

EFFECT OF IMAGINATION

A path of intellect of a weakly constitution and delicate nerves, but in other respects quite healthy, quitted his room in the dusk of the evening; but suddenly returned, with a face as pale as death, and looks betraying the greatest terror, and in a tremendous voice, told a fellow student who lived in the same room with him, that he should die at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day after the next. His companion naturally considered this sudden transformation of a cheerful youth to a candidate for the grave as very extraordinary; he enquired the cause of this notion, and as the other declined to satisfy his curiosity, he strove at least to laugh him out of it. His efforts, however, were unavailing. All the answer he could obtain from his comrade was, that his death was certain and inevitable. A number of well meaning friends assembled about him, and endeavoured to wean him from this idea by lively conversation, jokes, and even satirical remarks. He sat among them with a gloomy thoughtful look, took no share in their discourse, sighed, and at length grew angry when they began to rally him. It was hoped that sleep would dispel this melancholy mood; but he never closed his eyes, and his thoughts were engaged all night about his approaching decease.

Early next morning I was sent for. I found, in fact, the most singular sight in the world—a person in good health making all the arrangements of his funeral, taking an affecting leave of his friends, and writing a letter to his father, to acquaint him with his approaching dissolution, and to bid him farewell. I examined the state of his body, and found nothing unusual but the paleness of his face, eye-doll and rather inflamed with weeping, coldness of the extremities, and a low contracted pulse—indications of a general cramp of the nerves, which was sufficiently manifested in the state of his mind. I endeavoured, therefore, to convince him, by the most powerful arguments, of the fallacy of his notion, and to prove that a person whose bodily health was so good, had no reason whatever to apprehend speedy death; in short, I exerted all my eloquence and professional knowledge, but without making the slightest impression. He willingly admitted that, as a physician, could not discover any cause of death in him; but this, he contended, was the peculiar circumstance of his case, that without any natural cause, merely from an unalterable decree of fate, death must ensue; and though he could not expect to share this conviction, still it was equally certain that it would be verified by the event of the following day. All that I could do, therefore, was to tell him, that under these circumstances I must treat him as a person labouring under a disease, and prescribe medicines accordingly. "Very well," replied he, "but you will see not only that your medicines will not do me any good, but that they will not operate at all."

There was no time to be lost, for I had only 24 hours left to effect a cure. I therefore judged it best to employ powerful remedies in order to retrace him from this bondage of his imagination. With this view a very strong emetic & cathartic were administered, & blisters applied to both thighs. He submitted to every thing, but with the assurance that his body was already half dead, and the remedies would be of no use. Accordingly, to my utter astonishment, I learned when I called in the evening, that the emetic had taken but little or no effect and that the blisters had not even turned the skin red. He now triumphed over our incredulity, and deduced from this inefficacy of the remedies the strongest conviction that he was already little better than a corpse. To me this case began to assume a very serious aspect. I saw how powerfully the state of the mind had affected the body, and what a degree of insensibility it had produced; and I had just reason to apprehend, that an imagination which had reduced the body to such extremity, was capable of carrying matters to still greater lengths.

All our enquiries, as to the cause of his belief, had hitherto proved abortive. He now disclosed to one of his friends, but in the strictest confidence, that the preceding evening, on quitting his room, he had seen a figure in white which beckoned to him, and at the same moment a voice pronounced the words—"The day after to-morrow, at nine in the morning, thou shalt die!" and the fate thus predicted nothing could enable him to escape.

He now proceeded to set his house in order, made his will, and gave particular directions for his funeral, specifying who were to carry and who to follow him to the grave. He even insisted on receiving the sacrament—a wish, however, which those about him evaded complying with. Night came on and he began to count the hours he had yet to live, till the fatal nine the next morning, and every time the clock struck, his anxiety evidently increased. I began to be more apprehensive for the result, for I recollected instances in which the mere imagination of death had really produced a fatal result. I recollected also the feigned execution, was sentenced to be beheaded, and when, in expectation of the fatal blow, his neck was struck with a switch, on which he fell lifeless to the ground, as though his head had been really cut off, and this circumstance gave me reason to fear that a similar result might attend this case, and that the striking of the hour of nine might prove as fatal to my patient as the blow of the switch on the above mentioned occasion. At any rate the shock communicated by the striking of the clock, accompanied by the extraordinary excitement of imagination and the general cramp, which had determined all the blood to the head, and the internal parts, might produce a most dangerous resolution; or even fatally overthrow reason, which had already sustained so severe an attack.

What was then to be done? My judgment every thing depending on carrying him, without his being aware of it, beyond the fatal moment, and it was to be hoped that as his whole delusion hinged upon this point he would then feel assured of him self and be cured of it. I therefore placed my reliance on opium, which moreover, was quite appropriate to the state of his nerves, and prescribed twenty drops of laudanum with two grains of henbane to be taken about midnight. I directed that if, at five o'clock, he awoke the fatal hour, his friends should assemble round his bed, and, as he was waking, laugh heartily at his delusion, that, instead of being allowed to dwell upon the gloomy idea, he might be rendered thoroughly sensible of its absurdity. My instructions were punctually ob-

From the Hallowell Gazette. WINTER WHEAT. Messrs. Printers—Having been for several years successfully engaged in the cultivation of winter wheat, I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the result of my experiments.

I was led to its cultivation, by observing it to be one of the staple commodities of the middle States, where the winter is unequal and variable, and where the ground is occasionally frozen to as great a depth, as in Maine, without covering of snow to protect it; and where severe cold and sudden thaws sometimes alternate through the winter. I was also informed by a gentleman residing on the St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, that winter wheat was successfully cultivated in his neighbourhood, in a climate similar to that of Maine; although a prejudice had existed there, as it does here, that it would not bear the severity of our winters.

My first experiment was made about five years since, with seed brought from New Orleans. Having been informed in the Middle States that wheat sown late was not so liable to be injured by the Hessian fly, as when sown early, I did not sow mine till October. It was sown on light soil, and in the Spring looked well. It was however struck with rust before it was ripe; and the crop was very much injured. As the winter had not injured my wheat, I was not discouraged, but have every year since sown wheat at different periods, between the last of August and 10th of October. All that I have sown on light soil, has looked well in the Spring; but when the snow laid, that is, the middle of September, has been invariably struck with rust, and in some instances, while what was sown early, has as invariably given a good crop—Most of my experiments have been made on green sward. After having I have selected a piece of ground, which required ploughing, and generally of light loam. I have ploughed it once, and harrowed it twice or thrice, putting on between the harrowings from 15 to 20 loads of manure to the acre, and sowing the seed before the last harrowing. I have always fed in the autumn, believing, that it would be less likely during the winter to mould or die, if eaten close, than if left long on the ground. I have found that the lighter the soil, the less liable was the wheat to be destroyed by the winter; but this is of less importance, than at first might be supposed; for each remaining root, sending up from 10 to 20 heads in the Spring, will supply the places of a great many killed in the winter. One place, that I raised this season, on rather heavier soil than I had been accustomed to cultivate with wheat, appeared in May to be two thirds dead, but when I reaped it in July the ground was nearly covered with grain; and it has yielded probably twenty bushels to the acre. I have never accurately measured my ground and crop but once; which was last year, when I raised 40 bushels of excellent wheat upon one acre, 125 rods of land, being 21 bushels 29 quarts to the acre. This wheat weighed 56 lbs. the bushel; 1 bushel last week weighed 63 lbs. having probably become lighter by drying. A bushel of the same weight gave 50 lbs. 10 ounces of flour, the toll having previously been taken out.

The cultivation of winter wheat is preferable to that of summer wheat on a great variety of accounts. It is sown, and the ground prepared, at a season of much greater leisure. One of the greatest disadvantages of our northern climate is the extreme shortness of our spring, so that it is difficult for our farmers to complete the work, which is absolutely necessary to be done. After the frost is out of the ground, and before the season of planting is over. If there any work, as the sowing of wheat, can be done advantageously previous to the autumn, it is less liable to injury from insects than the summer; much less suffer from them, it affords good fall seed; and the larger quantity of roots and stubble to be ploughed in make the land in a better state for the next crop. It will yield a larger produce to the acre. The grain is heavier, and the same number of pounds will yield a superior quantity of flour, and of a much superior quality. For these reasons, it cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of our farmers. From my experience, I should recommend that winter wheat should not be sown later than the middle of September, that the soil, on which it is sowed, should be a light loam, and that about five pecks of seed be sown to the acre. I have also found the use of wheat, can be very advantageous, as also ploughing the wheat after it is well up.—Winter wheat might probably do better after peas and beans than on green sward. I intend trying it after both, and also after a summer fallow, but have not hitherto done it.

Oaklands, Gardiner. R. H. GARDINER. July 30, 1823. THE PALM TREE.—Some parcel of seeds or nuts of this valuable tree, have been introduced into St. Augustine, for the purpose of trying its cultivation in the warmest and most fertile parts of Florida. These were procured from the west coast of Africa, where the tree is highly valued by the natives; the nuts afford a most valuable supply of oil, and next in interest to other substances analogous to lard or butter, which they use in the preparation of their food.

ROT IN SHEEP. Dried Juniper Berries is the best antidote against this destructive epidemic. As soon as the slightest symptoms of it appear, a quart of a handful of these berries should be given for every two sheep per day; and to be continued till all apprehension is removed. Havre-Breil Gazette.

NOTICES

Advised from Natchez, Monday that on the 24th September a new case of the epidemic had appeared in that place for the preceding four days. The board of health were directing the usual precautionary measures preparatory to the return of the absent citizens. The total number in the place on the 19th, was ascertained to be 728.

On the 27th Sept. the publication of the Mississippi, which had been suspended in consequence of the disease, was resumed. The editor says—"Out of a population of about three thousand, we must have lost about three hundred, although the official returns of deaths fall short of it. This discrepancy in numbers arises from the many who have left the city, died and were buried in the country."

NEW-JERSEY CANAL. Mr. Clinton and General Bernard have returned from a tour through New-Jersey, for the purpose of surveying the route of the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the waters of the Hudson, through the counties of Essex, Morris, and Sussex. They traversed the whole line to its termination at Easton, Pennsylvania, and are fully satisfied of the practicability and advantages of such a navigable communication. It is estimated that the whole expense of the canal would amount to \$800,000, and that the annual amount of tolls, when the work is completed, would not be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This high estimate of the amount of tolls is justified by the consideration that the canal will not only pass through a wealthy, agricultural, and manufacturing district; but also through a section of the state abounding in rich mines of various descriptions. Immense quantities of the Lehigh coal, it is calculated, would also go New-York through the same channel.

EXTENT OF OUR COUNTRY. A day or two since we received, says the New-York Statesman, a file of the Arkansas Gazette, furnishing the latest advices from that Territory, which are up to the first of August. One of them contains the tokens of the 4th July. Since the date of these papers, we have heard from Smyrna in Asia. As another proof of the extent of our republic, we give the following, extract of a letter from another quarter of the country, which we have lately received two subscribers, and where it seems the nearest Post Office is at the moderate distance of five hundred miles:

Extract of a letter from Prairie du Chien, dated Sept. 2, 1823. "Before my departure from Detroit, it had been my intention to have requested you to direct your paper to me at this place—but it was neglected. Permit me to request at this time that you will send it in a safe and close wrapper, to Prairie du Chien, via Clarksville, Missouri." There having been as yet no Post-Office established here, we find great difficulty in obtaining our letters; for the nearest Office is more than 500 miles distant.

I have been but a few days at this place—having crossed in thirteen days from Green Bay, a distance of 400 miles. I was favoured with a passage in a boat of Mr. Holstein, a gentleman who trades with the Indians here.

I have never passed a more delightful country than that through which the Fox river runs. From the Weanbeago lake to the source of the stream, its banks are truly banks of flowers, where Flora appears to have indulged in the greatest profusion and variety.

The Wisconsin river presents many very beautiful and picturesque views, but is not as well adapted to the purposes of agriculture as the Fox. Its scenery strongly resembles that of the Hudson. Its highlands are not so sublime; but they are quite as pleasing to the eye.

At Saukville, on the St. Mary's, I had the pleasure of meeting our mutual friend, Mr. Schoolcraft. He is yet devoted to the science of mineralogy, from which it is to be hoped his talents may not soon be diverted. He has lately received from Lake Superior a solid mass of native copper, weighing forty-two pounds, in which he has discovered pure silver intermixed. Through his exertions also, a vein of copper ore has been discovered on the bank of that lake. These are important discoveries; and it should be observed that they have been made within the last year. I have also just seen specimens of pure copper, lately taken from the bank of the Mississippi, a short distance below the mouth of Wisconsin. May it not be expected that Congress will soon turn its attention to these mines?"

Albany, (N. Y.) October 20. At a Court of Oyer and terminer, which closed its session at the capitol in this city, on Saturday last, and at which his honour W. A. DuRoi presided, the following convictions took place. David May, for forgery, state prison at hard labour, 10 years. Charles Gomer, for grand larceny, 10 years. James Thompson, for burglary, 10 years the first three months on bread and water. Dr. D. W. Eckler, for forgery, 14 months state prison at hard labour, first three months solitary. This perhaps was one of the most remarkable convictions that ever was heard of. After the counsel for the prisoner had closed their remarks to the jury, and left the court room, and after the district attorney had closed his remarks, there was but one opinion by the spectators, the bar, the court, and the jury, which was, that the prisoner would be acquitted without the jurors leaving the box. When to the astonishment of the judges before they charged the jury, to examine more witnesses, who was then in court, and whom the jury had gotten to call before. The court indulged the prisoner. The witness was then called and sworn, who not only convinced every person present of the guilt of the prisoner, but that even on that very day he had been guilty of forgery, by making an endorsement. The court then charged the jury, and in a few minutes the prisoner was found guilty. John Smith, Thomas Smith and Robert Mott, for highway robbery, state prison for life, at hard labour, 6 months solitary. Ebenezer West, a black man, for burglary, state prison, at hard labour for life.

Marland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday Oct. 30, 1823.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1823.

Roberts vs. Gibson's Ex'r et al. Appeal from the Court of Chancery. The opinion of the Court was delivered by MARTIN, J. Many points of minor importance were presented to the court in the argument of this case, which under different circumstances ought to be duly considered, but as our opinion is formed upon the law arising upon the pretended merits of the case as disclosed by the evidence, it is not necessary to take them into consideration. Altho' the bill of complaint purports to represent the interest of four complainants, three of that number, Catrop, Harrington and Wilcox, expressly disclaim all knowledge of the proceedings—that they were instituted without their consent, and have been prosecuted without their participation, and indeed it is evident to the most superficial observer, that altho' their names have been used, no attention has been paid to their interests: It appears from the evidence that both Catrop and Harrington had paid money on account of their suretyship for Thomas, yet the auditor in his report takes no notice of their claims—He asserts the amount due to Gibson alone, and seems to consider him as the sole complainant in the cause. The transaction is represented by the evidence very different from the statement in the bill, indeed the variance in detail is so great, as to make it, entirely another case. The bill states a Joint cause of action, arising upon one bond, signed by all the complainants—the evidence is, that there were two bonds, the one by Catrop and Harrington as securities, the other by Gibson and Wilcox and given to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the office for different years. The bill represents the bond to have been executed prior to the reconveyance to Roberts, the testimony proves it to have been nearly two years afterwards, and to those the clerk, the bill declares an entire ignorance of the proceedings of the court, and the testimony in the case of Catrop and Roberts when the land was conveyed to Thomas, and the testimony shews, that Gibson knew all and was perfectly well acquainted with the transaction. The case presents an anomaly in judicial proceedings, and the court would not hesitate to dismiss the bill as containing a case totally different from the testimony in the record—Let us for a moment enquire, if Gibson stands on firmer ground, upon the case as disclosed by the evidence.

In the fall of 1797, Edward Cox and John Thomas were candidates for the office of sheriff for Talbot county. The election took place on the first Monday in October when Cox had a majority of votes and was elected sheriff, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such, and continued to act in the office, until the following summer, when he died. Thomas having the next highest number of votes to Cox, was on the return with him, after his death was commissioned as sheriff for Talbot county, on the 12th of July 1799 he entered into an official bond as sheriff, with John Nubb and John Thomas (of Wye), as his securities—on the 31st day of Dec. 1799, he entered into a second bond with William M. Catrop and Nathan Harrington as securities, and on the 26th day of November 1799, into a third bond, for the due performance of his office, with Jacob Gibson and Benjamin Wilcox his securities—Thomas not being possessed of real and personal property sufficient to make him eligible as sheriff under the constitution, Edward Roberts and his wife on the 25th of September 1799, conveyed to him a Tract of land called Farmers Delight, in order thereby to qualify him for the office, and took from Thomas a bond for the reconveyance of the same—no money consideration was paid by Thomas for this land, but it was agreed between him and Roberts, if Thomas kept the land he was to pay Roberts one thousand pounds for the return at the election, on the 29th day of November 1799, reconveyed the said land to Roberts, his wife, Henrietta Thomas, being a party grantee in the deed, which was acknowledged by Jacob Gibson and James Wilcox, and in the presence and recording in due time—Gibson at this acknowledgment was taken, explained to Mrs. Thomas the object of the deed, that it was to reconvey certain land had been conveyed to Thomas by Roberts to make him eligible as sheriff—Thomas when the land was conveyed to him, and also when it was reconveyed to Roberts, was free from and unincumbered by debt, but died some time in the year 1802 insolvent—Gibson paid considerable sums of money as the security of Thomas, on account of his official misconduct, and filed this bill to have a sale of the land called Farmers Delight, considering it a fund answerable for Thomas's official debts.

The first question presented for the consideration of this court is, the true construction of the forty second article of the constitution of Maryland—whether the property qualification as a fund to secure the sheriffs official creditors, in addition to the bond required of him as sheriff?—By that article it is declared "that no person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff for a county, but an inhabitant of said county above the age of twenty-one years, and having real and personal property in the state above the value of one thousand pounds current money—that bond with security be taken every year as usual, and no sheriff shall be qualified to act, before the same is given." Were we left to this article alone, to infer the intention of the convention in passing it, much difficulty might arise upon it, although even here they point out the security they intend to provide for the safety of official creditors—that no act shall be done as sheriff until that bond be given which is directed for their protection. But we are confined to this article alone, to ascertain their intention. We are to take the whole instrument together, and collect their views from its general context, and may call other clauses of the constitution to aid us in the construction of that; which may be doubtful or uncertain. If this were the only property qualification required by the constitution, a reference to other parts for instruction might be hopeless—but that is not the case—it has required the same kind of qualification from a variety of persons, on whom it meant to confer a privilege or bestow an office. It is a rule in the construction of statutes, and a fortiori, of the constitution, that where the same language is used, in different clauses of an instru-

ment, upon the same or similar subject, it shall receive the same construction, unless some particular reason can be assigned, to take it out of the general rule. By the forty second article of the constitution, a property qualification of money is required of every person who shall vote for a delegate to the general assembly; and that the person elected shall have real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money. By the fifth article, a senator must have real and personal property above the value of one thousand pounds current money. By the twenty first article, a member of the council must possess a freehold of lands and tenements above the value of one thousand pounds. By the twenty seventh article, a member of congress is required to have real and personal estate above the value of one thousand pounds; and by the thirtieth article, the governor must have if the state, real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money—of one thousand pounds whereof at least to be of freehold estate. For what purpose was the property qualification required in the several clauses enumerated? Was it intended as a fund for the security of creditors? The courts have attempted to draw a distinction between those clauses, from the peculiar nature of the duties of the sheriff—that as he was an officer into whose hands much of the public money was placed, it is to be inferred, the property qualification was required of him for a different purpose than of the other cases mentioned in the constitution, in examining that instrument nothing is to be found to justify that position—it affords strong evidence to the contrary. Can it be supposed that the convention should demand a property qualification necessary as a fund to secure the creditors of the sheriff, because public money may be placed in his hands, and yet that the same qualification should be required of the treasurer, who is the great depository of the public wealth? Yet we find a treasurer to be appointed by the legislature, and no property qualification is required of him.

If the property qualification was intended as a fund to secure the sheriff's official creditors, the constitution would have given them a specific lien upon it—that like the sheriff's bond, it should be reserved for their benefit, in exclusion to all other creditors; for otherwise it would be useless and nugatory—Yet it has been admitted that it is not its legal effect—that the official creditors have no lien upon it, and that it is answerable for his private debts, before he performs his official act. He can make a bona fide transfer of all his property the day after he is commissioned, and his official creditors have no claim upon it—If he has one thousand pounds real and personal property in the state, he is eligible as sheriff, altho' at the time of his election, there may be judgment creditors against him, who have a lien upon his property and for whose use it may be sold, to ten times the amount of that sum—How then can it be considered as a fund for the peculiar benefit of official creditors, unless it is presumed that the collected wisdom of the state, the framers of the constitution, when they intended to give them this security, did not know how to carry it into effect?—The creditors of the sheriff as such, having no lien upon this property, and that it may be appropriated in many ways in exclusion of their interest, is strong evidence, in addition to that afforded by the constitution itself, that it was not intended as a fund for their security, but that the convention had different views, perhaps those before mentioned, in requiring a property qualification.

It has been contended, that altho' the property qualification was not intended as a fund to secure the creditors of the sheriff, yet the deed between Roberts and Thomas was a fraud upon the law, and Gibson a creditor of Thomas has a right to have the land sold for the payment of his debt. Admit the position to be correct, that this transaction may be considered a fraud upon the law, it does not necessarily follow that every subsequent creditor of Thomas can take advantage of it. If Thomas had refused to reconvey this land to Roberts, the law never would have lent its aid to Roberts, who was parties criminis, to obtain his restitution—it would not enforce the performance of a contract made in violation of its policy—but if a third person, a subsequent creditor, attempts to vacate the deed of reconveyance on account of the fraud against the public, he must show either that it was fraudulent against creditors generally under the 13 Eliz. ch. 5, or that it was a deception, or misrepresentation practised upon him by which he was induced to become the creditor of Thomas, and to consider the land a fund for his security.

It would be superfluous to make any remarks on the operation of the statute of Eliz. for altho' it is considered by the chancellor as a strong ground to support his decree, it has been disclaimed and abandoned by the counsel for the appellants; they have admitted this case is not embraced by the statute, and therefore it is unnecessary to assign the reasons why the court concurs with them in that conclusion.

Does this record then afford any evidence to show Gibson was in a predicament to complain of the fraud against the law? Was he an innocent creditor, deceived, and defrauded by a secret agreement between the parties, of which he had no knowledge, and against which he could not guard himself? Was any imposition or concealment practised upon him, by which he was fraudulently induced to become the creditor of Thomas, and to consider this land as his property, and answerable for his debts? So far from it, it appears he was conversant with the whole transaction for more than two years before he became the creditor of Thomas—he had perfect knowledge of the views of the parties from the best sources, and the completion of the deed, he tells Mrs. Thomas the deed in her husband was intended to make him eligible as sheriff—yet he claims "that in his bill cause he did not know the true nature of the

secret agreement between the parties. But is Gibson himself intimated with a fraud against the public, which he now so loudly complains? Is he professing to be entitled to relief in a court of equity? The degree of moral and legal guilt, he avows him who is condemned; and he who aids in the consummation of a fraud against the public, knowing one is intended, is so slight, as to be almost imperceptible. This true it does not appear that Gibson was a party to the original fraud, but did he not, with a knowledge of that fraud, lend his aid to the parties, to consummate it, and practise it upon the public? By the constitution, Thomas could not have been elected sheriff without possessing property to the value of one thousand pounds, and to make him eligible, Roberts conveyed to him this land—his was a fraud upon the policy of the law—but had it stopped here, the fraud could have produced no injurious effect—no creditor could have suffered by it, because Thomas could do no act as sheriff, until he gave a bond with security for the faithful performance of his office. Gibson knew the fraud had been contemplated and partly executed, he knew it would produce no effect without a bond and security, and yet with full knowledge of all the facts, he becomes the security in the bond, and thereby enables the party to practise the fraud upon the public. He is a volunteer with notice, and does not remain in a court of equity with clean hands, when he claims relief against a fraudulent transaction, which could have produced no injury, without his aid to carry it into effect.

The court think the decree of the chancellor is erroneous and ought to be reversed. DECREE REVERSED.

CLIMATE OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, says: "It is remarkable, that proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in like manner, as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Alleghany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Mississippi. From thence descending in the same latitude to the Mississippi, the change reverses; and if you may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side. The testimony is strengthened by the vegetables and animals which survive and multiply there naturally, and do not flourish on the coast."

Mr. Volney, the celebrated French traveller, makes in his View of the Climate, &c. of the United States, the following bold assertion: "The climate of the basin of the Ohio and of the Mississippi, is less cold by three degrees of latitude, than that of the Atlantic Coast."

This opinion seems to have been formed by the Virginian philosopher, with less caution, and with several more imperfect data, than is usual with that accurate and able writer, and is commented upon with much ability by Dr. L. Beck of Albany, in a recent periodical work. With regard to Mr. Volney, he was unquestionably a man of great genius and a strong imagination; but too fond of splendid theories and broad generalizations, to merit the name of a close and accurate reasoner.

In support of his opinion, Mr. Jefferson says, that the Catalpas grow spontaneously on the Mississippi, as far as the latitude of 37 degrees, and reeds, as far as 38 degrees. Parrotquets even winter on the Scioto, in the 37th degree of latitude. In the summer of 1799, when the thermometer was at 96 degrees at Monticello, and 93 degrees at Williamsburg, it was 110 at Kas Kiska.

The generally received opinion of botanists of the present day, is, that the Catalpa tree is not indigenous, and though spoken of as such by the younger Michaux in his "Forest Trees" yet Mr. Nuttall, an accurate and learned botanist, who has more recently visited that country, says, "In most of the habits of this tree, given by Michaux, which I have visited, existing at all, it had been recently introduced." And he further observes, that he has never seen it in the banks of the Ohio, or the Missouri river, which I have ascended thousands of miles. Dr. James, botanist to Major Long's expedition, likewise makes the same remark, & seems decidedly of opinion that it is not a native. However, granting that it is indigenous, no argument can be drawn from that circumstance with regard to climate, since this tree grows in Philadelphia, New York, &c. as far north as Albany.

With regard to the reed or cane, it grows in the greatest abundance on the alluvions of the Mississippi, and extends as far north as 38 degrees, while on the sea coast it is found only in the most southern sections of the United States. Dr. Drake in his "Picture of Cincinnati," says "that in the winter of 1796-7, in the part of Kentucky where the cane once grew luxuriantly, the thermometer between the 22d December and the 10th January, sunk many times below cypher, and once fourteen and a half degrees beneath that point, without destroying the vegetable." It is obvious from these circumstances, that an upward result with regard to climate, can be drawn from the presence or absence of this plant.

The fact that Parrotquets winter as far north on the Scioto as 39 degrees, is the only remaining evidence adduced by Mr. Jefferson, in support of his opinion. Wilson, the ornithologist, states, that this bird is found resident as far north as 40 degrees, on the banks of the Mississippi and Illinois. He afterwards says, that in the month of February," he saw "them along the banks of the Ohio, flying about in a snow storm, like pigeons, and in full cry." Kestrel states that they have been occasionally seen 25 miles north west of Albany. The reason of this bird's wintering in the valley of the Mississippi, in lat. 39 degrees, probably owing to a greater abundance of its favourite food, rather than to the climate.

Capitulum... On the... At the... THE... At the... BOW... Tom... Clear... Mary... Tom... Red... to another... young... told him... his one... received... All the... and the... linnal... declared... rics mer... but that... sovereignty... way Al... God Al... keep it... of all... he had... his ex... about 28... The M... Tom... Foy, turn... what... spent, an... if it... Larry... racker th... howay... was hang... He was... don, and... to secure