

after intervals of one and two years. They were then found without any appearance of germination, and possessing their original freshness, firmness, goodness, and taste.—*Ann. de la Soc. d'Agric.*

PRIMITIVE TIMES.

We copy the following account of the appearance of Congress, when it sat in Philadelphia, from Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

"Busy memory, like the wand of the magician or the mimic sword of Harlequin in Pantomime suddenly changed this new and splendid scenery, near Capital Hill, and the Presidential Palace, to an inside view of the plain brick building, at the south-west corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. In this limited enclosure, the Representatives of the People in former days viewed themselves as surrounded by uncommon elegance and decoration in their discussions, they being fresh from the ranks of the people, actually, so, and united to Legislative splendor, other than had been exhibited by the old Congress of 1776, in the east wing of the State House, on Chestnut street. Prior to their removal south, they passed unanimously, a voice of thanks, to the authorities of Pennsylvania, for having done the thing so very handsomely.

The House of Representatives in session, occupied the whole of the ground floor, upon a platform elevated three steps in ascent, plainly carpeted, and covering nearly the whole of the area, with limited 'Loggia,' or promenade for the members and privileged persons; and four narrow desks between the Sixth street windows, for the stenographers, Lloyd, Giles, Callender, and Duane. The Speaker's chair, without canopy, was of plain leather and brass nails, facing the east at on near the centre of the Western wall.—The first Speaker in this city, was Frederic Augustus Muhlenberg, who by his portly person, and hand some rotundity, literally filled the chair. His robust complexion and oval face, hair full powdered, tanned, sat in vest, of ample dimensions, dark blue coat with gilt buttons, and a sonorous voice, excited by him without effort in putting the question, all corresponding to appearance and sound, with his magnificent name, and accompanied as it was, by that of George Washington, President, as signatures to the laws of the Union—all these had an imposing effect upon the inexperienced auditory in the gallery to whom all was new and very strange.

He was succeeded here by Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, a very rawboned figure of a gentleman, with terrific aspect, and when excited, a voice of thunder. His slender, bony figure, filled only the centre of the chair; resting on the arms of it, with his hands and not his elbows. From the silence which prevailed of course, on coming to order, after prayers by Bishop White, an occasional whisper, increasing to a buzz, after the manner of boys in school, in the seats, in the lobby, and around the fires, swelling at last to loud conversation, wholly inimical to debate. Very frequently at this stage of confusion among the babbling politicians, Mr. Speaker Dayton would start suddenly upon his feet, look fiercely around the hall, and utter the words 'Order!' order without the *Buzz*, in such appalling tone of voice, that as though a cannon had been fired under the windows in the street, the deepest silence in one moment prevailed—but for a very short time.

The United States Senate convened in the room up stairs, looking into the State House Garden. It has ever since been used by Judges Washington and Peters as the District Court.

In a very plain chair, without canopy, and a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the side and front with green silk. Mr. Adams the Vice President, presided as President of the Senate, facing the north. The portrait in Peale's museum, is, in the opinion of the writer, a perfect *fac simile* of the elder Adams, in face, person, and apparel, as they appeared to him above the little table placed before that venerable gentleman. Among the thirty Senators of that day, there was observed constantly during the debate, the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner. They all appeared every morning full powdered, and dressed as usage or fancy might suggest, in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the place seemed to inspire wisdom, mildness, and concension.—Should any one of them so far forget, for a moment, as to be the cause of a protracted whisper, while another was addressing the Vice President, three gentle raps with his silver pencil case upon the table, by Mr. Adams immediately restored every thing to repose, and the most respectful attention, presenting in their courtesy a most striking contrast to the independent loquacity of the representatives below stairs;

some few of whom persisted in wearing, while in their seats and during the debates their ample cocked hats, placed 'fore and aft,' upon their heads, with here and there a leg, thrown across the little desk, before them, and facing Mr. Jupiter Dayton, as he was sometimes called by writers in the Aurora, of Benjamin Franklin Bache—does none remember?

The Treasury Office, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary, was located at the south west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in a row of two story brick houses, since removed. The War Office, Henry Knox, Secretary, at the north-east corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, the Office of Post Master General, Pickens, under the same roof, and the City Post Office, Robert Patton Postmaster, in Front, above Chestnut streets; The Office of the United States Treasurer was to be found in the front parlor, of the house now occupied by Earl and Sully.

At this period of the Government of the United States, the mere idea, then but floating upon the surface of our policy, that we should possess a Navy, was scouted by the 'Fierce Democracy,' being viewed by them as an entering wedge to despotism, presgangs, as in England, and a thousand ships of war; consequently there were, as yet neither Navy Office nor Secretary of the Navy.

Should this hasty view of Congress as they were in this City in the comparatively, primitive days, of the first President, be acceptable, it is contemplated by the writer, to follow it on with some further notices, of what was considered by the *Ultras* as an 'awful squinting towards Monarchy' in the weekly levees of President Washington—the indelible—the pure republican,—and in the best sense, instituted by him for the alleged purpose, of receiving at stated periods the visits of his personal friends and other persons, strangers of distinction visiting the city—many of them for the express purpose, of beholding the persons, and of having nearer contemplation of one, whose presence in the city, morally and politically speaking, had a composing and salutary influence upon the public mind; agitated as it very frequently, by storms of political discussions the greater part relative to England, and Revolutionary France, in days Lang Syne.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

New York, Oct. 3.—The ship Robert Edwards, Cap. Sherbone, which arrived last evening from London, left Dartmouth the 29th ult. We are informed by a passenger, L. Purdy, Esq. that he saw in the Reading-room at Dartmouth, a bulletin issued from the London Royal Exchange, dated 26th, which stated that THE RUSSIANS HAD ENTERED CONSTANTINOPLE. The news was generally believed at Dartmouth, and is rendered highly probable from the position of the Russian army at the date of the last accounts. The same intelligence, as appears from a Havre letter of Aug. 26th, was received at Paris on the 25th. We are of opinion, therefore, that it may be relied on with a good degree of confidence. If so, it self falls to the lot of a public journalist to record a more important event. Constantinople was captured by the Turks on the 29th of May, 1453, and has ever since been the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the seat of oppression in the East. Its population is estimated at 6 or 700,000 souls, and its situation on the bosphorus gives it a perfect command of the commerce of the Black Sea. But we need not enlarge—it is enough if Constantinople has fallen; and the banner of the Cross, which for almost four centuries it has trampled in the dust, is waving again in triumph upon its walls.

The Boston papers of yesterday announce the arrival at that port of brig Gulah, Capt. Davis, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of Aug. The Captain states, that just before his departure intelligence was received that the Russians had possession of Constantinople.

The London Traveller of 25th August, has the following remarks.

It is more than probable that the fate of Constantinople is by this time determined; and notwithstanding all that we have heard from time to time about the enormous power of Russia, and the danger of disturbing the equilibrium of Europe, it is quite evident, from the comparative indifference with which the population of this country await the event, that they feel no disposition to panic, after all the predictions.

Just so we thought it would be. But can any thing prove more decisively the confidence which is felt in the present Administration? If they had been weak or wavering—if there was any reason to suspect them of want of prudence

or foresight, what outcry should we now hear amongst the discontented on the approach of the Russian army to the gates of Constantinople!

But if the people have confidence in the Ministers, so have the Ministers shown a confidence in the resources of the country, which can at any time call upon Russia to fulfil her engagements, in an attitude not only of persuasion but command. That Russia will fulfil her promises is probable, if for no other reason than this, that it is her interest to fulfil them. She knows with what jealousy the Cabinets, not of England and of France alone, but of almost every Continental power, must regard her progress at the present moment. It is by good faith alone that she can maintain herself against such a coalition as could soon be formed against her.

Great praise is, therefore, due to the steadiness of the men, who, suspected of being too favorable to military adventures, withstood every temptation to war, and kept their country aloof from the struggle, and in a condition to look to its termination without the fever of partisanship. We look forward with curiosity to the next accounts from the East; but we have every guarantee in the vigilance and energy of that however the war may terminate for Turkey, England and Europe have nothing to fear.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

It will be seen by the following intelligence of a few days later date, that the above report of the fall of Constantinople is not confirmed.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 14.

The packet ship Hannibal, at New York, brings London papers to the 1st September. From our correspondents of the Gazette, Commercial, and Daily Advertiser, we have received proof sheets from which we make the following extracts.

The report of the capture of Constantinople is not confirmed. The latest accounts from that city are of the 10th of August.

Constantinople was protected in front by the advanced entrenched camp of Euboe, which it is supposed contained 20,000 men.

The Russian army had not penetrated beyond Aidos. The latest dates from Constantinople represent the Sultan as having come to his senses, and it is said he had determined to make peace if it were possible.

In opposition to this account, it is stated, on the authority of unofficial advice from Constantinople to the 10th August, that the Sultan and his leading men are determined to offer battle to the Russians near Adrianople, and fully prepared to destroy the capital rather than to allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. It is added that the plague has made its appearance in the Russian fleet on the Black Sea, and that at Ziboh and Varna it rages with great violence. This circumstance, it is said, has served to encourage the Sultan.

The London Globe of the evening of the 31st of August, contains private advices from Paris up to the evening of the 29th. Despatches had been received from Count Guilleminot, which gave an unfavorable account of the Turkish troops and resources, and of the spirit which animates the party in Turkey, hostile to the Sultan, who is said to be anxious for a treaty of peace, as the only means of preventing his own destruction.

The same paper states, that "at the date of Mr. Gordon's despatches nothing was known of the advance of the Russians beyond Aidos, but even the announcement of their having penetrated thus far had caused great consternation in the Divan, it being well known that no reliance could be placed for effectual resistance, on the undisciplined masses which might yet be brought to rally round the sacred standard."

London, Aug. 26.—The substance of the Government despatch yesterday from the English Ambassador at Constantinople, is stated to be, that the Sultan had ordered the standard of Mahomet to be unfurled, and that all the male population should follow him to the field. He was to take command in person, and would proceed towards Adrianople. He would listen to no negotiation.

POSTSCRIPT.

The packet ship Birmingham, arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing Liverpool papers to the 10th of Sept. A slip from the Merchants' Coffee house furnishes us with the only intelligence which has yet reached us by this arrival. It is as follows:

By the arrival of the Birmingham from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th September, we have received Gore's Advertiser of the 9th.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Since Tuesday

the arrivals of Grain from Ireland and coastwise have been moderate. The weather still appears unsettled, and although there was a pretty good attendance, sales were effected only to a limited extent of any kind of Grain. Wheat fully 4d to 9d, and flour 2s per sack lower.

London, Sept. 7.—On Friday last, we noticed that the best samples of new wheat were full 5s per quarter lower, and even more on inferior qualities, with a large quantity unsold.

This morning the supply of new wheat we had fresh, it was most abundant from Essex and Kent, but having no improvement in the condition, the sales were particularly heavy, and the prices must be noted about 5s per quarter lower since last Monday, with a considerable portion of the arrival left unsold. Flour the same as last week.

The news from Constantinople is to the 12th. The Russians remain at Aidos. Nothing was certain as to the negotiation for peace. The Grand Sultan had recognized the Independence of Greece.

FROM MEXICO.

By the brig Matilda, from Tampico, intelligence of the operations of the invading army to the 1st of September, has been received at Baltimore.—On the 21st of August, Gen. Barradas, the Spanish commander, having proceeded with the greater part of his force, towards Altamira, for the purpose of attempting to surprise Gen. La Garza, who was encamped near that place with a detachment of the Mexican army, Gen. Santa Anna availed himself of his absence to attack Tampico, which was defended by 250 men only. He there fore marched against it at the head of a body of 1400 men, and began the assault at two o'clock on the 22d; when after a severe action in the streets and from the tops of the houses, which lasted until ten o'clock, the Spaniards requested a parley, and expressed a wish to capitulate. But before the arrangements necessary for this purpose could be completed, General Barradas, who had failed to effect the object of his expedition, returned to Tampico with his troops, and compelled Santa Anna to resume his old position, where he was at the latest dates engaged in making preparations for a new attack, the success of which was confidently expected—his force being very superior to the enemy.

The Spaniards are said thus far to have conducted themselves with great propriety towards the inhabitants; and intended to attack the Mexicans on the arrival of the reinforcements supposed to be on their way from Havana.—A report was brought to the latter place on the 15th ult. that a portion of the invading army, which had left the Spanish camp for the purpose of procuring water, had fallen into an ambuscade, and lost 700 men in killed, wounded, or prisoners. The others succeeded in making their escape.—*O. S. Jour.*

The Invasion of Mexico.—We are without information, through the usual channels, either direct from Tampico, or by way of New Orleans or Havana, of the fate of the Spanish invasion of Mexico, about which, judging from the newspapers, the people of the United States are marvelously indifferent. So far from taking too deep an interest in the affairs of Mexico, as some of the politicians of that Republic suppose, we seem really to care too little about them. Or, perhaps we think the attempt of the Spanish Power to reconquer them merely Quixotic and absolutely ridiculous, and therefore unworthy of serious attention.

That the contrivers of this expedition deserve punishment for the project, and that it ought to be repulsed and disgraced, we all agree. It may be, however, that the contest may yet be fierce and bloody; and, though the final issue of it will be probably as we wish, it is not certain. We have a rumor from Sabine, (in the Province of Texas,) by the way of Cincinnati, in Ohio, conveyed by a private letter, that "the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon, and money," and that of the whole number of them, a few only escaped to sea, the rest being slain. The same account states, that "some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money." This account, however, cannot, we think, be true. It is contained in a letter which bears date September 7. Our latest previous information from the Seat of War is to the 1st of the same month, inclusive. The distance from Tampico to the Sabine is too great to allow of the information having been carried over land from the one place to the other in the intervening space, even if the reported catastrophe had taken place the very day the latest vessel sailed.

The next arrival from Tampico or Havana will probably bring us some

intelligence of a reliable and decisive nature.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Total defeat of the Spanish invading Expedition.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, September 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only, escaped to sea; the remainder were slain.

Some of the disaffected old Spaniards who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money. All was quiet in Texas.

It will be perceived that the above intelligence is six days later than the news received by the Matilda, which arrived last Tuesday week direct from Tampico, at this place. It is no doubt correct, from the facts then communicated, of the intention of General St. Anna to attack Tampico in a few days. *Balt. Gaz.*

From the Galena Advertiser.

Extract from the journal of a gentleman who resided three years on the St. Peter's River.

Siou Indians—Marriage ceremony.

Various opinions have been formed respecting the courtship and marriage ceremony of these Indians. I will relate what has come within my own observation, and what I have learned from good authority since my residence among them.

When a man finds a girl whom he is desirous of taking for a wife, he makes known his wishes to her: if it meets her approbation, he sends his gun, blankets, ammunition, and all the property he possesses to the father of his intended bride, who is governed principally by the amount of goods he receives and by the good qualities of the man, which consists in his skill as a hunter, his bravery as a warrior, and his ability to obtain a good living. If the father gives his consent, he receives the property; but if not, he carefully returns every article received. The consent of the mother is not required, nor is she ever consulted on such occasions.

When the necessary arrangements are made, there is a feast prepared for the occasion, where the company amuse themselves by eating, dancing and singing, and where the bridegroom is presented with his wife. He then retires to the lodge of his father-in-law, where he remains subservient to his direction until the birth of a child—when he goes for himself. This singular custom may perhaps be considered as necessary to prove the attachment which the young man may have for his wife, but I am inclined to think it is a speculation on the part of the father-in-law to be benefited by the labor of his son.

These ceremonies are not always performed. A young man sometimes takes a young woman as his wife, without any ceremony, and the children are considered legitimate. A divorce is obtained with as little difficulty as the marriage contract is made, for they separate by mutual consent, where they cannot agree. Many of the men have five or six wives, who live together with mutual good feeling. These, however, who have a number of wives seldom keep more than two or three in the same lodge—the others live with their relations or friends. The women marry when quite young; generally at the age of fourteen or fifteen; and it is uncommon to see a woman at the age of twenty who has not been married. The married women generally remain virtuous and faithful to their husbands; to whom they often become attached by the strong tie of affection; and the greater part of the married people live together in friendship until death.

There is a singular custom among them; the father and mother do not discourse with their son in law. If they are under the necessity of holding any communication with him, they often employ another person to speak to him.—It is considered improper and indecent to converse with him who cohabits with their daughter. This custom, however, is not always strictly observed.—When a young man gets married, he generally has a name given him, an appendage he is seldom previously honored with, and never until he has arrived to years of maturity. The names in common use are the familiar every day words used by them, as "The cloud that walks," the "Buffalo that walks," the "Bird that goes quick," the "Man that shoots when walking," &c.

The children never call their parents by their natural title, father and mother, as the whites do, but by their proper names, whether speaking to them or of them, whether in their presence or absence, in the same manner as a stranger would do. The names for children are the same in all families—being called 'first son,' 'second son,' &c. and the daughters in the same way.