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THE WASHINGTON WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Agricultural.

Extract from a Communication to the Agricultural Society of Connecticut, by General Humphreys,

On making Cider, and preserving Pomace as a substitute for Hay.

Sometimes it is necessary to gather the fruit early, to prevent its being lost, or because it is more convenient to perform this labour then, than it would be at a later period.

If apples are picked from the tree when unripe, they should be suffered to remain in heaps, on the barn floor, or under cover, until they shall have lost some of their austere hardness. It is better that they should thus become too mellow, and even begin to decay, than to be put into the mill while hard.

The trouble of sorting and grinding together those of the same description, as nearly as may be, will be fully compensated by the improvement of the liquor.

Apples should be ground or macerated more into a pulp, and continue longer in that state before the juice is expressed, than has been usually practised.

Particular care ought to be used, with respect to the cleanliness of the casks, to prevent them from being musty.

The month of March is the time for bottling. When carefully prepared and bottled, it is almost equal to Champagne wine. Many good judges have been deceived, and pronounced it to be the latter. When farmers cannot procure bottles for any part of their Cider, they may render it highly pleasant to the palate, valuable in the market, at a trifling expense, by drawing it from one cask into another, and thus ripening and refining it.

As well ascertained, that the Pomace from which Cider has been obtained, still retains a great deal of nourishment for animals, and that most kinds of live-stock eat it greedily, in the neglected and often dirty condition, in which it has been but rarely laid up for use in winter. During the present scarcity of hay, when recourse ought to be had to every possible expedient for increasing and saving the quantity of forage, would it not be advisable to save all the Pomace, in the best possible manner? If no better be suggested, it is recommended, after the cheese shall have been sufficiently pressed, that it should be cut up and dried, only so much as to prevent its souring or rotting by fermentation, and then placed in thin layers, in a mow or stack, with a competent layer of any kind of straw between every two layers of Pomace. Some of its nutritious qualities will be imbibed by the straw, and a portion of salt sprinkled in the mass will make it still more palatable. A few farmers, who have made the experiment of curing Pomace, state that it is worth, at least, a dollar a hundred, in common seasons.

From the American Centinel.

Some account of the Pondondes,

A Tribe of white men, or Indians, living between the rivers St. Peter and Missouri.

In a conversation with an Indian trader of considerable knowledge and acute observation, I received the following account of a tribe of Indians, hitherto not taken notice of by any historian. It has appeared to me sufficiently interesting to be more generally known, particularly as the relator is a man of undoubted veracity, who has seen and traded with the people described.

The Pondondes are of short stature, fair complexion, and short curled hair, of a light brown colour. They live in excavations made in the sides of the banks of rivers and lakes, from a dread of their enemies, the Sioux and Chippeways. They dress altogether in blue, use no paint, and

wear no ornaments of any kind. Their spatter-clashes, or leggings, as they are usually termed, are sowed up at the side, after the manner of our pantaloons, and not like those of the other Indians, who show the hems on the out-side. Their language is a peculiar one, resembling the Scotch more than any other in sound, though there is no resemblance in the words. The Sioux call them *bas ard white men*; but my informant does not hesitate to say that this is not their true character. He has seen about four hundred of them on a hunting party; but is unable to tell of what number their nation consists. They pluck their beard like other Indians, and do not appear to be of a more religious turn. They are not warriors. They neither frolic, sing or dance as the other Indians do, but are a reserved, sober people.

This trader was not able to ascertain the exact place of their residence; but he thinks it is between three and four hundred miles below the *Mondall* towns. He met with them on the great prairies, lying between the river St. Peter and the Missouri; he left the former river at the Cut Banks, on the head waters, and struck the Missouri at a right angle. In the neighbourhood are many extensive fortifications.

The French call them *Pawnees*, (slaves) but this ought not to be considered their proper name, as it is applied to all prisoners or captives. The Sioux and themselves agree in calling their name *Pondondes*, the signification of which word I have not been able to learn.

The river St. Peter is called by the Sioux, *Waterbanminishoie*—the river with troubled waters.

BLUE LAWS.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Mr. Folsom—Much has been said within a few years of the *blue laws* of Connecticut, and pains have been taken to ransack the archives of that state, and to publish extracts from laws that were in force when they were first organized; but it is apparent in many instances they took the laws of Massachusetts for a model, which were equally rigid, unjust, trifling and absurd. I have made a few extracts from the code of laws established by this state, to which I have added some instances of their judicial proceedings in certain cases.

B.

Law 1st—Pride in wearing long hair, like women's hair, others wearing borders of hair, and cutting and curling and immodest laying out of hair: grand jurors to present, and the court to punish by fine or correction.

Law 2d—Excess in apparel, strange new fashions, naked breasts and arms, and pinned superfluous ribbons on hair, &c. the court to punish at discretion.

Law 3d—Profaneness in persons turning their backs upon public worship before the blessing is pronounced, the selectmen are to appoint officers to shut the meeting house doors, or take any other measures to attain the end.

Law 4th—A loose and sinful custom of riding from town to town, men and women together, under pretence of going to lecture, tending debauchery and unchastity, all single persons being offenders to be bound to their good behaviour with sureties, or suffer imprisonment.

Law 5th—Tobacco takers and common swearers, the constable directed to present to the next magistrate, to be punished at discretion.

Law 6th—For drunkenness, the offender to pay ten shillings; excessive drinking three and four-pence; tipping about half an hour, a crown.

Judgments of court as they stand recorded for the following crimes:

1st. Josiah Plaistowe for stealing four baskets of corn, to return eight baskets, to be fined five pence, and hereafter to be called Josias, and not Mr. as he used to be.

2d. Capt. Stone for abusing Mr. Ludlow, by calling him justass, is fined an hundred pounds and prohibited coming within the patent.

3d. Sergeant Perkins ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort for being drunk.

4th. Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking two pounds thirteen and four-pence for the wood work of the stocks, is fined five pounds, and ordered to set in the stocks one hour.

5th. Thomas Petit, for suspicion of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is sentenced to be whipt, and to be kept in

6th. ...rine, the wife of Richard Cor-

nish, was found suspicious of nocturnal nency, and seriously admonished to take heed.

7th. John Wedgwood, for being in company of drunkards, to set in the stocks.

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (England) to his friend in Washington city, dated July 25, 1816.

"The distressed situation of trade here is beyond all description, from the want of foreign commerce, and the failure of several banks, viz: the Durham Bank, Darlington Bank, and two Banks of Sunderland by which thousands are ruined and in the greatest distress. Manufactories of every description at a stand; the glass-makers have not above two or three days work in the week; the great iron works of Swalwell, Wilmington, Team, &c. are nearly idle, and a great many of the best workmen going about begging, and on the parish. To walk on our quayside, and many parts of the town, you would be surprised to see the number of men loitering about for want of employment. Mr. R. S. who has formerly been able to make 8 to 10 shillings per day, as a nailor, has offered to work for 10 shillings per week, and can get no employment. There is at present about 11 or 12 hundred people chargeable to all Saint's parish (one of the four into which this town is divided) and sale of goods every day. The poor rates are here six shillings in the pound per month, and at Shields one shilling and six-pence in the pound per month. Thousands of sailors are in want of employ, and master-workmen of every description reducing the wages; the jails crowded with debtors and felons; the cotton and linen manufactories are in a most deplorable state; thousands of people literally starving for want, and not able to get more than four shillings per week; provisions are high—butter 7 pence per pound; flour three shillings per stone (14 pounds) and every thing else in proportion; indeed it is the general opinion that there will be mischief ere long: riots have taken place in several parts of the kingdom, it is not, however, possible to describe the distress here and in other places.

"We have accounts in the papers that trade is bad with you, and that thousands of emigrants have applied to the consuls to return to England, for want of employment: if it is so, I am very sorry. I hope that you will give us correct information on this subject. Had it not been that those accounts have reached us there would have been great emigrations from this place to the United States; but they say if we are bad here, we may as well stay as go where we will be worse, and in a strange country, &c."

SAVE POUR CORN.

It has been found by experience, that corn killed by frost is best saved by cutting it as soon as possible, binding it in small sheaves, and shocking it in the field; if suffered to remain in its present situation, the roots being alive, it will not dry, but mould, and the crop will be ruined. Many are flattering themselves that the corn is not much injured by the late frosts! be not deceived, it is at least close growing and cutting it will do no injury.

(Salem Gazette.)

Another Valuable Discovery—A Copper Mine has been discovered on Beaver Run in Muncy township, Lycoming county, and about twenty miles from this place. Some of the ore has been taken to Fowler's furnace, and the metal separated, which is found to be equal to two-fifths of the ore. The mine is very extensive, and has now fallen into the hands of a number of enterprising gentlemen who will undoubtedly make it useful to the public. The earth in this neighbourhood appears to be filled with rich treasures. Two copper mines are within twenty miles of this place, and iron ore in great abundance.—Express.

BOUNDARY LINE.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating, that the settlement of our northern boundary line, will give the United States 16 townships of Lower Canada, and their fort and island, the Isle aux Noix. We have respectable authority for stating that this report is entirely incorrect. Gentlemen who are every way qualified, inform that they have repeatedly taken observations on the spot, for their satisfaction, and have found that the line, as it always has been received, is the 45th

degree or parallel of latitude. One of the commissioners for settling this line, passed through this town yesterday and confirmed the above statement, which induces us to give it publicity. Would it not be better that this and all reports respecting this subject should be suspended, till the proper authority have decided on the boundary question?—N. H. Gaz.

New Subject of postage.—One day last week as the Post-master in this town, was opening the great Eastern Mail, closed at Portland, out jumped a full grown Cat, not a little fatigued with a journey of 60 miles over a rough road, and occasionally subjected to the weight of the coachman's feet.—Paris Oracle.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 4.

A real tragedy was exhibited at Sackett's Harbor, a few days since before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show bill of a wire-dance, appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiosity attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.

French Exiles in America.—A German paper contains the following letter from New-York, under date of the 12th of May:—"In so large, opulent, and of itself so populous and busy a city as New-York, the addition of a few thousand individuals could scarcely make any difference; but in our places of public resort the presence of so many foreigners becomes very perceptible, and the many eminent Frenchmen now here are not without influence on the tone in society. There are at present in this place a multitude of ex-dukes, counts, barons, ministers, and counsellors of state, high officers of court and state, both civil and military, who have all brought more or less money. Joseph Bonaparte lives here without any great show. He has laid aside all titles, dignities and orders, and his servants go without livery. He is merely called Mr. Joseph Bonaparte. He is extremely liberal to every man who has any claim upon him for assistance in obtaining a settlement, which his very great wealth enables him to do. He seldom visits in the societies of this city, and his circle is chiefly confined to Frenchmen. He lately made a journey to Philadelphia, where he was accompanied by marshal Grouchy and gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes. In Lansdowne, where he resided for some time, gen. Clausel was also in his suite.

Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely has recently returned to New-York from Charleston, where he purchased 10,000 acres of land in South Carolina. He is much occupied in writing, and from time to time publishes very interesting articles in the American journals. Though so strong an adherent to Bonaparte, he now, in all he writes, affects to be a warm defender of liberty, and a genuine republican. Eight thousand acres of land, on the Ohio, have been purchased on the account of M. Reäl, (formerly counsellor of state and prefect of Paris) who is daily expected here; portions of these lands are to be given gratis to such French families as choose to settle there. Among the persons who have brought off large sums from France to America, Messrs. Lacedepede and Chaptal are particularly spoken of, both celebrated naturalists, and formerly members of the Paris Institute—the former a count and president of the senate, the latter also a count, and for some years minister of the interior under Napoleon.

European veteran officers are at present in demand for the American service. Many French military men have already obtained advantageous appointments. This measure is generally approved of, because it was principally ascribed to the want of good officers in the militia, that, in the late war, the enemy was able to attempt landings, which were mortifying to the American national pride. Experience has also taught, that in the United States, in a period of common danger, it is easy to increase the regular army, which in peace is very small, by voluntary levies to almost any amount, though it is not so easy to find in this country officers to lead them."

