

WEDDELL'S NARRATIVE.

We have read with a good deal of interest, Capt. Weddell's Narrative of a Voyage towards the South Pole. He succeeded in reaching a considerably higher latitude than Capt. Cook on any other preceding navigation; and when he had back before him a clear sea, without land or ice in view, to obstruct an onward course. Being however on a mercantile voyage, and in a very small, and, for the purpose of discovery, unprovided vessel, he was compelled to forego the honor of penetrating further. The information he has imparted, will, we doubt not, lead to some better organized undertaking for discovery in that region.

Captain Weddell visited the Falkland Islands, the South Shetlands and Terra del Fuogo; of the inhabitants of the latter place, and their quiet, inoffensive manners, he gives an interesting account. We have made some extracts from the work, which will, we think be found interesting among them the following story, which is new to us in all its parts.—N. York American.

New Island is remarkable for having been for two years, the solitary residence of Capt. J. Barnard, an American, whose vessel was run away with in the year 1814, by the crew of an English ship, which, on her passage from Port Jackson, had been wrecked on the south side of these islands. I met with Captain Barnard in 1821, at the place of his exile, and his conversation naturally turned to that subject, which being interesting, I greedily devoured. A particular account of his residence on an uninhabited island, would not fill of being considered almost as wonderful as the celebrated fiction of Robinson Crusoe, since there was a great similarity in their situations. The principal incidents attendant upon this event were as follows: Capt. Barnard was at New Island with his vessel, in the performance of a voyage for seal furs, and when on the south side of the island, he met with the wreck of the English ship. Their number might be about 30, including several children, some of whom were ladies. He kindly took them to his vessel, and treated them with all the hospitality which their destitute situation required. Capt. Barnard was from America, with which England was then at war, and this circumstance created doubts as to the sincerity of their friendly intentions to one another, though he had promised to land them on his passage home at some port in the Brazil.

Owing to the additional number of people hunting parties were frequently sent out to procure supplies; and when the captain, with four of his people, were on an expedition of this kind, the wrecked crew cut the cable, and, in defiance of the Americans who were on board, ran away with the ship to Rio Janeiro.

On Capt. Barnard's return to New Island, he was struck with astonishment at finding his ship carried off, as he had never suspected any design of the kind. On reflection, however, he soon guessed the cause, as it was apparent that the fear of being taken to America, where they would remain prisoners of war, had been the motive to the commission of this action, which was a bad return for the asylum Capt. Barnard had afforded towards them. Certainly, did not justify their entertaining such a suspicion, but it seems they chose rather to act dishonorably than trust to his protestations, that he would land them in the Brazil.

Nothing in the way of supplies having been left for poor Barnard and his four companions, of which even the captors of his ship ought to have thought, he was forced to consider how they were to subsist; and recollecting that he had planted a few potatoes, they directed their attention to them, and in the course of the second season, obtained a serviceable supply. They had a dog which now and then caught a pig, and the eggs of the albatross, which were stored at the proper season, with potatoes, formed a substitute for bread; and the skins of seals for clothes. They built a house of stone, still remaining on the island, which was strong enough to withstand the storms of winter, and they might have been comparatively happy, but that they were cut off from their relations and friends, without any immediate prospect of being removed from the island.

To add to the misfortunes of Capt. Barnard in being separated from his wife and children, his companions, over whom he exercised no authority, but merely dictated what he considered as for their mutual advantage, became impatient of even this mild control, took an opportunity to steal the boat, and he was left on the island alone. After being thus entirely abandoned, he spent the time in preparing clothes from the skin of the seal, and in collecting food for winter. Once or twice a day he used to ascend a hill from which there was a wide prospect of the ocean, to see if any vessel approached, but always returned disappointed and full of sorrow—no ship was to be observed. The four sailors, in the meanwhile, having experienced their own inability to provide properly for themselves, returned to him after an absence of four months.

He still found much difficulty in preserving peace among his companions; indeed, one of them had planned his death; but fortunately, it was discovered in time to be prevented. He placed this man alone with some provisions on a small island in Quaker harbor, and in the course of three weeks, so great a change was made on his mind, that when Capt. Barnard took him off, he was worn down with reflection on his crimes, and truly penitent.

They were now attentive to the advice of their commander, and the above mentioned offender became truly religious and exemplary in his behavior. In this way they continued to live, occasionally visiting the neighbouring island in search of provisions, till the end of two years, when they were taken off in the month of December, 1815, by an English whaler bound for the Pacific. Capt. Barnard informed me, that a British man of war had been sent expressly from Rio Janeiro to take them off, but by some accident the vessel, though at the islands, did not fall in with them.

Captain Weddell thus describes the Penguins, which he found in great numbers in Georgia, an island east of Cape Horn.

No land quadrupeds are found here; birds and amphibious animals are the only inhabitants.—Of the bird tribe, the King penguin is the most worthy of notice. The penguin (as they thought properly to be called, pingwin, the name being evidently derived from the Latin word pinguedo) on account of its fatness, is a very gregarious nature. They go in large flocks along the shore, erect, and with a waddling gait. When seen, though they utter a noise, they may not be instantly mistaken for a

dy of men—and indeed, Sir John Narborough has whimsically likened them to "the children standing up in white aprons." These he describes, however, were a distinct species in comparison with the King penguin, the bird to which I refer.

In pride these birds are not surpassed even by the peacock, to which in beauty of plumage they are indeed very little inferior, as may be seen in our principal museum. During the time of mouthing, they seem to repel each other with disgust, on account of the ragged state of their coats; but as they arrive at the maximum of splendour, they re-assemble, and no one who has not completed his plumage, is allowed to enter the community. Their frequently looking down their front and sides, in order to contemplate the perfection of their exterior brilliancy, and to remove any speck which might sully it, is truly amusing to an observer.

About the beginning of January they begin to pair, and lay their eggs. During the time of hatching, the male is remarkably assiduous, so that when the hen has occasion to go off to feed and wash, the egg is transported to him, which is done by placing their toes together, and rolling it from one to the other, using their beaks to place it properly. As they have no nest, it is to be remarked, that the egg is carried between the tail and legs, where the female, in particular, has a cavity for the purpose.

The hen keeps charge of her young nearly a twelve-month, during which time they change and complete their plumage; and in teaching them to swim, the mother has frequently to use some artifice; for when the young one refuses to take the water, she entices it to the side of a rock, and cunningly pushes it in, and this is repeated until it takes the sea of its own accord. There are three other kinds of penguins, all of them nearly of the same size, but little more than half the bigness of that which I have described. Their plumage is not near so fine, but they walk erect, and are of the same form with the King penguin. The names by which they are distinguished, are the macaroni, the jackass, and the stone-cracker penguin. The macaroni is so called from its having been likened to a sop, or macaroni; though I must confess I do not see the similitude. The next has its name from the noise it makes, which resembles the braying of an ass; and the third is denominated from its picking or cracking stones when irritated. All these birds have a practice of cunningly stealing from one another, during the time of nesting, the materials of which they are constructed. These differ from the King penguin; these are the macaroni, and also in having nests, which are sometimes in the sides of tussock mounds, but generally on the side of a hill, and are composed of a few sticks and stones.

The following description which Capt. W. gives of his situation when entangled in the ice, presents an interesting & a fearful picture of the perils of polar navigation. The two vessels under his command, the one a brig and the other a cutter, sailing south from the Falkland Islands, in November, became completely surrounded with 40 ice islands, from which there was no escape.

"In the morning of the 12th, we had closed with a large ice island, and in spite of all our endeavours to avoid it, we continued approaching. At 10 o'clock it was within two ships' length, and from its peculiar shape, threatened to overwhelm us; for the upper part of the side nearest to us, which was about 180 feet high, projected so much as would have admitted the brig's masts coming in contact with it underneath, and this overhanging part was cracked from the top down to the water-line. From both vessels being unavoidably together, both were likely to suffer by the same accident. All our attempts to heave the vessels out of the course of this danger were in vain, but they had the good effect of occupying the crew, and thus withdrawing their attention from their perilous situation. Within half an hour I had the appalling sight of the overhanging mass immediately over the quarter deck, with the fearful sensation that, if our masts came in contact with it, the projecting part would fall upon us and sink both vessels. Our escape was caused solely by our having a large floe piece of ice between us and the ice island, which prevented our masts from touching it. The packed ice separated to each side, and we passed round the north corner. The rolling of this island in its passage had produced a slackness in the other ice, of which I was determined to take advantage for returning, and so cast off the cutter." In this manner the vessels escaped the danger.

SINGULAR.

Three families, consisting of three husbands & three wives, four children, two grand-children, two fathers, two mothers, two grand-fathers, and only six persons in all, reside in this state. How can this be?

Massachusetts paper.

GREAT FIRE.—A letter from Drummondville, Canada, dated 24th June, mentions the almost total destruction of that village by fire two days previous. The fire commenced in the woods. Every house in the village is said to have been destroyed except Tooney's, Travers's, and H. Mount's—in all 30 buildings. The Catholic and Protestant Churches were saved with great difficulty. The house and store house of Col. Heriot were destroyed—they were occupied by Mr. Saunders.

ANOTHER BLOW UP.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday, says, "The Jersey Bank suspended payment this morning; at their office in this city. The only particulars that we have learned in relation to this stoppage, is, that when Mr. Kissam, the cashier, came to the office this morning, he found that the money which he expected to find there he had deposited it, had been removed; consequently he was compelled to refuse payment and close the doors."

The Evening Post confirms the above.

DEATH OF MR. JEFFERSON.

From the Richmond papers we have the following particulars respecting the decease of this great and good man.

Extract of a letter from Charlottesville, July 4th.

Mr. Jefferson expired to day a few minutes before 1 o'clock—the day, and as far as I can learn, the very hour, that fifty years ago, ushered into the world the Declaration of Independence.

He was sensible of the approach of death. He was evidently gratified at living to see the 4th of July, which it is said he expressed intelligibly, though having lost the power of speech. He died without pain, the spark of life seeming rather to go out of itself by lack of fuel, than to be blown out. The Declaration of Independence was reading in Charlottesville at the minute of his dissolution, and no doubt at many other places.

In allusion to the decease of Mr. Jefferson, the Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, says:—"The particulars of his death have not yet reached us, but if we may judge from the whole tenor of his conduct, the whole scope of his conversation for the few last months, we are inclined to think that he died with all the equanimity of a sage. He was in the habit of saying to his intimate friends, that though he did not wish to die, he did not fear to die. But few days ago he was in the habit of saying to his family, 'I have no doubt that my funeral passing was strong in death.' It was scarcely ten days ago, when he breathed the most serene and happy breath of his country."

As soon as the intelligence of the death of Mr. Jefferson was received, the members of the Executive department of Virginia were convened when the following proceedings took place:—

Executive Department, } Richmond Va. 6th July 1826. } Present, the Governor and Members of the Council and of State.

Whereas it is made known to the Executive Department, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, the distinguished benefactor of his country, departed this life on the fourth instant; and this department being impressed with a deep sense of the great loss which Virginia, the Union, and the world at large has sustained in the death of this Philosopher, Statesman, Patriot and Philanthropist; and whereas a sense of what we owe to the present, and all future generations, and not merely a regard to our own feelings, which of themselves would prompt us to the measure—requires at the hands of this department a manifestation by all means in its power, of respect for the memory of one, whose whole life has been passed in unceasing devotion to the advancement of human happiness, and the establishment of liberty on a sure and lasting foundation.

Inspired by these sentiments, and impressed with the regret which the occasion is so well calculated to produce—We, the Governor and Council of the state of Virginia, do resolve as follows.

- 1st. That the Hall of the House of Delegates, the Senate Chamber, and the Executive Chamber, be hung in mourning, together with the main entrance into the Capitol.
- 2d. That the Bell in the Guard House be tolled throughout the day.
- 3d. That minute guns be fired from one hour of the sun this day, until the going down of the same.
- 4th. That we will wear badges of mourning for one month—and that we recommend the same to all officers of the government.
- 4th. That we will cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens, in any other measures manifesting respect and veneration for the memory of the deceased.

We learn from Washington, that as a mark of respect, on the part of the government of the United States for the memory of THOMAS JEFFERSON, all the Executive offices were closed on Saturday, and no public business was transacted.

Department of War, July 7th, 1826.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the Army, that it has pleased the Disposer of all human events, in whose hands are the issues of life, to remove from the scene of earthly existence our illustrious and venerated fellow citizen, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

This dispensation of Divine Providence, afflicting to us, but the consummation of glory to him, occurred on the fourth of the present month—the Fiftieth Anniversary of that independence, the declaration of which, emanating from his mind, at once proclaimed the birth of a free nation, and offered motives of hope and consolation to the whole family of man. Sharing in the grief which every heart must feel for so heavy and afflicting a public loss, and desirous to express his high sense of the vast debt of gratitude which is due to the virtues, talents, and ever memorable services of the illustrious deceased, the President directs that Federal Honors be paid to him at all the Military Stations, and that the officers of the army wear crepe on the left arm, by way of mourning, for six months.

Major General Brown will give the necessary order for carrying into effect the foregoing directions. JAMES MADISON.

DEATH OF MR. ADAMS.

From the Boston Courier. Among the incidents which will forever render the fiftieth anniversary of the fourth of July, 1776, memorable, is the decease of John Adams, who died at his seat in Quincy on that day, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in the ninety-second year of his age. It was known in the city, during the day, that his physical faculties were failing, and that his life could hardly be protracted to any considerable length of time.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Council, July 3, 1826.—His Excellency the Governor, having announced to the Council that he has this morning received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of the venerable JOHN ADAMS, former President of the United States, and one of the three last surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, who departed this life yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Quincy:

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, in testimony of the deep sense entertained by them of the eminent public usefulness and private worth of the deceased, one of the most distinguished patriots of the Revolution, and founder of American Liberty, will, in their official capacity, attend the funeral obsequies of the late Mr. John Adams, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A true copy of record. Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS, Sec.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Head-Quarters, Boston, July 3, 1826.

General Orders. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having been informed that John Adams, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, and a former President of the United States, departed this life yesterday afternoon, while his fellow-citizens were commemorating the jubilee of that glorious event, deeply impressed with the obligation which the long and distinguished services of the deceased have imposed on all posterity to honour his memory, emulate his patriotism, and imitate his virtues; Orders, that minute guns be fired in front of the state house in Boston, from 12 to 1 o'clock this day; and at Quincy, on Friday afternoon, during the performance of the funeral obsequies.

Major-General Crane is charged with the execution of this order. By His Excellency's Command, Wm. H. Sumner, Adj. Gen.

New-York, July 7. The venerable JOHN ADAMS is no more! This melancholy event was communicated to us yesterday morning in a letter from our Boston Correspondent, Mr. Topliff, couched in the following appropriate language—"That venerable Patriot of the Revolution, JOHN ADAMS, departed this life at his Mansion in Quincy yesterday afternoon in the 91st year of his age, having lived to see his prophecy, predicted on the 5th of July, 1776, fulfilled for fifty years, and breathed his last breath, at and about the same time in which he placed his signature to the declaration of our independence on that day fifty years previous.

"The coincidence of circumstance is remarkable. Having lived to the day of the Nation's Jubilee, the idea is conveyed to the mind, that his continuance on earth was no longer desirable; and his fleeting spirit seemed to linger till the close of the festivities of the occasion, and then took its flight in peace to its Maker. On this mournful event being announced this morning, the city authorities caused all the bells of the city, to be tolled half an hour, in token of respect to his memory, and to give knowledge of his demise to the citizens generally. The shipping have displayed their flags at half mast, which will be continued through the day."

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Court of Calvert County, the subscribers will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, containing about 123 acres, adjoining the farm of Mr. John Ireland, near Hall's Creek, it is deemed unnecessary to say more, as persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises, prior to the day of sale. The above property was the real estate which Francis Whittington died seized of, and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchase money to be secured by bond to the state of Maryland, with two sufficient securities, conditioned for the payment thereof to each of the heirs, and legal representatives, of said Francis Whittington, in such proportions, on such terms, and at such times, as each of the said heirs and legal representatives may be severally entitled, respectively to the orders of the said court of Calvert county.

Richard Graham, William Fowler, Ben. H. Clarke, Commissioners. July 12, 1826.

Maryland Gazette ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1826.

JOHN ADAMS & THOMAS JEFFERSON.

These two distinguished individuals who participated so largely in producing those events which led to the independence, the happiness, and the progressive improvement of our country have descended to the tomb, together. On the fourth day of July, 1826, the spirits of these venerable men, who were emancipated from their earthly temptations, and have ascended, we hope, to the regions of everlasting peace and joy. Mr. Adams had attained to the age of 91 years, and Jefferson to that of 83 years, 2 months and 3 days. Singular, indeed, was the coincidence, that they should both have been summoned from time to eternity, on that memorable anniversary which is hailed as the birth-day of American freedom, and which, 50 years ago, they both assisted in proclaiming to the world, by affixing their signatures to the inviolable charter of our liberties. Upon so melancholy an occasion as the present, nothing should be remembered, but their virtues and their patriotism—they were men, and therefore had their faults; but let these be buried with them in the dust; they once were rivals, but they died as friends. It has been beautifully said by the author of *Marmion*—"Drop not Fox's grave, the tear, 'Twill trickle in his rival's ear, 'Twill stir his ashes, and he'll rise, 'And Fox will be the more despised."

So let it be with these departed benefactors of our country—let equal undivided honours be paid to their memory.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. Official intelligence of Mr. Jefferson's death, reached this city on Friday last; so soon as it was received the Court of Appeals, then in session, suspended all further business, and adjourned for the day.

On Sunday the flag at Fort Severn was suspended at half-staff high, and guns were fired at regular intervals, half an hour, from sunrise till sunset.

Intelligence of Mr. Adams's death reached the city on Sunday last. The next day, when a confirmation of it was received by the mail, the Court of Appeals suspended all further business, and adjourned for the day.

On the same day the national flag was raised half the height on the spire of the state house.

Guns were again fired from Fort Severn, at regular intervals of half an hour, throughout the day.

On Monday morning the Corporation convened, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Board will wear crepe on the left arm for 30 days, as a tribute of respect to the distinguished services of the late John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Esquires, and they recommended the same to the citizens generally.

Test. R. Cowan, Clerk.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. & C. Thursday, July 6th, 1826.—The argument in *Alley's Ex'rs. vs. Cooley* was continued by *Samuel J. Dancy* for the appellants, and *William M. Storer* for the appellee, and concluded *Made for the appellants*, in reply to the case of *The Bank of Columbia v. Fenwick* (No. 55) was argued by *S. Key* for the appellants, and by *J. Key* for the appellee.

Friday, July 7th.—The argument in *The Bank of Columbia v. Fenwick* was continued by *Taney* for the appellee, and concluded by *P. S. Calvert* for the appellants, in reply to the case of *R. Semmes vs. B. J. Semmes* (No. 54) was argued by *J. Semmes* for the appellants, and by *C. Dorsey* for the appellee.

The death of the venerable THOMAS JEFFERSON, formerly President of the United States, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, being announced as having taken place on the fourth instant, the court immediately adjourned, and ordered an entry to be made on their records in perpetual memory of the exalted opinion entertained by the court of the great and inestimable contributions of talent and industry made by that enlightened statesman to the American people, and to the cause of civil liberty.

CAMP MEETING. We are requested to state, that a Camp Meeting will take place on the 15th inst. at Holly Run, on the land of Mr. Abner Linthicum, jun. about half past 10 o'clock. Mr. Sweetser's Erry.

Letters from Dantzic, to the 19th ult. state that the prices of wheat had advanced about 5s. per quarter, but the market was then extremely dull, and owing to the large demands from England having been anticipated,

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