell, who was confined in the jail of this county on a charge of having counterfeited Spanish milled dollars, made his escape last Thursday night. The circumstances attending this singular escape, are briefly these:

On the night of Saturday the 23rd ult. a young woman supposed to be a relative of the prisoner, called to see him; and stated to the Sheriff, as she left the jail, that Randell's friends would be up from Cincinnati in a few days, to give bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. Last Saturday night the same young woman returned accompanied by Randell's wife, three men, and another person in female dress. They were admitted (with the exception of one of the men who remained without by the fire,) into the prisoner's room; and after remaining within some time, they informed the Sheriff that they wished to return to their lodgings. Accordingly, he opened the door, and the same individuals, to all appearance, who had a short time before been admitted, except Randell's wife, passed out. They

were scarcely gone, when the possibility of deception flashed upon the Sheriff's mind—and upon entering he found the young woman before mentioned in bed, by the side of which sat Mrs. Randell and her child. Exertions were instantly made to overtake the fugitives, but in vain. Every thing conspired to facilitate their escape. The extreme darkness of the night was such, that no object could be discerned at the distance of even a few feet. There was no want of vigilance on the part of the Sheriff, & blame can by no possibility attach to him.—Randell was of the same stature as the young woman who remained in his place, and whose dress he assumed. Two of the persons in female dress wore veils, which partially concealed their faces—one of whom is supposed to be a man in female dress, prepared for an emergency; and the other to have transferred her bonnet and veil to the head of Randell, and thus completed the deception.

The two women found in jail were immediately taken before a magistrate, and not being able to give bail, were committed for trial at the next Court of Common Pleas.

Persons are still in pursuit of Randell and his comrades, but there is little hope of their being retaken.—*Adv.*

We copy the following from an advertisement of the North Carolina Mining Company in the National Gazette.

Gold.—This Mineral is alloyed with silver, or copper, or both; it sometimes contains palladium and other minerals; is usually about 23 carats fine, but varies in its purity from 22 1/2 to 23 1/2. It is sold at the mines, and at the mint, at 90 cents a pennyweight, being about two and a half per cent. above the standard gold coin of our country. From this difference of alloy, it is suggested that some advantage may be taken favorable to the manufacturers, would they describe to the Miner the quality of the Gold and kind of alloy suited to their purpose. The matrix of the gold is most generally ferruginous.—Quartz, or argillaceous iron ore, but by far the greatest quantity of Gold is taken from the common soil which is most generally a species of ferruginous clay. Such is the kind of earth at the Mine intended to be worked the present year: it is a mile in extent, and yields at the rate of three pennyweights of Gold to the ton of earth, with great uniformity of fine spangles approaching to dust. From the regularity with which this Gold is distributed in the soil, it is said by those engaged in the business, that they can calculate beforehand the quantity that may be obtained by uniform labour, with as much certainty as they can estimate their crops of corn or wheat. It is principally from the introduction of men of science in the several departments connected with this subject, that the Mines are now considered of more value than at any former period and that the gold in the form of dust, which until now has been thrown away, can all be arrested without the use of mercury. From the resemblance of our Mines to those of South America, it is thought by geologists highly probable that Platina may accompany the Gold; but there has been so little knowledge of this mineral with those who have worked, that were they to observe it, they would probably throw it away with the iron sand, as of little value.

The conditions upon which the Mines have hitherto been worked, were to give to the Miner half of the gold obtained.—Viewing the skilful artist and the industrious mechanic as constituting the main spring of national wealth, as well as the nucleus of commercial prosperity, they will be permitted to work at the mines on the following conditions:—They must introduce machinery that will be approved by the Engineer of the Company, to be worked by steam or some other adequate power; as any method formerly practised will not be allowed. A steam engine, with other necessary machinery, capable of walking forty tons of earth per day, will cost a thousand dollars, and require ten hands to dig and transport the earth. None of the Gold obtained will be exacted for the mine, until the machinery be paid for by the proceeds, after which the Mine will require a 4th. Fuel, water, timber, stone, &c. will be allowed them gratis, to facilitate their progress; and those who may require land for cultivation, will have it granted upon the same terms, one acre to each working hand. For further particulars on this part of the subject, see the end of this communication. For a more general knowledge of these Mines, see "Cleaveland's Mineralogy," article "gold;" the last report of the Mint of the United States; but more particularly Professor Olmstead's "Report of the Geology and Mineralogy of North Carolina, to the General Assembly, in 1824 and 1825."

GEN. BARTON.

We have been favored (says the Boston Commercial Gazette) with the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of New York, giving some account of the revolutionary veteran, who was a short time since released from imprisonment by the munificent hand of Lafayette.

"The day I left Boston, Dec. 16th I had the pleasure of finding Gen. Wm. Barton in the stage coach, bound to Providence to see his family and home, after an absence of 14 years, during which time he had been confined for debt at Danville, Vermont. A few days since he was liberated by a remittance from his old companion in arms, the good Lafayette. General Barton was born at Warren, R. I. in the year 1748, and informed us that at the commencement of the revolutionary war he shouldered his musket. In 1777 he took Gen. Prescott prisoner, on an Island near Providence, in the night time, and conveyed him safe to the American camp; for this Congress voted him a Sword, which he carried with him in the stage—it has a silver hilt, embossed with gold, and of curious workmanship. It seemed to astonish the old General to see the great alterations on the roads as we approached Providence; and when he spoke of the Marquis (as he always calls Lafayette,) his eyes filled with tears of gratitude. He has been a very powerful man, and retains now, in the 77th year of his age, much of the vigor of his younger days. He would often sing a few lines of an old revolutionary song, with a clear and strong voice: when he arrived near Providence, he sung,

"And since we're here,
"With friends so dear,
"We'll drive dull cares away!"

But when the old General entered his ancient home, and embraced the wife of his youth, his children, and his children's children, and met his old black servant, it was a scene I cannot attempt to describe."

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Vessels of War of the United States' Navy.
NAMES AND RATES. WHERE BUILT.

Ships of the line—7.		
Washington	74	Portsmouth, N. H.
Franklin	74	Philadelphia.
Columbus	74	Washington.
Independence	74	Boston.
Ohio	74	New York.
North Carolina	74	Philadelphia.
Delaware	74	Norfolk Virginia.

Frigates, first class—6.		
*Constitution	44	Boston.
*United States	44	Philadelphia.
Guerrero	44	Philadelphia.
Java	44	Baltimore.
*Potomac	44	Washington.
*Brandywine	44	Washington.

Frigates, second class—4.		
*Constellation	36	Baltimore.
Congress	36	Portsmouth.
Maedonian	36	Captured 1812.
Fulton, (steam).	30	New York.

Corvettes—2.		
*John Adams	24	Charleston, S. C.
*Cyane	24	Captured 1815.

Sloops of war—5.		
*Hornet	13	Baltimore.
*Erie	18	Baltimore.
*Ontario	13	Baltimore.
*Peacock	18	New York.
*Boston	18	Boston.

Other vessels—10.		
*Spark brig	12	
*Dolphin schr.	12	Philadelphia.
*Grampus, do.	12	Washington.
*Porpoise, do.	12	Portsmouth, N. H.
*Shark, do.	12	Washington.
*Fox, do.	3	Purchased 1823.
Terrier, do.	3	Purchased 1823.
Alert ship	—	Captured 1810.
*Decoy ship	3	Purchased 1823.
Sea Gull, galliot	—	Purchased 1823.

List of the U. S. vessels, now building.

At Portsmouth, N. H.—One ship of the line, and one frigate.

At Charleston, Mass.—Two ships of the line, and two sloops of war.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Two frigates, and one sloop of war.

At Philadelphia.—One ship of the line, and one frigate.

At Gosport, Va.—One ship of the line.

The ships building are generally so far advanced, that they might be launched in a very short time, if required.—They are under good houses, and not only in a state of preservation, but also in one of improvement. The ship of the line at Portsmouth is called the *Alabama*. Those of Charleston, the *Virginia* and *Vermont*, and that at Philadelphia, the *Pennsylvania*. We have not heard of any name being assigned for the ship building at Gosport. Total building—5 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 3 sloops. Besides these, the keel of a frigate and of a sloop of war have just been laid at Washington.

Those marked thus () are in commission.

Consternation caused by a Balloon in Scotland.—The following amusing account of the descent of a balloon in a remote part of Scotland, we find among the extracts from foreign journals in a late Baltimore Gazette. We have room only for the best part of the story. It must be premised, that on the 29th Sept. a Mr. Green ascended in a balloon at 'Merry Carlisle,' and alighted in a field on the farm of Killbrook, in the parish of Wamphray, near Moffat.

The good people of Wamphray were, of course, much puzzled as to the real nature and character of the visitant who had thus come, as it were, to take their sequestered parish by

storm. Though they were all aware of the existence of balloons, few of them knew what a balloon was like, and we need not wonder if they felt as much surprise as the South-Sea Indians did on seeing a stately bark bearing down with every sail set, on their own remote isles of the ocean.—The Esquimaux mistook a whaler for a great sea serpent—the Chateaux, when they saw a sailor mounted on horseback, believed that he was part and parcel of the same animal; and the children in particular, residing in Wamphray, were equally at a loss to know what to make of Mr. Green's balloon. A knot ofurchins, who first beheld it, ran calling out, 'Mither, Mither, oh Mither! there's a great muckle thing fa' in the sky; it's no an angel, but it's a' glitterin'!' (the sun was then shining on the air ship.) A boy who had been herding the swine, belonging to Mr. Carruthers, of Hillhouse, came running home night and main, and seemed so terribly agitated that his friends actually tho't he had gone mad. Some minutes elapsed before he was able to speak, and then he gravely informed the bystanders that 'a great muckle dragon ha'e come over the hill and lighted near the back of the stack-yard; that it wad tak' a hunder soldiers and mair to kill it, and that its sides were a' red like bluid.' By this time the 'hale country' was in a ferment, and strangers flocked so fast from all quarters that the farm of Killbrook had all the appearance of a great hiring fair. Even after the aeronaut must have been a good way on his road to Carlisle, and quiet persons had retired to rest, a post-chaise, filled with servant lasses, and drawn by two clumsy work-horses, came rousing and roaring, and the company was so anxious to see the show, that they could scarcely be persuaded to retrace their steps, although they were told that they were at least four hours too late. All the good people of Moffatdale seem to have been as much dumfounded at Mr. Green's unexpected appearance amongst them, as the old wives of Fife were when the great Lunardi crossed the Frith, and fell from the *lift*, and when some wag made a humorous stave, of which we only recollect the tag-end—

"They thought it was the last day,
And went to their houses to pray;
But lo! when the angel came down,
'Twas only Lunardi's Balloon."
Dumfries Cour.

A Hermit.—It is stated in the Tomaston (Mayne) Register, that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barrett. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts, by a large log sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him: the fruits of the earth that grow spontaneously in the woods around him, being his only food; water from the limped stream his only drink. Since his retirement from the world, he has copied the Bible twice; once on paper, and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since, he moved from his cave in Montville, farther into the woods; the country having become so much settled around him, that he was frequently annoyed by visitors. He was the son of a respectable farmer, in Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment to another. He lived with his wife but a short time when it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.—*Statesman.*

Congress at Panama. The primary topics to which the attention of the representatives in the Congress of Panama will be directed, are these, as enumerated by the writers in the South American newspapers, and quoted in the N. A. Review:

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, Old Spain, or any other powers, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or in any otherwise assume the attitude of any enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and to their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of Spain.

6. To determine whether these measures shall be extended to the Canary and Philippine islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the president of the U. States, respecting any ulterior designs of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American government.

8. To settle by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations which are in their nature controvertible.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of the hemisphere, which have obtained or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence has not been recognized by any European or American power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1826.—An industrious drayman, by the name of William Riley, was murdered on Monday evening about eight o'clock, in North Howard street, opposite Moore's orchard. Circumstances were developed yesterday which have fixed suspicion upon a man who had employed the deceased to haul a loom about dusk from Scrabble town. It appears that the deceased had been so imprudent as to count his money at the house to which he took the loom, in the presence of the supposed assassin, who, very soon after the deceased had quitted the house departed, under the promise of returning, and is supposed to have waylaid Riley, on his road to his sister's dwelling in Riddle street. The deceased, after having counted his money, divided it into two parcels—58 dollars he put into a glove in one pocket and 18 loose into the other.—It appears that the murderer got the least sum, as the other was found on the body of the deceased. The supposed murderer has been traced, having excited suspicion in taking his seat for Washington; two vigilant officers have gone in search of him and it is hoped that they will succeed in bringing him to justice.

It is said that the deceased had intended to deposit the money in the Savings Bank, but was prevented by some circumstances from doing so. [*Chron.*]

[The individual above referred to, as being suspected of the crime, was apprehended yesterday in this City, and carried on to Baltimore for examination or trial.]—*Nat. Intel.*

Louisiana. A writer in the Mercantile Advertiser says—A line, nearly due south from that city, would strike the bay of Barrataria, at less than one third the distance to the Balize. A part of this distance there is a natural communication by water; and it would be less difficult to make a channel for ships than many public works in the northern states, and in Europe. New Orleans, he says, would, in this way, be as easy of access from the ocean as New York. He computes the ships, and other vessels, annually towed up and down the river by the steamboats, at five hundred, the toll on which, reckoning up the river at 200 hundred dollars each, and down at 100 dollars each, would be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—This sum would pay the annual interest on the amount the canal would cost.—The formation of such a work, he thinks, would induce merchants and monied men to settle there—they would have a better chance for engrossing the trade of the west and of Mexico, and they might then "look down with indifference, not only upon the humble hopes of Mobile and Pensacola, but upon the proud aspirations of Havana and New York."

Melancholy occurrence.—It is seldom we have to record a more tragical occurrence than that which happened in Salisbury during the last week.—Seymour Howard about 17 years of age, son of Ellery Howard, Esq. while attending upon school, and in attempting to interfere with the discipline of Mr. Blake, the master, in punishing his younger brother, received a wound upon the head inflicted with a crutch, by Mr. Blake, which terminated his existence in a few hours.

A court of enquiry into the melancholy affair has been called, and Mr. Blake held to find bail for his appearance at the next County Court in April, to respond the charge of Manslaughter.—As this melancholy transaction is soon to undergo a legal investigation, we cannot feel ourselves authorised to detail the circumstances attending it. In justice however, to the unhappy individual, who was the instrument of the mischief, we ought to observe that the examination before the justices disclosed no pre-conceived malignity of purpose, and many circumstances of alleviation.

Winter food for Cows.—M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded 12 gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject: he observes that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances give less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following recipe, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a large of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.