

land from the air: or be suffered to remain, and dug up when wanted. Every lover of oysters who lives at a distance from the sea shore will wish to cultivate this plant after he has once eaten them, when properly prepared for the table.

**Mode of cooking.**—Wash the roots, and cut them transversely into thin pieces; boil them in a little water, or milk and water; when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flour, to some degree of stiffness; then fry them in the fat of salt pork or butter.

They are a luxury.—N. E. Farmer.

#### OREGON TERRITORY.

But little is known of this Territory, in this section of our country, and still less of the River from which it derives its name. So extensive is the continent of America, and so much of it remains yet unexplored, that many, very many of our citizens are more thoroughly acquainted with the localities and condition of Europe, than with the climate, soil, vegetable and animal productions of certain portions of their own country. The *Miners' Journal*, gives some extracts from a work recently published in French, by a gentleman who resided several years west of the Rocky Mountains, which give a more minute and interesting account of the Territory above mentioned, than we have before seen published.

During the three years which he spent in the vicinity of Columbia or Oregon River, the cold seldom passed the freezing point, and the heat was never greater than 75 or 76 degrees. West winds are most frequent in spring and the early part of summer—north west wind in the latter part of summer and autumn—and south west winds blow almost continually, which is the rainy season and most disagreeable part of the year.

The result of several experiments satisfied him that the land along the Columbia is generally unfit for cultivation, though the soil is not every where the same, and there were probably places which would yield abundant crops. Various kinds of garden seeds were planted by him in the month of May; but though his garden had a fine appearance in August, and the vegetables were suffered to remain in the ground until the end of December, still nothing came to maturity but radishes, turnips and potatoes. The turnips were of a prodigious size, one of the largest measured thirty three inches in circumference, and weighed fifteen and a half pounds. A dozen of potatoes produced ninety, which were planted the succeeding spring, but the second season was so much colder than the first, that these produced nothing at all.

Cedar, spruce, white pine, hemlock, &c. were the most common trees, the cedars being generally four or five fathoms in circumference, and the hemlocks from 12 to 20 inches in diameter. An immense white pine tree is mentioned, which seven men standing with their arms extended, were not able to encircle and which upon admeasurement was found to be forty two feet in circumference.

Wild fruits in abundance are to be found from the middle of June to the middle of October. Besides the raspberry, the months of July and August furnish a pleasant acid fruit of a blue color about the size of a cherry, and another fruit which grows in clusters on a small bush like the garden currant, which has a fine taste, is wholesome, and may be eaten in any quantities without injury. Blackberries, cherries, currants, wild peas and crab apples are also found; together with a great variety of nutritious roots of which the natives make great use. There is one in particular, which they reduce to paste by pounding, make into cakes of five or six pounds weight, and bake it on flat stones heated in the fire—producing a bread almost as palatable as our own.

Salmon and sturgeon abound in the Columbia River, during certain parts of the year, and these constitute the principal food of the natives. The salmon fishery commences in July and continues till August, in the latter part of which month, and during September, Sturgeon of an excellent quality are caught. Some of these are very large, one which he saw measured 11 feet, and weighed 390 pounds. In October and November salmon are again to be had, though of a different species and of a poorer quality.—In the month of February a small species of fish of a very fine flavor is taken in abundance; but these remain only a short time.

The quadrupeds of this Territory are the elk; the fallow deer, the roe deer, the black tailed deer, the black bear, the brown bear, the grey bear, the white bear, the wolf, the panther, the tiger cat, the raccoon, the whistler, a species of marmot, the land otter.—The grey bear is represented as being extremely fierce and carnivorous.

The most remarkable birds are the nun eagle, the turkey-buzzard, the

hawk, the pelican, the cormorant, the swan, the heron, the crane, the bustard, a variety of ducks, and several species of geese. The nun eagle is so called, from its having a white head, though the rest of its plumage is of a dirty black.—*Boston Bulletin.*

**An interesting fact.**—Silliman's July No. of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, contains two letters from Mr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Md. which gives an account of the resuscitation of a valuable hound from drowning, by means of oxygen gas. The dog was cold, still, and to all appearance, perfectly dead, when Mr. Muse applied a small stop-cock, with a long beak, attached to a large bladder filled with gas—(that is, the pure part of the atmospheric air.) As soon as he had thus forced into the lungs a copious dose of gas, the dog made a convulsive and solitary yelp, to the full pitch of his usual and shrill voice in the chase. The process was repeated till the gas which Mr. M. happened to have prepared, was exhausted—the dog was then wrapped in blankets, replaced by the fire, friction was constantly applied, and after a great deal of trouble and skilful management, the hound was fully restored to the use of his physical faculties in eight or ten days.

#### MAHOMET.

The following description of the person of Mahomet is engraved on a precious stone in the cabinet of the Duke de Blacas:

"He was well proportioned, and had a brilliant complexion; he exhaled an agreeable odor; his eye-brows were well cut; his hair approaching white; his eyes deep blue; his forehead large; his ears small; his nose aquiline, and his teeth well set. His figure and beard were round and thick; his hands long and his fingers slender. He had no hair on his body, and between his two shoulders was the seal of the prophecy, with the following words: 'G. where you like, thou shalt be victorious.'"

The following miracle of Mahomet may not be known to some of our readers, tho' considered by him as more astonishing than those of all the prophets together:

"One night, (says he,) while I was asleep, the angel Gabriel presented himself before me, and bade me follow him; at the same time he took me by the hand, and causing me to mount upon a celestial ass, called *Alborac*, he conducted me through the air. We travelled between the heaven and the earth, and with such rapidity that in less than a moment we were on Mount Sinai. There we stopped to make a prayer; then resuming our course we arrived at Bethlehem, the country of Jesus, the son of Mary, where we made another prayer; thence we proceeded to Jerusalem, to the temple of Solomon, (where they now show the ring to which Mahomet hitched his ass;) after offering up another prayer, the angel Gabriel covered me with his wings and bore me to heaven. We passed through the seven heavens, saluting the angels and archangels that we met, and conversing particularly with the prophets who had preceded me. Having approached near the throne of God, I advanced alone and came within two bows of the throne. There I beheld things which the tongue cannot express nor the mind of man conceive; and after having conversed some time with God, I returned to Gabriel, and we descended to Jerusalem."

This is the tone, language, and boldness, of a false prophet, but of one who was endowed with a vigorous and brilliant imagination. This journey, which serves to establish the truth of the Mahometan religion, is celebrated every year, by a festival, and it is thus a large portion of the human family has been deluded and imposed upon. The religious spirit of the Mahometans particularly animates them in war. The son of Tamerlane read, on the eve of a great battle, the chapter on victory twelve times; and among the Ottomans a number of officers are selected to recite ninety-two times a week the 1st chapter of the Alcoran. The dogma of fatality, which their religion teaches, is that which renders them so formidable in war.—*Washington City Chronicle.*

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The great alarm lately created in the western part of Missouri, by a little rupture between the whites and Indians, appears to have subsided, without the serious consequences at one time anticipated. The *National Intelligencer* says—

"The alarm on the Missouri frontier, concerning the Indians, is over. The unnecessary military force marched out on the occasion has returned to camp, and the cloud of militia has dispersed. The Governor himself has recalled his warlike orders, and it is acknowledged, on all hands, that they were from the beginning wholly uncalled for by the emergency.

And it is somewhat curious to observe how exactly we divined, when the news

first reached us, the true character of this affray, which was blazoned abroad as bloody "Indian Murders," and terrible "Indian Hostilities." We said that, in all probability, and indeed partly from their own shewing, the blame lay on the side of the whites. Now, look at the accounts which we inserted to-day. Look, especially, at that which is taken from the *St. Louis Times*, a new paper, believed to be friendly not only to the National but also to the State Administration. What says this print? The whites, as "an armed force," found the Indians had moved out of their way, and they followed them, and demanded satisfaction (for alleged wrongs.) They first demanded their Chief and then their arms; and, to save their lives, which were next endangered, the Indians, who were thus required (and partly obeyed) to sacrifice one thing after another, at last stood on the defensive. They did not even then fire, if the reader will bear in mind the first account of the affair, but were fired upon by the whites, and the survivors only saved their own lives at the sacrifice of a dozen of their number. In this affair, as we now have it upon authority, who were the aggressors? Who are guilty of the blood that was shed? We are almost ashamed to meet the question. There was not a single circumstance, it seems, to justify either the alarm on the frontier, or the array of the militia and the detachment of the military. But Uncle Sam's pay for all."

#### FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPORTER.

The Indian war got up in the western part of this State, without any adequate motive, unless it was to effect a diversion in favor of a few of the people's servants, whose zeal outruns their discretion, has ended, as we anticipated it would, in smoke. Who pays the piper? How are the claims of the thousand militiamen ordered into service by the Governor to be adjusted? Shall we have another appropriation, by Congress, for property lost, captured, or destroyed in the lowly war, as was the case after the Winnebago disturbance? Or, shall our citizens suffer from the folly of their Governor, the loss of their time, and the inconveniences to which themselves, and families, were necessarily subjected? We repeat it, all this paraphernalia and show of war was got up without judgment and without any knowledge of the circumstances, or the nature of the service to be encountered—without enquiring, indeed, whether an enemy would be encountered at all.

#### FOREIGN.

##### INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

##### NEW YORK, August 19.

Our boat has just come up from below, says the morning Courier, with papers from the packet ship *Charlemagne*, from Havre, 22d July, and William Thompson, from Liverpool, 17th. We have Paris dates to 21st, and London to the 16th ult. inclusive.

Constantinople was healthy, but maladies were said to have broken out in the fleet at Schoumla.

It is not generally known that the Russian General Diebitsh is under fifty years of age, a German by birth, a soldier by fortune, and son-in-law of the famous Barclay de Tolly.

##### FALL OF SILISTRIA.

Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The *Augsburgh Gazette*, which reached us yesterday, contains the following Bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express: "At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. General Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians."

"The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahomoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions." The *Berlin State Gazette* gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Choumla by Gen. Diebitsh." A letter of the 11th inst. from Vienna, says, upon the same subject:—

"I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th of June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain,

the fall of Giurgevo and Routsouk. Thus, with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successfully directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it be continued then it will be carried into the heart of the Empire in Rometia. Choumla is not the only passage across the Balkin open to the Russians."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence, dated Constantinople, June 22:—"The British and French Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavored to have a confidential understanding with him upon the object of their mission. In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negotiate upon the bases of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Artar: so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan, the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp."

#### Political.

The *National Journal* of the 22nd ult. contains a communication addressed by John Jackson, to the President of the United States. We have never yet seen anything of a similar character, that could be compared with it for severity. It will be recollected, that not long since, we announced the appointment of John Jackson, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique. On the day after that appointment was made, the President revoked it, and called back the commission. One reason we have seen given for this sudden change of mind, is, that it was supposed at the time of the appointment that Mr. Jackson had of course been a political friend—which was not the fact. But as that fact was known to the many honorable gentlemen who recommended him, and knew his political sentiments, it is more likely that the President was influenced by his special advisers, some of whom were warmly opposed to Mr. Jackson.

We make a few extracts from Mr. Jackson's communication to the President—

"Allow me here to pause, and ask seriously and anxiously, whether you, or their mighty highness, 'the Central Committee,' will the destinies of the American People? That you have acted in my case, as I have good reason to believe you have in others, agreeably to their advice and dictation, is, I think, incontestable. I am told, by one who professes to be in the secret of your Holy Inquisition, that, when your emissaries had disturbed their consciences—to wit: by telling you that I had been an opponent—that I had written and circulated political matter, &c. &c. that you rose in all your majesty, looking them sternly in the face, and in an austere manner asked, if they, of their own knowledge, knew what they related to be true; and that they answered in the affirmative. In doing so, they told that which was false." \* \* \* \*

"Men of superior talents, exalted virtues, able, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of their public duties—many of them sages and patriots of the Revolution—of whom you were meanly jealous, you have removed from office, to the great injury of the country, whose only crime, if such by any abuse of language, it can be called, was in opposing your elevation to the presidency, for which they conscientiously believed you unfit, and consequently, in opposing you, discharging an imperious duty—they did what they had an unqualified Constitutional right to do; and you, in punishing them for it, have violated the spirit of our institutions, and outraged the trust confided to you, under your hypocritical mask of reform—not content with depriving those removed, and their large and helpless families, of bread, but insidious hints and innuendoes are thrown out, calculated to blast their reputation."

As an excuse for your outrageous acts, in order to lull the people into a state of security, that opinion may be suspended till from lapse of time they shall be forgotten, it is said that all that is done, is done for their good. But, sir, the veil is in part raised, and will ere long be torn off; when you will stand exposed in all your naked deformity."

You, sir, are a living proof, that a

midst a combination of fortuitous circumstances political success has been gained, and not by means of virtues, talents and qualifications, befitting the office.

No sooner is a patriot turned out of office to make room for brawling idolators, than the whole pack of your plant tools let fly their anathemas to give him the finishing stroke. The cries of injured innocence, wives, widows, and orphans, are reverberated throughout the land. A tyrant rules, and a nation mourns." \* \* \* \*

"If those who now profess to be your friends, who have bartered away their consciences for office and treasury pay, your Béntons, Ritchies, Noahs, and others who once denounced you, be good authority, you were the last man in the United States that should have been placed where you are; for to them I was indebted for most of my unfavorable impressions towards you, until I had demonstrative proofs of the bad qualities of your head and heart. Your professing friends concede that you have been no better than you should be, to say the least, but contend that you have been converted, and like your brother Amos, heaven-born. I must confess I was startled when I heard these things, and began to cast about me for the evidences; but, alas! like an ignis fatuus, they eluded my grasp." \* \* \* \*

We see by the Kentucky papers, that Amos Kendall, the newly appointed Fourth Auditor, is now on a visit to that State. How the times have changed! Only about one year ago, the *Kentucky Argus*, edited by this same Amos Kendall, was the loudest among the revilers of Henry Clay, because he, after a close confinement to his arduous duties for some years, should dare to visit, while he held a national office, the land of his early adoption. We think as we then did, that it is no sin in a public officer to visit, for short periods at a time, the home he feels attached to; but we could hardly have expected of Mr. Kendall, so early a proof of his dishonesty in abusing Mr. Clay for what he himself is now practicing. The example of the present Cabinet would justify Mr. Kendall's visit, but how he, who appealed so solemnly to heaven for proof that all his opposition to Mr. Clay was founded on principle alone, can so soon convict himself of falsehood, would really surprise us, if we had not met with the following sentence, taken from under the Editorial head of one of the most respectable papers in Kentucky. As a preface to that extract, we must observe, however, that Mr. Kendall has lain under the charge of falsehood, ever since his examination before the Senate of Kentucky, and always evaded the accusation by great pretensions to honesty, morality, virtue, &c. and frequent solemn appeals to heaven. For the latter he has now acquired the honorable distinction of "heaven-born," but how he will sustain the other properties ascribed to himself, remains to be seen. If he fails to meet the charge we here copy, it must be conceded that his pretensions to goodness are stronger than his title.

The *Kentucky Sentinel*, of August 22, says—"In the *Kentucky Reporter*, of the 12th inst. we observe under the Editorial head, the following sentence—

"Did he not upon that occasion pretend that he had destroyed the letters of Mr. Clay, that he might with more security make insinuations against him? Did he not contradict himself before the Senate?—And was he not publicly charred with perjury in giving his testimony, from which he has totally failed to vindicate himself? We now repeat the charge, and deliberately allege, that in testifying in that instance he was guilty of perjury, and if he will institute an action against us we pledge ourselves to sustain the charge."

#### Village of Niles.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have laid out some

##### VILLAGE LOTS,

Immediately on the bank of the river of St. Joseph, opposite the Cary Mission, 25 miles by land and 50 by water from Lake Michigan. The situation is dry and pleasant, and conveniently situated for business. One mile and a half below the Village the Desnack enters the St. Joseph—a large and unfailing mill stream, on which mills are already erecting immediately at its mouth, and preparations making for others. In the rear of the village are great bodies of the finest and best of Prairie land, rich, heavy timbered wood land, and oak openings of a good quality. The St. Joseph is navigable at all seasons to, and above this point, and will add much to its business and importance.

LOTS, after the 20th inst. will be sold at private sale, on reasonable and accommodating terms—more especially to Mechanics who wish to become actual settlers. Several of these might find immediately a good situation here, and, perhaps, one which will prove as healthy as any that can well be found. Those who desire a situation in this part of Michigan, would do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.

WM. JUSTICE,

WALLING & LACEY.

Niles, August 4, 1829.

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