

## THE RIVER PARANA.

[Translated from the Statistical Register of Buenos Ayres, for the New York Daily Advertiser.]

The River Parana derives its origin from the cordillera of hills which lie north-west from Rio Janeiro, in 21 degrees of south latitude—its beginning, like that of all other rivers, is humble and insignificant, until after its junction with the Paranaiba, the Tise, the Paranape and the Curitiba, it turns towards the north-west. In this direction it runs till it reaches the 18th degree of latitude, when it changes its course again, and running south, enters the missions of the Guarani. At this place it assumes a new character, and forms an Archipelago of an immense number of islands which it is extremely difficult to describe, turning also towards the west, to flow towards the Paraguay. This last river might claim the superiority, on account to the distance of its head stream, in latitude 12, as well as the straightness of its course; but the peculiar character of the islands, which extend to the very mouth have preserved to the united rivers the name of Parana.

Until it reaches the city, the current is formed only of waters supplied by the hills of Brazil; but there it begins to meet with streams from the Andes of Peru, in the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo, which pour into the Paraguay. Here it begins to present that grand majestic appearance of an inland sea, which it exhibits under the name of La Plata, between the parallels of 18 and 34, and bears along with it to the ocean.

One of the properties of the Parana, which, most of all, recommends it to the attention of the curious observer, is the nature of its periodical currents, similar in a remarkable degree of those of the Nile. Indeed it is to be doubted, whether there can be found any two rivers, whose qualities so strongly resemble each other. Both of them rise in the torrid zone, and nearly equidistant from the equator, although in different waters almost in the same latitude, and in directions towards their respective poles. They are both navigable, for the distance of many leagues, and contain numerous cataraets; both have periodical floods, which overflow their banks, and inundate an immense extent of ground. In both, also, the cause of the floods is, in our opinion, the same, being the abundance of water falling in the torrid zone, during the 4 months in which the sun is nearest the tropics. To seek for any other cause than this, is to search for a miracle. Even a systematic philosopher can attribute it to nothing else but the regular winds which blow continually during the fullness of the waters; and with regard to the Parana, we can give an assurance to the contrary, for the winds have not the slightest influence on the floods.

The winds are indeed constant four months in the year, and their influence is irregularly felt on the Plata, but without producing a constant and stated increase. It is well known that the swellings of the Plata, are as variable and uncertain as the wind, which produces them.—In the morning the river falls considerably and rises in the evening, on account of the different force of the breeze; and if the Plata has no constant increase, it is certain that it cannot produce one in the Parana. Besides, it is well known that the waters in the Plata have a greater elevation in winter, because the south-west winds are at that season more frequent, and blow with greater force; but in the Parana, the cause is exactly the reverse. Its waters begin to increase at the end of December, which is some time after the commencement of the rainy season, in the regions situated between the tropic of Capricorn and the Equator, and to increase without interruption till the month of April, when it begins to fall with rather more rapidity than it rose, and in July, it reaches its natural size. In that month it is customary to observe a gentle rise, which the natives of the country call the *reputa*, and which we attribute to the waters received by the river from the temperate zone, where the winter season is almost always rainy; but this increase is so trifling that it is not perceptible in the lower parts of the river.

## COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN CUBA.

The following account of the Coffee plantations in Cuba, forms a part of an article in the Missionary Herald for September. It was furnished for that work by a gentleman who spent some part of the last winter and spring on that island for the benefit of his health.

"The coffee tree has only a single stem, which rises perpendicularly, and it is well filled with branches from within a foot of the ground upwards. In order that the fruit may be gathered with facility, the tree is not suffered to grow more than five feet and a half high.

A coffee-field is laid out with great attention to order and beauty. A piece of level ground is chosen, which usually has a red soil, and is generally free from stones. A square, or parallelogram is then marked out containing from 100 to 500 acres, to be enclosed in a hedge of lime, pinon, or some other suitable material. The lime hedge is very beautiful, being from four to six feet thick and having its top, by frequent trimming, a perfect level. The pinon is not so beautiful, but it takes less room, requires less attention, makes a good fence, and is more durable.

Having defined the boundaries of the estate, the principal avenues through it are next laid out; and they are generally two, three, or four rods wide, straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. In the finished estates, these are usually ornamented and shaded on each side by rows of the orange, citron, mango, almond, eucalypto, and palm trees, &c. At the termination of one of these, and situated perhaps on elevated ground, is the house of the planter. Smaller avenues are next made parallel with the others. All these avenues are preserved free from weeds, and are kept smooth and neat.

Thus the whole ground is thrown into squares, which are to be filled with coffee plants. These having previously grown to the height of one or two feet, from seeds sown under the shade of some grove, are, carefully transplanted, and are arranged in rows parallel with the avenues, and nearly six feet apart. A square contains 10, 20, or 30,000 trees. By the third year from this time, they begin to remunerate the planter; and at the end of six or seven years, may be regarded as mature. When a tree dies, a new one takes its place; but the original plantation is expected to live fifteen years. Among the coffee, especially when it is

new, the plantation is suffered to grow for the purpose of giving bread to the negroes. Here and there, also the orange and citron trees, lift their golden fruit above the surface; and far above the rest, the privileged palm, in every direction, waves its beautiful summit.

Such plantations are great, splendid gardens, and are justly regarded by the inhabitants as the glory of their island.

The plantations that are finished, contain from 100,000 to 400,000 trees in each, and are wrought by from 40 to 400 negroes; and in proportion to the gross income, the expense of conducting them is said to be considerably less than that of sugar estates. Hence their number is more rapidly augmenting.

The trees generally blossom in February, and in the early part of May, and sometimes often; but the blossom on which most dependence is placed, is the one in May. Then a vast level of surface, white as the drifted snow, is presented to the beholder; but varied and enlivened by the taller trees just mentioned. The harvest commences in September and ends in February or March. If, within this time, the average of half a pound of coffee is gathered from each tree, the harvest is esteemed good.

When the berries acquire a dark red colour, they are considered ripe for gathering, and the negroes, properly equipped, are sent into the field. An industrious negro will gather five bushels in a day; and a bushel in the pulp, fresh from the tree, is expected to yield at least ten pounds of good coffee. It is then spread upon extensive dryers made of stone and mortar. This process requires nearly a month. The husk or shell is then separated from the seed in a mill, which exactly resembles the mills in this country, where apples are ground in a circular trough by a huge rolling stone—excepting that the roller for the coffee is wood, though of considerable weight. In a few cases, a machine of a very different construction is used; but it need not be described.

The pulp being removed, the whole is exposed to the action of a fan, and then a sieve, after which the female slaves carefully pick out the defective kernels. From 12 to 15 hundred pounds may thus be cleaned in a day. In the opinion of the planters, the flavour of coffee is materially improved by age. That which is four or five years old is preferred.

## THE OMAHAW INDIANS.

The following interesting traits of the Omahaws, are extracted from a journal of the expedition to the rocky mountains. The Omahaws are a small tribe of Indians inhabiting one of the inferior tributaries of the Missouri, a little above the river Platte. They are represented as more pacific than their neighbours, almost unacquainted with spirituous liquors, and preserving in an uncommon degree, the most valuable part of the Indian character. Their ideas of the hospitality due to a stranger, will be found to be of a lofty description, and to partake of a delicacy, worthy of the most refined civilized society. It is to be deeply deplored, that no means have yet been adopted for preserving to these simple, and in many respects noble people, those habits of which we, as white men, might well be proud, and to prevent the loss of those hereditary virtues they have derived from an unlettered but a venerable antiquity, and which are daily wasting away, and passing from their hands, like the fields and rivers of their fathers.

"The Omahaws consider themselves superior in the scale of beings, to all other animals, and appear to regard them as having been formed for their benefit. They will sometimes say, when speaking of a bad person, 'He is no better than a brute.'

"In their opinion, the *Waconda*, (Supreme Being), has been more profuse in his distribution of gifts to the white people, than to the red skins, particularly in imparting to us the knowledge of letters, whereby the result of experience is so readily transmitted from one person to another, so as to seem like the operations of some mystic medicine.

"But they claim a superiority in natural intelligence, and readily perceive that they are more active, have a greater capacity for undergoing with fortitude the many evils to which they are subject, in every situation and season, such as exposure to great heat and cold, hunger, thirst, and pain. They appear to esteem themselves more brave, more generous and hospitable to strangers than the white people; and these beneficent virtues, with them like the mental operations of faith, hope and charity of the Christians, mark the perfect man.

"They regard the white people as very deficient in one of these cardinal virtues. They have been told by Indians who have visited our settlements, that, on entering the lodge of a white man, they will be informed that he has eaten his dinner—he will not, at least, set any food before them; and if they remain in the house, nothing will be offered them till night, and even then probably a stinted portion.—The want of such demeanor they despise.

"If a white man, or any stranger, enters the habitation of an Indian, he is not asked if he has dined, or if he is hungry; but, independently of the time of day or night, the pot is put upon the fire, and if there is a single pound of meat in possession of the family that pound is cooked and set before him, and even if he has just arisen from a feast, he must taste of the food, or offence is given. History has recorded with high commendation the name of a dethroned Christian monarch who shared his last loaf of bread with a suppliant stranger; and surely, a similar act in the Indian, although it be influenced by education and custom, is entitled to respect and applause.

"They look upon the traffic in the necessities of life, such as meat and maize, amongst the individuals of a nation, as contemptible. Such commerce they consider as a very unfavorable trait in the character of the white men; they however, avail themselves of it in their dealings with him, provided he wants a considerable quantity of those necessities.

"The food which is set before a guest is in every respect considered as exclusively his own. He may give it to whom he may think proper, either within or without the lodge; he may even take it with him to his lodgings, but the including vessel must, in every case, be returned. Much more food is usually served up to a guest than he can possibly eat; and when he has satisfied his hunger, if he returns the remainder to the host, the latter thanks him for it as if he had received a favour.

"So exemplary is this hospitality, that every stranger, even an enemy, is protected in the habitation of an Omahaw, as far as the power and influence of the owner extends. He is immediately invited to sit down and no questions are put to him. The master of the house is evidently ill at ease, until the food is prepared for eating; he will even stir the fire himself.—When the guest has finished his meal, the pipe is handed to him to smoke; after which the conversation begins, either vocally or by signs. As soon as it is known that a stranger is in the village, he is invited to various feasts, at each of which he reciprocates the politeness of his host, by partaking of his fare. The stranger is not unfrequently followed from lodge to lodge by several persons, who wish to secure him as a guest in their turn.

"In the kindest spirit of hospitality, they are always careful to treat their guests in the manner which they suppose will be most agreeable to them. A trader was invited to a feast, and the food being prepared, a squaw who was about to serve it up, in order to clean a bowl to contain it, began to scoop it out with her curved finger. Her husband observing this absurd mode of depuration, reproached her, saying, 'I have told you that the white people do not like to see bowls cleaned in that manner, give me the vessel, and I will show you how to clean them.'

## OLIVAR CROMWELL.

There is a circumstance related of Cromwell, which, in the refinement of policy as well as in malice, is scarcely perhaps to be paralleled in history. When Cardenas was ambassador in England from the court of Spain, though he was treated with marks of uncommon attention by Cromwell, he could never be prevailed upon to betray any state secrets, or to enter into any measures whatever in favour of the protector's views; yet still the latter was too cunning for him, for while he was making great naval preparations for a war against Spain he had the address to make his minister believe that the fleet was destined for another purpose; and in this manner he amused him, till the burning of the galleons by Blake, opened his eyes.

Cardenas resented this so much, that when he was recalled, he traversed every proposal of Cromwell's at the court of Madrid, so that while he remained there in office, the Protector found that he was not likely to carry any point. He therefore determined on the destruction of this minister, though it was no easy matter to effect this, as his credit was great not only with the king his master, but with the whole Spanish court.—Cromwell, however, conceived a way which he thought would effectually accomplish his ruin; and to put it in execution, he sent for the keeper of Newgate, and asked him many questions concerning the qualifications of his different prisoners, and among the rest, wished to know whether he had in custody, any remarkable for house-breaking. The gaoler told him, there was a fellow under sentence of death that he believed could get in or out of any house in the world, if his hands were at liberty. The protector ordered this man to be brought privately to him; but the fellow was such a miserable woe-begone wretch, that Cromwell stood astonished at the sight of him, and more so at the specimens of his art, which he practised at the instance of the keeper, on locks of the most curious contrivance; these, though of different forms, he readily opened, and said, there was never a lock made that he would not undertake to open in the same manner. The keeper was then ordered to withdraw, and the Protector, after some private discourse with the thief, remanded him to Newgate, under the same guard which brought him. But at the dead of night, he sent a trusty person to Newgate, with a warrant to the keeper for the criminal's release, and orders to bring him again into his presence to receive some instructions.

When the fellow came the second time, the Protector showed him the plan of a garden and pavilion, into which he was to make his way by opening a certain number of locks, each of which had three keys; and then he asked him, if he thought he could effect it, promising him not only a free pardon, but a considerable reward for his pains. The man said he could. The protector told him, that he should be conducted to the place where the service was to be performed, and then he would have a letter given him, which he was to drop under a table that he would find in the middle of the pavilion, as there represented in the plan. This was all the fellow was intrusted with, and care was taken to provide him with suitable apparel, and every thing necessary for his journey, and the service he was about to perform; so that he no sooner received his instructions, than he was hurried off immediately, and put on board the vessel that was to carry him to Spain.

The person whose care he was intrusted with, had his instructions likewise; but as the one did not know where he was to be carried, so the other was not acquainted with the business of his companion, when he had brought him to the appointed place, and given him the letter, but was instantly to leave him to himself, and repair to Venice with another letter, which he was to deliver to the English envoy there.—Each of these performed his service punctually. The letter which the felon carried, was addressed to Don Cardenas, Secretary of State to the King of Spain, and was written in English with Cromwell's own hand, thanking him for the care he had taken to perform his engagements, and acquainting him that the twenty thousand pounds sterling which had been stipulated, was lodged in the bank of Venice for his use, and that he might draw for it whenever he pleased. This letter, as Cromwell had foreseen, was picked up by the King, whose custom was to repair to that pavilion every morning, to deliberate on the affairs of the nation and to read despatches, as well as to receive the assistance of his council. The King knowing the hand, but not understanding the contents, was greatly alarmed, and sent immediately for the English agent, who read the letter to his Majesty, but protested his ignorance as to any secret intelligence between Cardenas and his master who, he said, was of such a temper as never to intrust a second person with things of that nature.

This increased his Majesty's apprehensions; and when the council assembled, Cardenas was ordered to withdraw, and the letter was produced by the King with an account of its contents, and the manner of finding it, adding that Cardenas was, indeed the last man that sat there except his Majesty, the evening before it was found. All unanimously pronounced him a traitor; and his whole conduct while at the English court was recalled to mind, and urged as a proof

of it; but his Majesty whose affection for him was sincere, was unwilling to judge so rashly of him without further evidence, and knowing the artifices of courtiers to disgrace or supplant one another in their prince's favour, and that it might not be impossible but that some other of the council might counterfeit such a letter, and drop it there with a design of ruining Cardenas, proposed to trace the affair to the bottom before passing sentence, by sending to Venice to know if such a precise sum was lodged in the bank there, by whom lodged and for whose use. His Majesty's proposal was thought reasonable, and a messenger was immediately dispatched to the Spanish minister at Venice, to make strict inquiry into the above particulars. The messenger returned, and brought with him the original order, dated the same day with the letter to Cardenas, written with the same hand, and, to remove all suspicion, sealed with the Protector's own seal. There now remained no farther doubt: Cardenas was infamously degraded, and his estate confiscated; but his Majesty, on account of his great age and long services, thought fit to spare his life.

In the state of Louisiana the cultivation of the sugar cane for the present year produces forty thousand hogheads of sugar, which at a valuation of seventy five dollars per hoghead, amounts to two million eight hundred thousand dollars. The next article, the cotton plants, is worthy of notice, and produces this year forty thousand bales of cotton of three hundred and fifty pounds each. This at a valuation of forty dollars per bale, amounts to one million six hundred thousand dollars. In the next place molasses, rice, corn &c. have been estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of five millions of dollars. The population of that state averages about three persons to each square mile, and yet such are already the results. Who does not see in this, the future grandeur of the western world.

New Castle County in the State of Delaware, &c. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the said County of New Castle,

## Will be Exposed to Sale,

At Public Vendue, on Seventh day, the fourth of the Twelfth month next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of Eli Lamborn, Junkeper, in the Borough of Wilmington, Christiana hundred, and county aforesaid; All that House and Lot of ground situate in the Borough of Wilmington aforesaid, at the southerly corner of High and Shipley streets, be the contents thereof more or less. Also, one small lot of ground on Orange street, bounded by lands of Jane Hogg and others, be the contents thereof more or less. Also, one lot of ground at the corner of Love Lane and the old King's road, in the borough aforesaid, be the contents thereof more or less. Also, an undivided interest in two small lots of ground on West street, in the Borough aforesaid, be the contents thereof more or less: with the improvements and appurtenances, being the real estate of John Shipley deceased, and to be sold for the payment of his debts.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by Benjamin Ferris, Adm'r of the said deceased, or his attorney.

By order of the Orphan's Court, MATTHEW KEAN, Clerk. New Castle, Sept. 30th, 1834 7—ts.

## TASTE & FASHION.



## JOSEPH SCOTT

Invites the attention of those who wish an article in which beauty, durability, and cheapness are combined, to call at his

## FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,

No. 93, Market-st. Wilmington,

Where he is, in connection with his Books and Stationery, continually offering for sale a collection of HATS, selected from the very fashionable Hat Store of Messrs. C. & J. H. Bullock, opposite Girard's Banking House, Philadelphia, of as good a quality as can be found in any part of the Union. Messrs. Bullock say—"they will warrant their work; and they feel themselves flattered by the high distinction to which the superiority of their colors has attained, in the estimation of those who have already favored them with their custom. Their principal aim is to please, not only by the excellence of their Hats, but by suiting them also to the various tastes which always prevail in a community. And although they give their establishment the epithet of 'FASHIONABLE,' they do not intend to prevent those from calling, under the apprehension that they will not be suited, who do not coincide in their views of taste with those who follow in the changeable course of foreign fashions. Both may be suited."

J. Scott has among the variety of his shapes, THE CORTES—THE LOW OVAL—THE DEEP OVAL—THE MEDIUM.

Gentlemen preferring any other shape or quality of Hats than those on hands, can, by leaving their order, be furnished with them in two or three days. Country merchants supplied at short notice and on reasonable terms.

July 1. 38—tf.

**SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**

SILVER SPECTACLES, SILVER PLATE, SILVER SPoons, and all kinds of Silver and Gold work are manufactured and kept constantly for sale by

**HENRY J. FERREER.**

At his old established dwelling, No. 60, Market St. Wilmington.

Where he will thankfully receive, and promptly and faithfully execute all orders in his line of business, for cash or old gold or silver. He respectfully offers his thanks to all his customers for the liberal share of business with which they have favored him, and earnestly requests those who are in arrears, to call and settle their accounts, as he wishes to close his books without delay.

July 1—38tf

## GENERAL REGISTER.

### Dry Good Merchants.

W. B. Tomlinson, No. 81, Market Street.  
John R. Brinkley, corner of Market & Queen streets.  
William M'Caulley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.  
John M'Clung & Co. 55 market st.  
John M'Leary, 58 market st.  
Joseph Pogue, 101 market st.  
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.  
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.  
Chalkley Somers, 48 market st.  
IN PHILADELPHIA.  
P. Mendenhall, 201, market st.  
Richardson & Bonsall, 101 market st.

### China, glass & queensware stores.

David Smyth, 68 market st.  
Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King and Second streets.

### Millinery and Fancy Stores.

Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.  
Elizabeth Murphy & Mary Sitley, 104 market street.  
Ann Bailey, market st. near Kennet road.

### Grocery Stores.

James C. Allen, corner King & Third sts.  
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.  
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.  
Clement & Gordon, corner of Market and Kennet.  
James Brown, corner Shipley & 2d sts.  
John H. Gilpin, corner market & 3d sts.  
Peter Horn, corner king and front sts.  
Moses Morrison, market st. cor. front.  
Arthur Murphy, 16 West front st.  
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.  
Samuel Sappington & Co. 5 west front st.  
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.  
George Williamson, 10, high st.  
Richard Williams, corner king & queen sts.  
George Winslow, 179 market st.

### Apothecaries and Druggists.

Joseph Bringham, 85 market st.  
Margaret Johnson, 88 market st.

### Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.  
Val M'Neal & son, 86 and 100 market st.  
William M'Neal, king st.  
James Grubb, 12 east front st.  
James Simpson, 21 west front st.  
William White, 80 market st.  
Thomas Virden, 73 market st.

### Merchant Tailors.

Jas. Simpson, Jr. 7 west third st.  
Peter O'Daniel, market, near water st.  
John Powell 17 market st.  
Isaac H. Wilson, 3 high st.

### Hotels and Taverns.

Levi Baily, Eagle & Monument, market near Kennet.  
William C. Dorsey, S.E. cor. shipley & high.  
Joseph Gilpin, 39 market st.  
James Plumley, Queen of Othaite, corner of market and queen sts.  
Henry Richards, lower end market st.

### Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

Cochran and Adams, cor. orange and third  
Bairton & Bancroft, market, near Kennet.  
James Ray, corner tatum and queen.

### Confectioners.

John Buckley, 99 market st.  
John Wright, south side lower market.

### Carpenters.

Samuel Askew, Kennet Road.  
Thomas Newlin, corner king and high st.

### Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.  
Charles Canby, 77 market st.  
George Jones, 25 market st.

### Silver Smith and Jeweller.

Henry J. Pepper, 60 market street.

### Hat Warehouse.

Lewis Rumford, 52 market st.

### Carriers.

William Wilson, 13 east second st.  
Stephen Bonsall, 25 market st.  
Isaac G. Jaquet, 9 east high st.

### Cabinet Warehouse.

John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d.

### Tobacco & Segar Manufacturers.

John R. Black, 14 south side lower market.  
Thomas A. Starret, 107 market st.

### Wilmington & Philad. Packets.

Sloop Mary Ann, Scout, Bush's wharf.  
Fame, Dauphin, market st. wharf.  
Sarah Ann, Pointsett, Stapler's wharf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Müller Dunott, Bread and Biscuit Baker, 165 Shipley st. above the market.

John Wright, Musical instrument retailer, south side of lower market near King st.

Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.

Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.

Iron Foundry—Evan Thomas & Co. second st. near the Black Horse tavern.

Morocco Manufactory—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.

Coach Makers—Kennard and M'Curly, successors to Wm. Robinson, 149 market st.

Conveyancer—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.

Hardware, Oil, and Paint Store—Joseph Grubb, No. 7, Market Street.

J. P. Fairbairn, Notary Public, Surveyor of Land, Conveyancer, Regulator of Streets, &c. 11 High street.

Millwright—Jacob Derriekson, French st. near the Brandywine mills.

Pennack's Patent Hay and Grain Baler—Joshua Johnson & Son, makers, Pike Creek Mills.

### Ladies and Gentlemen's

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 7, French St. Wilmington.

## THOMAS VIRDEN.

Respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and assures them that he will still continue to execute work in the neatest, most fashionable and most durable manner.