

# The Native

"OUR COUNTRY, ALWAYS RIGHT,"

Vol. IV.] CITY OF WASHINGTON,

## POETRY.

### HOME.

BY S. D. PHELPS.

My home! what a treasure,  
How dear to my heart;  
How rich is the pleasure  
That thou dost impart;  
No place can excel thee,  
No spot on the earth,  
So sweet and so pleasant,  
As that of my birth.

The days of my childhood,  
I spent 'neath thy shade,  
And roved in the wild-wood,  
And skipped in the glade,  
With youthful companions,  
So blithesome and gay,  
And happy and joyous,  
The time rolled away.

I ne'er shall forget thee,  
Blest home of my heart,  
Tho' far from thy precincts  
I'm doomed to depart;  
The fond recollections  
Thou bringest to me,  
Of endearing affections,  
Shall bind me to thee.

Suffield, Conn.

## MISCELLANY.

**Observations on the ill health of American Women.**—The Southern Literary Messenger for February, contains an article as above entitled, by Harvey Lindsley, M. D., of Washington, D. C., which is an excellent one. The subject which this writer so ably treats, is of vast consequence to our countrywomen. We make the following extract:

"The remark has often been made by Europeans, who have visited this country—and the melancholy truth has been confirmed by Americans who have travelled on the eastern continent—that American women suffered much more from ill health than those of other countries. My attention has for some time past been particularly directed to this subject, and I am convinced that the remark is undoubtedly true to an alarming extent, and that it is the duty of the medical profession to examine into its causes, and if possible to suggest and urge upon the public the most appropriate remedies.

"Not only is the average health of our countrywomen much less robust than that enjoyed by corresponding classes in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, but it is much more infirm than that of the other sex in our country:—I mean, after making due allowance for those diseases and affections peculiar to their situation and duties in society.

"With respect to their inferiority in point of vigor, strength and robustness, to the women of England, as well as of the continent, I believe there is not one dissenting voice among those who have enjoyed the most ample opportunities of comparison, and whose attention has been attracted to the subject. The European has a much more florid and healthy complexion—a much more vigorous person—and is capable of enduring much more fatigue and exposure, and of performing much harder labor. The slender, and delicate, and fragile form—the pale, and waxen complexion—which are so common among us, are comparatively seldom seen abroad. The feats of pedestrianism which are almost daily performed in England, even by ladies of rank and fortune, would appear almost incredible to our feeble and sedentary countrywomen.

"That the females of our country are likewise much greater sufferers from ill health than our sex, is a fact, which the daily observation of medical men has a abundant opportunity of confirming—and the class of diseases, from which they suffer most, are precisely those which we would suppose would be produced by the peculiar causes operating upon them. They are derangements of the digestive and nervous apparatus. Every physician of much experience must have been struck with the fearful extent and obstinate nature of these affections—always difficult to remedy and frequently to alleviate—and they seem confined almost exclusively to females and men of sedentary habits. They are always productive of great and protracted suffering."

**Unreasonable Fear from Thunder.**—A young man who for some years was so terrified by thunder and lightning, as to be on the point of falling into fits at their approach, found very great benefit from the following reflections, which a friend sent him for his most serious and frequent consideration.

Unreasonable and excessive apprehensions caused by thunder and lightning, chiefly originate in prejudice, or in an erroneous idea that they are constantly the effect of God's displeasure and ministers of his wrath. Were men to consider that this phenomenon, so alarming in appearance, is the effect of natural causes, that it contributes to the welfare of mankind in purifying the atmosphere, charged with noxious exhalations, removing the danger of pestilence, reason and gratitude would

cause them to rank them among the many other favors of heaven.

To diminish these ungrounded apprehensions, the timid should be informed that of 750,000 persons that have died in London, within a space of thirty years, two only fell victims to lightning. They should also be informed that they unreasonably prolong their fears at each cock. He who has time to dread the consequence of a flash of lightning, is already out of its reach.

It is the lightning alone that can hurt us, and if we have seen it, it is folly to grow pale, and tremble at the clap of thunder, and to stop our ears against the noise, which announces all danger to be past.

The greater the interval between the thunder and the lightning, the more removed the danger.

If with our finger to the pulse, we can count twelve or fourteen pulsations, we calculate that the storm must be three miles distant. But the very best preventive against this or any other alarm, is the testimony of a good conscience. Tranquil and firm, the just man fears not unreasonably the judgments of Heaven. He knows that at the order of God, all nature flies to arms against the sinner, and at the same time feels that the just man is under the safeguard of Heaven.

His Creator, the God whom he loves, is the Master of the Universe, and rides on the wings of lightning! He has his time for threatening, and his time for punishing. Fear should be a stranger to those whose glory it is to love God, and to confide in him even when the earth shakes to its very centre with His thunder, and appears to be groaning in the agonies of dissolution.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

**Woman.**—How valuable are woman's labors as mother, nurse and teacher; so much so, that the two sexes are like the date tree: the male plant produces flowers only, the female fruit. We should remember, too, that Adam was created out of Paradise, and Eve in it, and something earthly therefore still clings to Adam's race. Even in the heathen mythology, we find, though the gods often transformed themselves into beasts, the goddesses never did.

**A New York Sculptor.**—Ohio has lately sent out several young sculptors, who bid fair to acquire much credit for their native State; but we of New York have something of promise, in this branch of art, which is thus chronicled in the September Knickerbocker, in a notice of some of "Our Artists, at Home and Abroad."

"**Kneeland**, a native of our Empire State, and a companion with Crawford in his studies in America, has devoted his leisure from pursuits of kindred art, in which he has been eminently successful, to the thorough study of sculpture and the benefit of the severe discipline which he has taken upon himself, is visible in the few busts which he has modeled, or sculptured in marble. We have often admired the little group, wrought in the latter material, which Mr. Astor had the good taste to secure, and which forms so pleasing an ornament of his mansion. With his fine genius, and an uncompromising determination not to be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of his art, we must regard Mr. Kneeland as one of our most promising artists; and we cannot but believe that his ultimate success will be marked and triumphant."

**Steam Fire Engine.**—The Mechanics' Institute, New York, during the prevalence of incendiaryism last winter, passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to the best plan of a steam fire engine. The medal was last week presented to Capt. J. Erickson, for his plan, out of four submitted. The successful plan is that of an engine weighing less than 24 tons, and with the lowest estimated speed has power of 108 men, and will throw 3,000 lbs. of water per minute to a height of 105 feet, through a nozzle of 1 1/2 inch diameter. By increasing the speed to its greatest limit easily and safely attainable the quantity of water thrown may be much augmented.

The Tattler says the machine is the most simple in construction ever modeled. The absence of any rotary relief the necessity of much of the apparatus peculiar to steam engines. The motion of the wheels in going to a fire communicates motion to the bellows, which gives an artificial draught, so that in ten minutes from the time the torch is applied to the fuel, the steam is up, and the engine ready for work.

A death occurred in Upper Canada, which almost seems an act of special retribution. As Capt. Warren, one of the volunteers who burned the Caroline during the occupation of Navy Island by the "Patriots" was describing the manner in which he killed an American found on board, as suiting the action to the word he fell back and expired instantly.

## AGRICULTURE.

### WORK FOR OCTOBER. ON THE FARM.

This is truly a busy month with the farmer; and if he desires not to be behind his neighbor, he must bestir himself from the beginning to the end; for as time is onward in its course, he who procrastinates his work—leaving what should be done to day, until tomorrow—will find it to his sorrow that he has pursued a course fatal to his hopes and withering to his prospects. Do all things in a right time, is an injunction that the farmer should always have upon his mind, and he should make it the business of his life to practice upon it, as he will find it a rule based on true wisdom and of priceless value.

The ground for both wheat and rye must be forthwith got ready.

**Wheat.**—The time when to sow wheat, is a matter of not so much clearness. Those gentlemen who contend that the deposit of the egg or pit is made upon the stalk of the young plant—and, indeed, we incline to that opinion ourselves—maintain that by delaying the time of putting in the seed an avoidance of the mischief so much deplored may be effected. Some fix the period of sowing at from the first to the tenth of October, while others, with the same object in view, advance the opinion that the seed should not be sown before the first day of November.

If the ground on which wheat is to be sown be cloverly, it should not be turned over without a portion of lime—say from 25 to 100 bushels, being spread on it—its benefits in pressing forward the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and thus converting it into vegetable nutriment, cannot be too highly appreciated; neither can its virtues in correcting any superabundance of acid in the soil, be too highly prized.

**Rye.**—This is a kind and generous grain, and though subject to disease, is content to grow on far inferior soils than those whereon its kindred wheat delight to revel. But though it be true that it will grow on light and gravelly soils, the notion is truly a mistaken one which goes to reject the use of manures in the preparation of the land. Well rotted stable or barn yard manure, or any good compost, where a decomposition of the vegetable material has taken place, would doubtless prove of infinite service in sustaining the plant while growing.

With respect to the quantity of seed of both the above grains, we would say that whoever sows seed of this year's growth, should assuredly use an increased quantity.

The corn must be secured and housed as soon as it is sufficiently hardened and dry, and the fodder be put away.

**Timothy.**—Those who have not sown their timothy should do so as speedily as possible, and by all means should not play the niggard with their seed; for he who sows with a miser's hand will reap a fruitful harvest of weeds. In putting down timothy meadows, we need hardly say that the ground should be clean, well ploughed, thoroughly harrowed and pulverized, nor is it necessary to state that a goodly portion of vegetable and calcareous manures should be applied. A timothy meadow, if it be expected to produce, must be well fed, and as it lasts seven years, it should have a liberal quantity at the onset of generous diet.

**Potatoes.**—Those which were sown early will in the course of the month be fit to gather, and should be carefully put away without exposure to the sun and rain.

**Pumpkins.**—Carefully gather and stow away all of this valuable vegetable you have made—and here let us advise you—feed none of your stock without cooking them.

**Grubbing and Sharubbing.**—If you have any fields that require either the one or the other of these operations, have them forthwith done; leave no ungrubbed stump on your grounds, and you will save yourself a great deal of trouble next year.

### IN THE GARDEN.

In this month, to secure seasonable supplies of early vegetables in the spring, preparations must be made. The first in usefulness perhaps, is—

**Cabbage.**—Young plants raised from seed sown about the 1st of August, and whether pricked out into a nursery bed or not, will now be of sufficient size, and require to be transferred to their final stations. Choose an open, airy spot, let it have a good dressing or rich dung, well digged in; on this, dib in plants in rows 15 inches asunder, and 12 inches apart from each other. Insert them deep enough, that is, up to their lower leaves, and if the soil be very dry, give each plant a little water. The best early sorts of cabbage are the early Dwarf and early York, for this planting, not only for their earliness, but because of their dwarfish habit rendering them safer from severe frost. Besides the early sorts, two other kinds, the

early Sugar-loaf and London Battersea, should be planted at the same time, at rather wider intervals, to succeed the preceding next June; and these again by a plantation put out in January or February from the reserve of plants remaining in the seed bed. Spring sown seed beds furnish plants to be put out when fit to complete the annual circuit of supply. During their growth, the ground among them should be frequently stirred by the hoe; and as they rise, should be carted up to prevent the wind from shaking them about.

**Carrots, Garlic, Chives, and Shallots** should now be planted out. *Endive* plants of former sowings should now be transplanted into frames for winter use, and the full grown plants should, on dry afternoons, be tied up or otherwise covered for blanching.

**Cauliflower** plants raised in August will now require to be put into winter quarters. A certain number of the strongest are placed under a rank of hand glasses, where they are to remain to perfect their heads next May. Six plants may be put under each glass, that is, three to stand for good, and three to be transplanted to the open ground in spring. The ground for hand-glass cauliflowers should be very rich and deeply digged, the surface raked smooth, and the glasses placed by line 2 1/2 feet from each other. The glasses are kept on during winter, but one side is raised on a brick-bat every fine morning, and shut down close at night. Plants are also preserved through winter by being planted on narrow beds on a south border, to be hooped over in frosty weather with a mat—a more common way is to keep them in a frame, and defended by lights when necessary.

**Lettuce.**—Your lettuce plants may be planted out. About six inches apart will be good distance at first, to be thinned out as may be required.

**Rhubarb.**—Now is the time for sowing the seed of this most excellent and healthful vegetable.

**Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries.**—Towards the latter end of this month, these should be pruned and planted out.

**Strawberry beds.**—During any period of this month you may clear out your old strawberry beds from weeds, take out the runners, and give your beds a good top dressing of well rotted manure.

The other business of the kitchen garden is raising potatoes, parsneps, beets, &c., for storing. Earthen up all rowed plants, as celery, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, &c.; dressing asparagus beds, rough digging and trenching vacant ground, destroying insects and slugs; the latter being great enemies to young lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, and all such plants, at this season.

### FRUIT TREES.

The principal attention required by fruit trees in this month is relieving them of their burdens according as they ripen. Fruit of all kinds should be carefully gathered, more especially those intended for keeping, such as apples and pears. These should be taken from the trees before they are dead ripe, as they keep longer, and become mature in a dry and warm fruit room: Grapes should be defended from wasps and flies by being bagged in coarse gauze. Some gardeners, at or before the beginning of this month, go over the wall trees, and pinch off the points of all shoots which are likely to bear fruit in the following year; and this for the purpose of causing the fruit buds below to come more prominent and vigorous. Examine lately budded trees, to see whether the ties require loosening, and make preparation for transplanting all sorts of fruit trees; for the sooner this is done, the better chance the trees will have to be established in their new places before the winter sets in.

Vines should be pruned as soon as they cease growing, and the fruit all gathered. Branches which hang till they are in danger from frost, may be cut and suspended singly to a line stretched across a dry airy room, where they will keep pretty good much longer than if exposed to the changes of weather in the open air.

### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The beds intended for blubs and tubers in the flower garden, must be got ready without delay; and such of these as are intended to flower early in the spring, either in the green-house, or in rooms of the dwelling-house, such as crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, &c., may be put into pots about the end of the month. Piped pinks and carnation layers, if not already removed into the bed or pots, may be done; but the sooner the better. Any green-house plants which may yet be out, should be housed lest frost assail. Dahlias are still in beauty if frost has kept off; and Chinese crysanthemums against walls, or on the open borders, should have care bestowed to protect the flowers by temporary coverings of some kind; and all those in pots must be always kept on nights in a place of security.

Continue to increase perennial flower-

# American.

"BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

[No. 7.]

## WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1840.

The Board met pursuant to law. Present: Messrs. Barclay, Kirkwood, Goddard, Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, Dove, and Marshall.

Mr. Goldsborough, the President of the Board, being absent, Mr. Brent, the Vice President took the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating for the Board of Appeals John Goddard, George Crandall, and Thomas Blagden; which nominations were considered and confirmed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "to regulate the sweeping of chimneys and to repeal all other acts relating thereto," was taken up, twice read, and amended, and was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dove offered a resolution authorizing the two Boards to assemble in joint meeting this afternoon for the election of police magistrates; read three times and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "to appoint an additional police magistrate and police constable," was taken up, twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kirkwood presented a petition of John R. Nourse; which was read and referred to Messrs. Kirkwood, Barclay, and Carbery.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee of Claims, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William P. Ferguson and others; and they were discharged accordingly.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for the purpose of grading the alley in squares C, without amendment, and recommended its indefinite postponement; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill "to establish an additional police district," and it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported a resolution to appoint a committee, on the petition of Jas. Towles and Joseph S. Wilson; which was read and adopted—and Mr. Goddard was appointed as the committee on the part of the Board.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the committee to which was referred the bill from the Board of Common Council "to modify the laws of the Corporation in relation to licenses," reported the same without amendment, and it was then read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for cleaning out the Washington Canal," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Canal.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported without amendment the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for repairing the gravel footwalk on the east side of 3d street west, and for other purposes," and it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Randolph, from the same committee, reported the bill "making an appropriation for grading and travelling 8th street east from G to I street west," with an amendment, which was considered and agreed to; and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Dove, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill from the Board of Common Council "making appropriations for flag footways in the 6th Ward;" and it was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on the Asylum, made a report of the number of persons received at the Asylum from the 1st to the 30th of September. The amendment of the Board of Common Council to the resolution "authorizing the payment of taxes on certain lots occupied by the Washington Asylum," was taken up and agreed to.

And the Board took a recess.

And the two Boards having assembled in joint meeting for the purpose of designating Police Magistrates for the several Wards, Edmund Hanly, Esq. President of the Board of Common Council, was called to the chair, and E. M. Minto, Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed Secretary.

The joint meeting then proceeded, by ballot, to designate police magistrates for the several wards for the ensuing year; and, upon counting the ballots, Mr. Barclay, of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. McDonald of the Board of Common Council, having been appointed tellers, the following named gentlemen were declared to be duly designated:

For the 1st Ward.—Samuel Drury, Joseph Forrest.

For the 2d Ward.—C. H. W. Wharton, Vincent King.

For the 3d Ward.—B. K. Mozell, Wm. Thompson.

For the 4th Ward.—William Hebb, R. H. Clements.

For the 5th Ward.—Nat. Brady, Isaac Clarke.

For the 6th Ward.—James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove.

And the President of this Board having resumed the chair.

The Board adjourned.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1840.

The Board met pursuant to law. Present: Messrs. Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, Dove, and Marshall.

Mr. Goldsborough, the President, being absent, Mr. Brent, the Vice President, took the chair.

Mr. Goddard presented a petition from the Managers of the Jefferson Literary Association; which was referred to Messrs. Goddard, Carbery, and Dove.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee to which was referred the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the purchase of A. B. McLean's wharf and certain lots in square 503, and for other purposes," reported the same without amendment, and it was then, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the committee to which the petition of John R. Nourse was referred, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and they were discharged accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Board resumed the consideration of the resolution "concerning the salary of the Commissioner of the 3d Ward;" and it was then, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Board resumed the consideration of the resolution in relation "to rebuilding the arch or constructing the wooden bridge across Pennsylvania avenue at 21st street west;" and it was then, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1840.

The Board met: All the members present except Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution from the Board of Aldermen "authorizing the payment of taxes on certain lots occupied by the Washington Asylum," reported the same with an amendment