

Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

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Washington's Farewell Address.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have issued Part 2d of the 1st vol. of their Memoirs. The first pages consist of a series of papers relative to the Valedictory Address of President WASHINGTON, in which it is abundantly, conclusively proved that he was the real author of that composition—a fact which, to the eyes of some persons had been involved in doubt, by the discovery of an amended copy in the hand writing of General HAMILTON. The venerable JOHN JAY bears the following testimony on the subject:

"Some time before the address appeared, Colonel (afterwards General) Hamilton informed me that he had received a letter from President Washington, and with it the draft of a Farewell Address, on which he requested our opinion. He then proposed that we should fix on a day for an interview at my house on the subject. A day was accordingly appointed, and on that day Col. Hamilton attended. He observed to me in words to this effect, that, after having read and examined the draft, it appeared to him to be susceptible of improvement. That he thought the easiest and best way was to leave the draft untouched, and in its fair state; and to write the whole over with such amendments, alterations, and corrections, as he thought were advisable, and that he had done so; he then proposed to read it, and to make it the subject of our consideration. This being agreed to, he read it, and we proceeded deliberately to discuss and consider it, paragraph by paragraph, until the whole met with our mutual approbation. Some amendments were made during the interview, but none of much importance.

"Although this business had been hastily despatched, yet, aware of the consequence of such a paper, I suggested the giving it a further critical examination; but he declined it, saying he was pressed for time, and was anxious to return the draft to the President without delay.

"It afterwards occurred to me that a certain proposition was expressed in terms too general and unqualified, and I hinted it in a letter to the President. As the business took the course above mentioned a recurrence to the draft was unnecessary, and it was not read. There was the advantage in the course pursued; the President's draft remained (as delicacy required,) fair, and not obscured by interlineations, &c. By comparing it with the paper sent with it, he would immediately observe the particular amendments and corrections that were proposed, and would find them standing in their intended places. Hence he was enabled to review, and to decide on the whole matter, with much greater clearness and facility than if he had received them in separate and detached notes, and with detailed references to the pages and lines, where they were advised to be introduced."

Proof equally decisive is supplied in a letter from Mr. D. C. CLAVOOLE, who, as editor of the American Daily Advertiser, the paper in which the Address first appeared, received the autograph from Washington, which he still retains, and thus describes:

"The manuscript copy consists of 32 pages of quarto letter paper, sewed together as a book, and with many alterations; as, in some places, whole paragraphs are erased, and others substituted; in others, many lines struck out; in others, sentences and words erased, and others interlined in their stead. The tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth pages are almost entirely expunged, saving only a few lines; and one half of the 31st page is also effaced. A critical examination will show that the whole, from the first to the last, with all its numerous corrections, was the work of the same hand; and I can confidently affirm, that no other pen ever touched the manuscript now in my possession, than that of the great and good man whose signature it bears."

Nat. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

MARRIAGE OF A DEAF AND DUMB PERSON.

On Monday evening, 13th Sept. I witnessed a ceremony which to me was very interesting on account of one of the persons engaged. This person was the beautiful and attractive Miss Mary E. Rose, who is deaf and dumb, and who on that evening was married to Mr. D. C. Mitchell, in the Rutgers street Church, by the Rev. Dr. McAuley.

The ceremony though short was im-

posing, and was performed before a crowded meeting of friends, and strangers to the parties, attracted by the novelty of the scene and the circumstance of one of them being a mute. The parties took their station in the middle aisle of the Church, and Dr. McAuley commenced by making a very impressive and appropriate prayer. He then addressing the groom, gave the usual charge, and repeated to him the words of the marriage covenant to which Mr. Mitchell signified his consent. He then stated that as Miss Rose was a mute, the covenant had been written out in full and explained to her, and that she clearly comprehended it. It was accordingly handed to her, she read it with deliberation, intimated by signs that she understood it, and consented. Dr. McAuley presented a pen and ink, and she subscribed the covenant, when the same was done by Mr. Mitchell. The minister then pronounced them *Husband and wife*, and concluded with a prayer. The marriage certificate was handed to Mr. Rose, the father of the bride, and the covenant, after having been subscribed as witnesses by a dozen or more persons, was delivered to the Directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb in this city, in which Miss Rose had been educated.

The late Miss Rose, now Mrs. Mitchell, is almost 19 years old, an exquisitely beautiful and agreeable woman. She has been about seven years in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the latter part of the time as an assistant teacher. Her husband is engaged as principal teacher in the Central school for the Deaf and Dumb at Canajoharie, in Montgomery county, of this state, whither the new married couple, we understand will shortly proceed.—May happiness smile on their union, and success attend their labors in giving instruction to the unenlightened deaf mutes. This is the second female mute who has been instructed in New-York and married to a gentleman who can hear and speak.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.
SECOND SIGHT AND CHARMS.
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VA. 1826.

These have generally been classed amongst antiquated superstitions, notwithstanding the well attested cases which come under the purview of history. The North of Scotland has been famous for its seers. The Jewish nation once possessed them, as we learn from sacred writ: they are still common among the Northern Indians, and even in our own country I know instances of them, though very rare.

No doubt but that a great part of what is attributed to these seers is exaggerated; for instance, their foretelling future events, and sometimes their discovering stolen goods, which in all probability, they were privy to the taking of. But that some few beings possess the natural gift of mentally seeing objects out of the reach of optical vision, seems too well authenticated to admit of scepticism. It is not unnatural to account, that in countries where they are most believed in, they are the most numerous; considering that the impression made on the mind of the mother, during pregnancy, will frequently impress the child with qualities it might not otherwise possess; and as this is an innate sense, or instinct, somewhat similar to what we find in a few animals, it may originate from sympathy and faith, with something else we cannot account for.

We are not surprised to see the bee travel for miles in quest of its sweet beverage, and return with unerring certainty to its cell. The goose flies hundreds of miles from South to North and North to South, without compass or quadrant, and finds its former nest; and the fish of passage come periodically to our bays and creeks. All we say to this is, that they possess instinct and pry no deeper into the subject. But when we hear of a human being having a distinct view of objects, naturally out of his sight, and impossible to be seen by natural vision, we immediately cry out *superstition! superstition!* Yet one is as reasonable as the other. The wild goose will lose its instinct by domestication; so will a nation lose its conjurers, by civilization. Second sight is only found among the most ignorant of the human, and instinct among the most savage of the brute creation. The light of science expels it in the one, and domestication renders it in the other unnecessary.

In this county, on North river, there are two remarkable instances of men possessing the gift of second sight, together with a faculty of *charming*. The one is a white man by the name of George Sharff, the other a negro called Phil.

Payton, both remarkably stupid and ignorant. Sharff, who acts as a laquy or servant to a sheriff who lives on the opposite side of the river to him, can readily inform his master of what is passing in the county, and where goods are hid on which he has levied—and, what is more strange, give a tolerable account of conversations which pass at a distance, merely by the motions of the speaker's lips.

He is well rewarded for the services he renders Mr. H. the Sheriff, and this has made him of late careless about accommodating others. Phil Payton, the Negro, possesses the same faculty, in a similar degree, and is more accommodating, (he is the most intelligent of the two) frequently gratifying strangers with specimens of his occult skill, which Sharff will seldom now do, unless ordered by Mr. H. who takes care of him (for he is too much of an idiot to take care of himself.)

There is a wonderful faculty possessed by both these men as it respects *charms*. Sharff can remove warts, and other excrescences, merely by moving his hand with a circular motion round them—and I have known Phil to cure the most obstinate ophthalmia, merely by blowing his breath in the patient's eye. This is strange, but true, and nothing more wonderful than the fascination of serpents, or the submersion of swallows.

These men cannot be impostors: for they are too ignorant to carry on a deception. The neighbors for miles around can attest to their ignorance, as well as their skill in the hidden mystery of conjuration.

When Mr. H. loses, or cannot find a horse, he immediately applies to Sharff, who immediately puts his right hand before his eyes—pauses for a few moments, then describes the identical place where the beast is, at that time. It is something curious that he cannot see in this way by applying the left hand to the eyes. From the right hand he has lost the thumb—when this accident took place, it greatly improved his occult vision.

It would be too tedious to go into full details of the wonderful gifts of these two men, though I fully believe that they possess the second sight as I believe that Paris is in France, or London in England. Enough is here written to excite the speculation of the CURIOUS.

HUMAN SALAMANDER.

The English (and after them the American) Journals have lately printed some anecdotes of a Monsieur Chabert, who has achieved a wonderful victory over the influence of fire. He entered, it appears, a hot oven, and remained there until a crag of mutton, which acted as his companion de voyage, was thoroughly baked. This is a kind of culinary superintendence which will never be very fashionable, and although we like to have our mutton very well cooked, yet we doubt whether the flavor would be at all increased by our being baked with it. Monsieur Chabert thinks otherwise. His oven was heated as high as 220 degrees. He remained there about twelve minutes, and emerged with his mutton ready done and himself unscathed. A man who can do these things may look quietly (one would think) on futurity, whatever be the number and nature of his sins. But, after, all, this is by no means a miracle—any body can do the same thing. So long as the body is kept free from contact with the red hot sides of the oven, there is no danger and not much difficulty. If our readers will turn to the Philosophical Transactions of 1773, they will find a long account of a series of experiments made by several eminent physicians and others of London, as to the degree of heat which the human body could endure. They began with 150 degrees. Sir Joseph Banks remained several minutes in the room when the thermometer stood at 211. Sir Charles Blagden walked about eight minutes when it was heated in one part to 260, and in another 240. But let him tell his own story.

"Soon after our arrival, a thermometer in the room rose above the boiling point; this heat we all bore perfectly well, and without any sensible alteration in the temperature of our bodies. Many repeated trials, in successively higher degrees of heat, gave still more remarkable proofs of our resisting power. The last of these experiments was made about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the heat was at the greatest; a very large thermometer, placed at a distance from the door of the room, but nearer to the wall than the cockle, and defended from the immediate action of the cockle by a piece of paper hung before it, rose 1 or

2 degrees above 260; another thermometer, which had been suspended very near the door, stood some degrees above 240. At this time I went into the room, with the addition to my common clothes of a pair of thick worsted stockings, drawn over my shoes, and reaching some way above my knees; I also put on a pair of gloves, and held a cloth constantly between my face and cockle; all these precautions were necessary to guard against the scorching of the red hot iron. I remained 3 minutes in this situation, frequently walking about to all the different parts of the room, but standing still most of the time in the coolest spot, near the lowest thermometer. The air felt very hot, but still by no means to such a degree as to give pain: on the contrary I had no doubt of being able to support a much greater heat; all the gentlemen present were of the same opinion. I sweated, but not very profusely. For 7 minutes my breathing continued perfectly good; but after that time I began to feel an oppression in my lungs, attended with a sense of anxiety which, gradually increasing for the space of a minute, I thought it most prudent to put an end to the experiment and left the room. My pulse counted, as soon as I came into the cool air, for the uneasy feeling rendered me incapable of examining it in the room—was found to beat at the rate of 141 pulsations in a minute, which is more than double its ordinary quickness."

From these experiences it would appear that Monsieur Chabert's exhibition was not so very wonderful. He makes it a profession, however, and dresses it up with the quackery of a showman.

Extraordinary Cows.—Sir—In your Gazette of the 26th November last, we see that at Worcester cattle show, the governor of Massachusetts has offered for exhibition a cow, which has often given 27 quarts of milk. When visiting the *Chalais of Grayers* in Switzerland, thirty years ago, I have there seen numerous herds of cows, which yielded from 60 to 64 quarts of milk each and every day.—Some time after when visiting the establishment of Mr. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, I saw the same species of animal affording, upon a soil far inferior to the former, as much as three buckets or 12 gallons of milk, and never less than 8 gallons every day.

Mr. Chabert, in his publications, said that he had observed 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 receipt, by the use of which his cows afford him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the summer.—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer 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 is then given to the cows who eat it greedily.—*Penn. Gaz.*

From the Salem Observer.

EPISCOPAL CLERGY IN ENGLAND.

It seems by a statement contained in the Report of the Society for the protection of religious liberty in England, that the odious exaction of "Easter Offerings" still disgraces some of the clergy in that country. In one village twenty persons wretched in poverty, were recently summoned for arrears of these dues, before the clergyman, though not a magistrate, by whom the claim was made. One poor old man, eighty-five years old, for two years dues, four pence each year. Another three years, at the same rate, and to the account was added "for your daughter two pence ha-penny each year making seven pence ha-penny." This person had to pay four shillings costs of suit. Another instance of oppression is given in an account of a clergyman who refused to perform the rites of burial upon a child, because he had been baptized by a dissenting minister. The funeral went to the burying ground, and after waiting a considerable time, the friends conveyed the corpse to a ground belonging to dissenters, where they interred it. Another clergyman refused a place of burial to an infant child of a Baptist minister; and the parents were compelled to carry their infant to a Baptist burial ground, nine miles distant. In another place, the priest refused to bury a child of a dissenting minister, unless he received the fees of baptism as well as interment.

Curious Property in the Nutmeg.—This fruit is a species of *Myristica*; it grows principally, but not exclusively, in the Banda Islands, and the trade is monopolized by the Dutch. It is generally separated from its outward coat, the mace, before it is shipped; but the whole fruit is occasionally imported in a preserved state, as a sweet-meat. As an aromatic of extremely agreeable flavour, it is much used in food, and even in medicine; it may be useful, however, to caution the reader against its immoderate use. A gentleman of Lower Silesia, of a good constitution, being somewhat indisposed, took into his head, by way of remedy, to eat four nutmegs, weighing, together, two ounces; and while eating them, drank a few glasses of beer. He was soon after seized with a great heat, a violent pain in the head, a vertigo and delirium, and at once deprived of the use of speech and of all his senses. He remained two days and nights in a state of drowsiness, but unable to sleep. On the third day he became lethargic; on the fourth, he recovered a little, but had lost all memory of every thing that had happened in his life. During four days more, he was subject to a continual fever and watchfulness; and was finally struck with a palsy in all his limbs. At the expiration of the eight days, he recovered his reason, but as it was not till three months, during which every suitable medicine had been employed, that his body was restored to health. It is indeed a general observation, that the nutmeg has a soporific quality, which it exerts if the quantity swallowed be sufficient.

Sale of a Wife and two Children.—Not ten thousand miles from the village of Oswego, N. Y. on the 12th inst, by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man sold, bargained, and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, good and lawful money of the State of New York, his wife and two children; and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!!

We find the following singular notice in the New York Commercial Advertiser, of Tuesday.

"A discourse will be delivered to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Rev. Johnson Chase's Church, Delancey street, explanatory of Robert Owen's System, as practiced by the Franklin Community at Haverstraw, who are professed Infidels, reject the Divine Ordinance of Marriage, and call the Bible a Bundle of Lies. The object of this Discourse is to prevent others from being ruined by their pernicious principles and practices.

"A collection will be taken up in aid of the speaker, who lately belonged to their society."

A mean scoundrel, though a well dressed and apparently decent young man of about 22 years of age has been arrested at Philadelphia, for having taken up lodgings at eight different places, and robbed the trunks, drawers &c. at each. He will be accommodated with a private room in the new penitentiary, for several years—we hope.

Niles

Cumberland College.—A letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson, to several distinguished individuals at New Orleans, dated at Nashville, Tenn. on the 26th of May last, has been published in the paper of New Orleans. It contains an appeal to the liberality of the public in behalf of the Cumberland College, at Nashville. The writer states that the Institution with a little more pecuniary aid, is likely to become one of the most flourishing in the United States. It is situated in a part of the west where the feelings, habits, and manners of the people are purely republican. The climate is healthy and the means of support are cheap. The President is an accomplished gentleman of the first acquirements, and the subordinate professors highly distinguished for literary and scientific acquirements. Two professorships were created last year, by the Trustees called by the name of Lafayette and Jackson. These distinguished men have not the means of making permanent endowments; and the object of Gen Jackson's letter was to request the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, to cause an enclosed subscription paper be presented to the citizens of New Orleans, and to receive and remit such aid for the establishment of these Professorships as might be contributed.

Pitts. Rec.

A shark, which measured 30 feet in length, and whose liver filled 10 barrels has been caught on the Cobscook, near Eastport (Maine) The fish was seen to pass, and was thought to be the great Sea Serpent.

A Letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 23 ult says: Commodore Porter, visited this day his broad Pendant on board the Mexican Flag-ship Liberator.