

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Hon. JAMES NOBLE.

of a jay? Perhaps 300 yards. Poor innocent, ignorant reader! unconscious of what Nature has done in the forests of Cayenne, and measuring the force of tropical intonation by the sounds of a Stock duck! The campanero may be heard three miles!—this single little bird being more powerful than the belfry of a cathedral, ringing for a new dean—just appointed on account of shabby politics, small understanding, and good family!

The fifth species is the celebrated campanero of the Spaniards, called Dara by the Indians, and bell-bird by the English. He is about the size of the jay. His plumage is white as snow. On his forehead rises a spiril tube nearly three inches long. It is jet black, dotted all over with small white feathers. It has a communication with the palate, and when filled with air, looks like a spire; when empty it becomes pendulous. His note is loud and clear like the sound of a bell, and may be heard at the distance of three miles. In the midst of these extensive wilds, generally on the dried top of an aged mora, almost out of gun reach, you will see the campanero. No sound or song from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest, not even the clearly pronounced 'Whip-poor-Will,' from the goat-sucker, cause such astonishment, as the toll of the campanero.

With many of the feathered race, he pays the common tribute of a morning and an evening song; and even when the meridian sun has shut in silence the mouths of almost the whole of animated nature, the campanero still cheers the forest. You hear his toll, and then a pause for a minute, then another toll, and then a pause again, and then a toll, and again a pause."

It is impossible to contradict a gentleman who has been in the forests of Cayenne: but we are determined, as soon as a campanero is brought to England, to make him toll in a public place, and have the distance measured. The toucan has an enormous bill, makes a noise like a puppy dog, and lays his eggs in hollow trees. How astonishing are the freaks and fancies of nature! To what purpose, we say, is a bird placed in the woods of Cayenne, with a bill a yard long, making a noise like a puppy dog, and laying eggs in hollow trees? The toucans, to be sure, might retort, to what purpose were gentlemen in Bond-street created? To what purpose were certain foolish prating Members of Parliament created?—pestering the House of Commons with their ignorance and folly, and impeding the business of the country? There is no end of such questions. So we will not enter into the metaphysics of the toucan. The houtou ranks high in beauty; his whole body is green, his wings and tail blue; he makes no nest, but rears his young in the sand.

The cassique, in size, is larger than the starling; he courts the society of man, but disdains to live by his labours. When nature calls for support, he repairs to the neighbouring forest, and there partakes of the store of fruits and seeds, which she has produced in abundance for her aerial tribes. When his repast is over, he returns to man, and pays the little tribute which he owes him for his protection; he takes his station on a tree close to his house; and there, for hours together, pours forth a succession of imitative notes. His own song is sweet, but very short. If a toucan be yelping in the neighborhood, he drops it, and imitates him. Then he will amuse his protector with the cries of the different species of the woodpecker; and when the sheep bleat, he will distinctly answer them. Then comes his own song again, and if a puppy dog or a guinea fowl interrupt him, he takes them off admirably, and by his different gestures during the time, you would conclude that he enjoys the sport.

The cassique is gregarious, and imitates any sound he hears with such exactness, that he goes by no other name than that of Mocking-bird amongst the colonists."

There is no end to the extraordinary noises of the forest of Cayenne. The woodpecker, in striking against the tree with his bill, makes a sound so loud, that Mr. Waterton says it reminds you more of a wood-cutter than a bird. While lying in your hammock, you hear the goat-sucker lamenting like one in deep distress; a stranger would take it for a Weir murdered by Thurtell.

"Suppose yourself in hopeless sorrow, begin with a high loud note, and pronounce, 'ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,' each note lower and lower, till the last is scarcely heard, pausing a moment or two betwixt every note, and you will have some idea of the meaning of the largest Goat-sucker in Demarara."

One species of the goatsucker cries, "Who are you? Who are you?" Another exclaims, "Work away! Work away!" A third, "Willy come g, Willy come go." A fourth, "Whip poor Will, Whip poor Will." It is very flattering to us that they should all speak English!—though we cannot much commend the elegance of their selections. The Indians never destroy these birds, believing them to be the servants of Jumbo, the African devil.

The receipts of the American Bi. Socie-ty in July and Aug. amounted \$6278,68.

Sir:—As you have departed from your usual course, and appeared before the public in a lengthy hand bill, you have thereby given an invitation to your constituents, to investigate your past conduct as a public man, and your fitness and claims to the continued confidence of a free people. You have not made your appearance in this way before, since you wrote *Edwards* down; and as you seldom commit your name to paper, such *carved productions*, penned in your *masterly style*, detailing such an extensive fund of practical political information, ought to be received as "precious morsels," by the citizens of our wooden country, and ought not to be suffered to pass without particular notice; and you may rest easy on that head as it respects the present one, as I dare say it will be duly honored. Although you occupy an elevated, and conspicuous, stand in society as a public man, and have spent ten years of your life at the Metropolis of the Nation, that inexhaustable fountain where the accumulation of intellectual riches is an easy matter; where every much justice to the people's wants on spare moment of your time could be that river, as if he lived in Brookville! Remember Sir, you and your friends were formerly the advocates for one Senator living in the East, and the other living in the West, and to act consistently you ought not to offer on the present occasion. You may do and say what you please about anonymous writers. I am well satisfied Sir, that men who have been in the habit of deceiving the people, have a powerful monitor in their own consciences, that conjures up frightful Bug-Bears, when they fear truth is coming to light. I am not solicitous whether you know me or not, I am so low, and you are so high, that my signature, put in competition with the Hon. James Noble's would look small and contemptible. I am one of the people, and you are a Senator, that thinks you ought to have a *patent right* for the seat. I now give you notice that this is but the preface, and that there are many documents on hands to show how well you deserve the confidence of the people. You may point and nod, at Eastern and Western interests in the state, and use every endeavor to buy up the interest of individuals, and by that means succeeded; but you had better be prepared with a little repentance before hand, for fear justice may overtake you, as the wicked have a right to expect it at all times.

some for that—You voted against the appropriation to the veteran Gen. Lafayette who risked his life, and spent a princely fortune, and who reduced himself to poverty to procure liberty for your country—they certainly owe you some for that; and at the very time Sir, when you were doing this last act you were supporting Wm. H. Crawford on the ground of his having done one good act, and you wish to insinuate at your instance; but Sir, the Legislature had me moralized Congress on the subject.

You and your friends have so managed the business with your neighbour as to send him into retirement: He must feel under obligations for the favour you have done him; and can you expect to escape the sword of retributive justice?

Can you lead a man on to his own destruction, and escape the same punishment he has received? You duped him into the difficulty in elegant style and no doubt you will try to feed him on the same hopes until your own election is secured, and then desert him. You seem to take a warm interest in Wabash maters once in six years. I ask you Sir, if a Senator living on the Wabash, or in the centre of the state, could not do as

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VERITAS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your remarks in the last Palladium respecting the State Road leading from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis, so as to make it a Turnpike, are very just indeed. I hope you will keep it alive in your columns until the subject is taken up by the citizens.

I believe there is no one residing on or near the road, but would afford a hearty co-operation to the undertaking.

It would be well to call the attention of the people to the present pecuniary situation of the State, against the next meeting of our Legislative bodies, both in Congress and in the state Legislature, in order to prescribe the proper remedy for our pecuniary embarrassments.

It is true Providence has blessed us with abundance of provisions, and a considerable share of health to enjoy them, but the wants of the people in other respects are very great. The people of the United States have sold us (through Congress) land at \$125 per acre, and we have laid out about *ten million* of dollars (*hard cash*) in that article, you will say at once that this has been a very heavy tax on the citizens of the State, it presses

hard on us particularly as little or none of the money is spent among us. It ought to be known that we are not a Manufacturing State, of course we purchase largely of imported goods and by that means we contribute very considerably to the support of the general government. Pray

Messrs. Editors is there any other State in the Union that have paid so much hard cash into the public treasury. Scarcely had we fixed ourselves in this wilderness, and opened a few acres of land for cultivation, amidst innumerable privations, when a tax gatherer demands a tax for our lands, horses, *etc.* *etc.* both for state and country purposes. If you take the trouble to calculate, it makes a tax of fifty cents per acre per annum on all our improved lands; as to wood lands they are of no available value until they are cultivated. Will you believe it, the taxes of every description of this State amount to the awful sum of 200,000 dollars, per annum. By

what means may I ask are the bulk of the people to make up this immense sum? The merchants contribute but a small proportion: we have a host of men in office, and office hunters, with a long list of Doctors, Lawyers *etc.* *etc.* who pay little more than their poll tax, it is the Farmer who of all denominations is least able, must bear the burden; let us consider the peculiar hardships of this distressed, though meritorious class of citizens—the crops of late years have been very light, casualties have been almost

every season, the Weevil destroy their wheat, the Cutworm eat up their mead-

ows, and the Wolves destroy their Hogs and Sheep, after supplying the wants of their families the residue is sent to market, if any residue there be; it cannot command cash, so that it is bartered off for some inconsiderable articles of store goods. From what source then are the farmers to derive specie to pay their taxes? Perhaps the next Legislature

may take up the subject and devise some means to avert the impending ruin which threatens the agricultural interest of this country. Those hints may induce some one of talents to advocate the cause.

JORAM.

Shelby county, Oct. 2d, 1826.

From Niles' Register.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The distresses continued, and has reached places which had hitherto nearly escaped the severity of them. Rather more manufactured articles had been required for the home consumption and for exportation. 3,292 insolvents have applied for discharges within the last six months. The interest on money had fallen to 3 1/2 per cent. because of the reduced demand for it.

It is estimated that about a thousand young girls, milliners and mantua makers perish a year in London, from the bad feeding, great labor, and want of rest they endure.

A malignant fever has manifested itself extensively at the village of Stillington, ten miles from York. It is called a black fever, and the inhabitants ascribe it to an infection caused by some *putrid bones which have been ground there for manure*.

France. The late archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest: "My lord, said a person to him one day, here's a poor woman come to ask charity: what do you wish me to do for her? How old is she? Seventy. Is she in great distress? She says so. She must be relieved; give her 25 francs. Twenty-five francs! my lord, it is too much especially as she is a Jewess. A Jewess! Yes, my lord. Oh, that makes a great difference; give her 50 francs then, and thank her for coming."

The court of assizes of the department des Landes recently sentenced a man to have his right hand cut off and be guillotined upon conviction of having assassinated his own father.

Spain. The English company employed in getting treasure from the Spanish ships sunk at Vigo, are likely to get little more than their labor for their pains."

The whole of the vessels, except one, have been searched, and nothing valuable found.

Portugal. The new constitution has given great satisfaction to the people, though at Oporto some had opposed it and buzzed for an absolute king! They were arrested. The formula of the oath to support the new constitution has been published, and is ordered to be taken by Portuguese in all parts of the world.

The emperor of Brazil, as yet being king of Portugal, has passed a decree of general amnesty for all political offences

and crimes of minor character, extending also to persons who had been condemned three years to the galleys as de-

scenders. Many Spaniards were taking

up their residence in Portugal.

Netherlands. A "steamer" of 60 horse power, is employed for the purpose of towing vessels to sea from New Dieppe, which greatly facilitates the commerce of Amsterdam. The charges are to be quite moderate, merely the price of the fuel consumed, say from 12 to 15 guilders; other expenses are defrayed by

government.

The prince of Orange presided on the 17th inst. in the lodge of the masons, [Esperance] of which he is the head.

The assembly was remarkably numer-

ous.

Russia. The coronation of the emper-

or was expected to take place on the 20th August. One hundred and twenty

one persons had been pronounced crimi-

nals on account of the late conspiracy,

but only five or six of them have been

executed.

Prussia. The king of Prussia present-

ed the pope with 20,000 florins towards

building the church of St. Paul, at Rome.

His holiness thanked him, and said that

when Protestant churches were to be

rebuilt, he hoped that Catholics would

be equally liberal.

Germany. Munich (Bavaria). 13th

July.—The king of Bavaria, a sincere

and enlightened Catholic, but a just ap-

preciator of all the Christian worship,

to which also the constitution obliges

him to extend equal protection,) has ad-

dressed the following letter to a protest-

ant instructor, M. Gobel, of Unteralth-

em:

"Having been apprized that you have

terminated your fiftieth year of service,

we have in testimony of our approval of

your long and useful activity blessed by

providence, resolved to bestow upon you

the silver medal for civil merit."

Munich Polit. Zeitung.

The most famous *athlete* of modern

times, Charles Rousset, called the *Her-*

cules of the north, lately died at Lille,

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