The Pilot and Transcrip

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 18

PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.

Is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No 11, Water street, opposite Cheapside—

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MISCELLANY.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—An Edinburgh paper, the Phœnix, embodies some of the changes and improvements of the last seventy years in the form of a prophecy, as if it had been uttered before the American war, Anno Domini 1770. The prophecy, if then published, would have gained little credence. It is now but a recapitulation of familiar historical events:

"In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war, in 1776.) In fifteen years, men shall rise from the earth, and fly through the air; (invention of balloons, 1780.) In twenty years, the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince, (Louis XVI. 1793,) not yet king, shall in twenty-three years lay down his life on the scaffold; his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those days news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at midday shall be known at the farthest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun; (the telegraph, 1794.) In twenty-six years a conqueror shall arise (Bonaparte) who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthenes. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down what he had restored; (dethronement of Pius VII.) Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive, on the rocky island (St. Helena,) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument.

In those days metals shall be found which float on the water, and burn under it, (sodium, potassium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.) Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars (steam ships). Carriages shall run without horses with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines). The ordinary speed of the wind is thirty-five miles an hour; that of the engine in the Great Western Railway is thirty-nine. Men shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month; to America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it, (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel).

To these days of bloodshed shall succeed days of liberty. The negro shall no longer be bought or sold. The slave shall be set free. The Greek shall be freed from the Turk, the Catholic from the Orangeman. The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them.—Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses (steam plough); they shall spin without hands (power looms); they shall calculate by wheels (Babbage's machine); the sun shall engrave for them (Daguerreotype); they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph). One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read; a man may buy a book for a penny; for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rock instead of a book (geology) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some, sisters of the earth; some, brothers of the sun (the planets, five in number, discovered since the American war; and the double stars by Sir William Herschel); and of all colors of the rainbow. In those days, likewise, they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Champollion's discoveries). They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered—but the way to be happy.

MR. RHODES, THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AT CONSTANTINOPLE—*Launch of his first Ship.*—We spent the evening with our kind, agreeable companion, Mr. Rhodes. As a specimen of our countrymen, Mr. Rhodes is an interesting object to every American who visits Constantinople. He is a self-made man; and though now basking in the sunshine of wealth and royal favor, retains a delightful and unaffected simplicity, which reminds us so much of home, that it is a pleasure to be with him. It is singular how much energy of mind will accomplish. Mr. Rhodes was born and lived in Rhode Island until he was fourteen years of age, and had only the advantage of a country education, under a master who had kept the same village school for twenty-eight years, without adding to or changing any of his ideas; but his pupil had a natural taste for mathematics and mechanics, and overcame all obstacles. He is now that most respectable of beings—a scientific mechanic. Mr. Rhodes accompanied Mr. Eckford from New York to Constantinople, and engaged with him in the service of the Sultan. But Mr. Eckford had not completed one vessel when he suddenly died, and the whole business devolved upon Mr. Rhodes, who determined to go away as soon as the vessel was finished, but he received such offers as induced him to remain.

The first ship launched by the American architect presented a scene of general interest. The Sultan, who takes particular pride in his navy, came down to the ship-yard, and had his silken tents spread; while the captain pacha, attended by two or three hundred men provided with ropes, made ready to draw the vessel, *a la-Turk*, into the water.

'What are you going to do?' said Mr. Rhodes.

'To help you,' answered the Turk.

'But I do not want any help,' said Mr. Rhodes, with surprise. 'I have five or six men.'

The Turk stared—Mr. Rhodes gave his orders—the supporters were cut away, and in an instant the noble vessel tracked the waves with fire. The Sultan sprang up, clasped his hands, and cried '*Mashallah!*'—wonderful! It was a miracle. Such a thing was never before seen in Turkey. This will give some idea of how little the Turks know of the reduction of *manual labor*. The next day, Mr. Rhodes was very busy in the ship yard; he had off his coat, his sleeves were rolled up, and his dress all besmeared with paint, a man came to him, saying, the captain pacha wanted him in a great hurry. He immediately stepped into a boat, and was rowed off to the palace.

The pacha met him, saying, 'The Sultan wished to see you.'

'But I have no coat on,' said Mr. Rhodes.

'I cannot help that; his sublime highness waits,' replied the pacha.

So poor Mr. Rhodes was ushered into the royal presence in the most uncourtly array. His first *salem* was accompanied by an apology, for his dress, 'I do not want your clothes, but you,' said the Sultan. From that day favors have fallen thick upon our countrymen. The Sultan at once proposed to make him, instead of master of the arsenal, constructor general of the empire—the highest dignity he could bestow upon him in his line of business. A pacha was sent to inform him of the honor intended him.

'I cannot accept it,' was Mr. Rhodes's reply.

'But the Sultan wishes to honor you.'

'I know that,' continued Mr. Rhodes, 'but now I am a private man, and can mind my own business without any body's minding me; and if you give me this splendid decoration, you only make me a mark for the shafts of envy, and I am no more safe.'

'It will cost me my life to tell the Sultan you refuse this honor,' said the poor pacha, turning white.

They consulted about and discussed the subject for three days; at length, as the pacha could not prevail, he ventured to tell his despotic highness what Mr. Rhodes said. The only reply was, 'very well,' and the subject was dropped—but not the Sultan's more substantial favors. Mr. Rhodes showed me some rich shawls and splendid jewels which had been sent as presents to him; a palace is provided with a princely establishment, his luxuriant eastern halls are ever open to the many American travellers who visit the city; and to all he shows the kindest attentions. I examined many of his drawings and models for ship-building, and became quite interested in the science.—*Southern Literary Magazine.*

AN AFFECTING PICTURE.

The following extract from one of the last numbers of Master Humphrey's Clock, is remarkable for its simplicity and its pathos.—Nelly and her aged grandfather in their wanderings were hospitably entertained at the domicil of a village schoolmaster, who was in great distress on account of the illness of a little boy, his best scholar—one for whom he seems to have entertained a more than parental affection. He gives his pupils a half holiday—and leading little Nell by the hand, proceeds to the humble dwelling where his little favorite lay on a bed of sickness.

"They stopped at a cottage door; and the school master knocked softly at it with his hand. It was opened without loss of time. They entered a room where a little group of women were gathered about one older than the rest, who was crying very bitterly, and sat wringing her hands, and rocking herself to and fro.

'Oh, dame!' said the schoolmaster, drawing near her chair, 'is it so bad as this?'

"He's going fast" cried the old woman; 'my grandson's dying. It's all along of you. You should'nt see him *now*, but for his being so earnest on it. This is what his learning has brought him to. Oh dear, dear, dear what can I do.'

'Do not say that I am in fault,' urged the gentle schoolmaster. 'I am not hurt, dame. No, no. You are in great distress of mind, and do not mean what you say. I am sure you don't.

'I do,' returned the old woman. I mean it all. If he hadn't been poring over his books out of fear of you, he would have been well and merry now, I know he would.'

The schoolmaster looked round upon the other women, as if to entreat some one among them to say a kind word for him, but they shook their heads, and murmered to each other that they never thought there was much good in learning, and that this convinced them. Without saying a word in reply, or giving them a look of reproach, he followed the old woman who had summoned him, (and who had now rejoined them) into another room, where his infant friend, half dressed, lay stretched upon a bed.

He was a very young boy, quite a little child. His hair hung in curls about his face and his eyes were very bright, but their light was of heaven not of earth. The schoolmaster took a seat beside him, and stooping over the pillow, whispered his name.—The boy sprung up, stroked his face with his hand and threw his wasted arms around his neck crying out that he was his dear kind friend.

'I hope I always was. I meant to be, God knows, said the poor schoolmaster.

"Who is that?" said the boy seeing Nell. I am afraid to kiss her, lest I should make her ill. Ask her to shake hands with me.

The sobbing child came closer up, and took the little languid hand in hers. Releasing his again after a time, the sick boy laid him gently down.

'You remember the garden Harry,' whispered the schoolmaster, anxious to rouse him, for a dullness seemed gathering upon the child, 'and how pleasant it used to be in the evening time. You must make haste to visit it again, for I think the very flowers have missed you, and are less gay than they used to be. You will come soon, my dear, very soon now, won't you.

The boy smiled faintly so very faintly and put his hand upon his friend's grey head. He moved his lips too, but no voice came from them; no, not a sound.

In the silence that ensued, the hum of distant voices borne upon the evening air, came floating through the open window. "What's that?" said the sick child opening his eyes.

'The boys at play upon the green.'

He took a handkerchief from his pillow; and tried to wave it above his head. But the feeble arm dropped powerless down.

'Shall I do it.' said the schoolmaster.

'Please wave it at the window,' was the faint reply. 'Tie it to the lattice. Some of them may see it there. Perhaps they'll think of me, and look this way.

He raised his head, and glanced from the fluttering signal to his idle ball that lay with slate and book and other boyish property, upon a table in the room. And then he laid him softly down once more and asked if the little girl were there, for he could not see her.

She stepped forward, and pressed the passive hand that lay upon the coverlet. The two old friends and companions—for such they were though they were man and child—held each other in a long embrace, and then the little scholar turned his face towards the wall and fell asleep.

The poor schoolmaster sat in the same place, holding the small cold hand in his, and chafing it. It was but the hand of a dead child. He felt that; and yet he chafed it still, and could not lay it down."

SUMATRA: ITS PRODUCTIONS, &c. [From "Round the World," by an Officer of the U. S. Navy.] Sumatra, like many other places, has been vaguely supposed to be the Ophir of Solomon, because gold was found in its rivers. It was not, however, mentioned in Europe till after the visit of Marco Polo to the East, in the 13th century, although the Arabs had traded there at least a century before; and it was not noticed on any chart till Alburquerque's visit in 1510. But it is, undoubtedly, the Lamery of the Arabs, the Yaba Minor of Marco Polo and the Pulo Iurichu, and Pulo Indalas, of the eastern natives. Sir Stamford Raffles settled as the first English Governor, at Bencoolen, in 1817; and, at his suggestion, several of the Baptist mission were sent to several parts of Sumatra, in 1819.

The western coast of Sumatra, is the most important to Americans; the country is generally very fertile and mostly cultivated; but the mountains run very near the shore, never more than twenty miles from it, and many rivers from them are consequently small and rapid, while a heavy surf tends to obstruct their mouth with sand bars. The greater part of the hills along this coast, far inland, are very productive, and the narrow belt of low-land is ranked with the grandest vegetation in the East. There are monstrous parasites, and creepers, as large as a man's body, entwining trees, too, that grow from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty feet high, and sometimes nine yards in girth. There is one grat parasite of Sumatra, with a flower three feet in breadth, petals a foot long, a nectarine to hold six quarts, and pistils like cows' horns; and then, the croutchave, or India rubber vine, is there seen, six or eight inches in diameter, creeping along through the forest, four or five hundred feet, and then taknig hold to the very top of some strong lofty tree as its staff to lean its cumbrous weight upon. In shells also, Sumatra is not less grand; for, besides its variety of pigmies, the coast abounds with the *chamagigantica;* specimens of which twenty inches in diameter, and eight inches deep—large enough, and very suitable, (if mounted in silver) for a wassail-bowl, or a grand festive tureen—being lined with a rich pearly coating, and having the edges beautifully scalloped. Among the smaller but more important productions, is a beautiful tree, like a large myrtle, called the camooning tree, from the wood of which the natives make their cheese sheaths. It is easily carved, and admits a fine polish. They have the cotton tree, *bombax*, producing a short silky cotton, of a rich fibre, but not yet woven, on account of its shortness. The *anoo*, or sago palm, is also abundant in the swamps, and the indigeneous coffee is equal to the Java, though of a darker colored grain when ripe. The pepper culture is mostly confined within a hundred miles of the coast, extedning from Bulo-Gamah, or Boolsamah, to Annalaboo, which includes Quallah Battoo, and about twenty other towns or depots. The supply depends entirely upon the demand. At present, it is estimated that the annual produce averages 24,000,000 pounds, or enough to freight 30 ships, of three to four hundred tons burden. The country south of the peper coast, wherein the old English settlement of Cencoalen was made, abounds in bengoin, camphor, manchineal wood, tick, and various plants, but was never profitable to either the English or Dutch. The southern and southwestern parts yield tin; but the shores are inaccessible, and little visited

Sumatra truly presents an interesting sphere for philanthropic teachers and missionaries, as it has three millions of people, without one Christain missionary among them; and the neighboring little inland, Pulo Nyas, on the western coast, inhabited by a remarkably interesting, ingenious, and commercial people, is also very favorable for missionary labors, and presents no obstacles. But the missionaries who would go to these islands must be men of fortitude, and courage, of liberal minds, possessed of *general* intelligence, and of insinuating, conciliating manners. They must go, too, prepared for vicissitudes, privations, and even violent assaults; for the last two American missionaries there, the lamented Lyman, and Munson, were murdered by the natives, in 1834. The dogmatic zealots, and the half educated psalm-singers, and mere homily makers, had better preach *at home;* they can do no good among the uncivilized

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF A NEW SORT OF POTATOE.—The Maine Cultivator gives an account of a new kind of potatoe, which is, apparently, a chance production of nature, not springing from seed or tubers, but growing to an excrescence from another plant. The origin of the potatoe now in general use, and a most important addition to the food of man, is involved in doubt, but that production is believed to have been originally an excrescence growing upon a plant in South America. The attention of scientific minds to this new production might settle the question. The following is its history as given in the paper referred to:—

"Can any of our naturalist cotemporaries inform us whether the potatoe is an original tuber, or whether it is the production of some freak of nature? We are led to the following inquiry, from the following fact, which is before us, and which we venture to communicate to the public.

"Year before last, Mr. John Smiley, a farmer in the northern part of Augusta, noticed upon some of the stalks of the gilliflower, which the female members of his family had cultivated in a flower-pot, some protuberances, or exrescenses, like warts, about the size of peas. They appeared perfectly formed and living substances, resembling the seeds that project from the stalk of that bulbous flower, known as the tiger lily. Every body is acquainted with the gilliflower, as a very common annual plant resembling the pink in size and flower. Curiosity led him to preserve these excrescences—they were not the natural seeds—and plant them the following spring. One of his neighbors also took a portion of them and did the same. Two or three came up and attained maturity. The produce was over half a peck of good sized and very handsome potatoes! These were preserved and planted the last spring.—They grew vigorously, and the result was about three bushels of a new sort of real potatoes. The potatoe is of oblong form, smooth face, mostly white, mixed occasionally with purple. Mr. Hutchings, of the Augusta House, has cooked some of them, and pronounces them superior. They may be a variety worth cultivating. But the mystery in our mind is, that they should have been the product of the gilliflower. Was that the way potatoes first came?"

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1800 " " Coarse do do do
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And a large assortment of Children's SHOES, of every description
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ENGLISH and CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, including the Latin and Greek languages, by Mr. Davidge, aided by Mr. N. Morison, distinguished graduate of Harvard University, and Miss M. B. Allison, late of the celebrated Charlestown Academy, near Boston, both experienced teachers. In addition to the regular recitations, courses of Lectures on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Botany, will be delivered in their appropriate order.

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In addition to instructing his own classes, Mr. D. will continue to exercise a supervising care over all the branches of study, examining the scholars, and seeing that justice is done to them.

Pupils are charged from the time of entrance, *and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of long protracted severe indisposition.*

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Day boarding, or Dining and thus enjoying the benefit of French conversation at table, per academic year,	60 00
English instruction, in all its branches $17 50 per *single term*, or if continued up to the time of the summer recess, $15 00 per term, say, per year,	60 00
French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, &c., each per term, $8 00, or per year,	32 00
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Use of instrument, per term,	3 00
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Dancing, at instructers prices,	
Washing, per term,	5 00
Bedding, if furnished, per term,	3 00

For the convenience of such as may not know Mr. and Mrs. D. the following references are given.

REFERENCES.

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Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and gold breast pins.
Do finger rings,
Pearl sets complete,
Gold Thimbles, Pencil cases,
Spectacles, and every variety of Gold Jewelry—also a large assortment of common Jewelry—suitable for country trade.

MILITARY.

United States Army and Navy Swords,
Gilt and Plated Sabre, Cut and Thrust Rapier do.
Fencing foils, masks epaulettes
Wings, sashes, plumes, aguilettes,
Sword belts, tassels, stars,
Hat and cap Trimmings,
Caps furnished to order, and trimmed,
Gold and silver lace,
Cord, thread spangles, bullion, &c
Eagles, plume sockets, ball buttons,
Army, navy and other military buttons
Plumes of all descriptions,
Pocket, Holsters, Travelling and rifle pistols
Dirks, game bags, powder flasks,
Shot pouches, percussion caps,
Gun wadding, &c.

BRONZED GOODS, LAMPS, &c.

Bronzed and gilt astral, mantle and suspending lamps,
Girondoles, candlebras, candlesticks,
Brackets, inkstands, taper stands,
Card vases, Thermometers, &c.

CUTLERY.

Table and pocket cutlery,
Razors, scissors, &c., &c.

SILVER, PLATED & BRITTANIA WARE.

Silver spoons, forks, ladles,
Butter knives, sugar tongs,
Salt spoons, &c.
Plated Bread and cake baskets,
Waiters, castors, candlesticks,
Tea and coffee urns, epergnes,
Snuffers and Trays,
Bottle stands,
Cups, goblets, tankards, &c. for communion service,
Plated tea and coffee sets complete, five and six pieces,
Brittania ware, in sets.

FANCY GOODS.

Writing desks, dressing cases,
Work boxes, snuff boxes, card cases,
Segar cases, spectacles, coral,
Razor straps, tooth crushes, purses,
Chessmen, back gammon boards,
Dice, pocket books, wallets,
Morocco Miniature cases,
Musical boxes, opera glasses, buckles,
Slides, Head bands and ornaments,
Purse clasps, shoe buckles,
Decanter Labels.
Pencil cases, &c. &c.

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Watches repaired and warranted. Watch tools and materials for sale.

ORDERS from the country promtly attended to.
au18

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN are hereby required to take notice that the lands situated in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, which, belonging to James Swan, of Boston, on the 30th day of August, 1830, amounting to two million five hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and four & three quarter acres, were on that day, by a deed, dated at Paris, in France, conveyed to Samuel Allison, of Philadelphia, in fee simple, and have since been conveyed to me, in trust for the United States American Land Company, and that I, and I alone, as Trustee aforesaid, and such persons as may be appointed by my act, or will be, authorised to sell, lease, rent, or otherwise dispose of said lands or any of them; and all persons are especially notified not to purchase, rent, lease, or otherwise contract with any other person, therefore and especially not to purchase of P. Dumas, Jr. who claims part of the said lands as the trustee for the creditors of Swan, under an act of the Legislature of Virginia, or of one Dumorghue, or any other person pretending to act for, or in the behalf of the said Dumas, of the creditors of the said Swan.

These lands will be sold, rented or leased on advantageous terms. They are scattered through the State of Kentucky and Western Virginia, and persons wishing to purchase, rent or lease any part of them are requested to address me, postage paid, at Baltimore.

DUFF GREEN,
jy 24 dly Trustee U. S. A. Land Company

☞ The Richmond Whig, and the Reporter, Lexington, Ky., will please insert this once a week for three months, and forward their accounts to this office

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