Relief to citizens every where and every township, in some cases under the direction of some of our most distinguished characters, cheering the intercourse of neighbours, and diffusing their benefits through all the walks of life. In the Eastern states especially, they have in some instances wrought an almost incredible change in many departments of husbandry. They have brought before the public view all the operations of farming; exposed to censure every thing faulty, and held up to praise every improvement and excellence. They have excited so much enthusiasm in the cause, and such an emulation among farmers, to excel each other, that every country has been ransacked for the best breeds of domestic animals, for new plants and vegetables; and in fine for every thing that can add to the profits or embellishments of a farm.

The change seems almost magical; yet when we consider the cause, the mystery will vanish. The love of fame is the magic which produced it. It may be asked, why, if this passion has been so efficient, has it been so long inoperative on this important pursuit? I answer; the degradation of the art into a mere mechanical operation, rendered the reputation for excellence an object of indifference to some, and to others unattainable, in consequence of their incapacity to apply to their occupation the lights of science, or to communicate to the world the results of their experience. These obstacles are disappearing. Learning begins to shed a light on the path of the husbandman: the occult sciences, which had been for ages considered the peculiar attributes of medical mountebanks, and monkish impostors, are becoming his familiar servants: the Temple of Fame is open to receive him; his road to it is unstained by the vestiges of the conqueror, but teems with the rich bounties of Ceres, and is redolent with the gay offerings of Flora.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.]

BOLIVIA.

A friend has put into our hands, the project of a constitution for Bolivia, prepared by the Liberator, at the request of the primary Congress of that new republic, together with a preliminary discourse on government, by the same distinguished man.

The discourse is altogether so curious in itself, that we intend to translate it at length. To day we can give nothing more than a sketch of the new form of government prepared by Bolivar for the republic which bears his name, and which form, singular as it is in many respects, we may expect will be adopted, since his word is a law to the South Americans.

Heretofore, the South Americans, in organizing their governments, have been content to copy the United States, so well as they knew how, and as far as circumstances would permit: but whether they have found that the state of society in the two hemispheres is so widely different as to require a different political organization, or whether their leisure is simply leading them to new political speculations, certain it is that this new constitution indicates a disposition to make much less use in future of the model which they were till now content to copy.

The Government of Bolivia is declared to be a popular representative government Slavery is abolished, and *equality* declared to be established. It is a *consolidated* government, not *federal*. The expediency of allowing to every district the power to manage its own affairs, is, however, admitted, and this principle is thought to be preserved, in allowing to *electors* chosen by the people in each province, the privilege of *nominating* for municipal offices, the nominations being afterwards confirmed by the Executive and Legislature in the manner mentioned below.

The great body of citizens have noting more to do with the government than to chose *electors*. Insanity, fraudulent bankruptcy, conviction in a court of justice, habitual *drunkenness*, *gambling*, and mendicity, deprive a man of the right of voting for electors.

Every ten citizens choose an elector, who holds his office for four years. In January in every year, the Electoral corps of each province meets in the capital of that province, and there *chooses* the members of the three Legislative Chambers. They also present, to the National Executive, candidates for the Prefectorship of the departments, for the Governorship of the provinces, and the Corregidorship of cantons and towns. To the Prefect of the department, they present candidates for the office of alcade, and justice of the peace. To the Senate, candidates for seats in the primary and district courts. And to the National Executive, candidates for the situations of vicars and curates. For *each* office, they must nominate three candidates.

The Legislative power is divided among three bodies consisting of thirty members each, viz. the *Tribunes* who hold their offices for *four* years, the *senators* who hold their office for *eight* years, and the *Censors* who hold their office *for life*. The power of the three chambers is so far co-ordinate, that an act passed by any two of them, however low; but an act which originates in one of the upper chambers, and is sanctioned by the other, needs not be sent to the others for approval.

The electors simply determine who shall be members of the National Legislature. The men thus returned, decide for themselves to which chamber each shall belong. In cases of impeachment, they all sit together, forming what is called a *National Judicatory*.

The *Tribunes* have the initiative in all laws relating to peace and war, finance, commerce, internal improvements, and the pay of the army.

The church and the courts of justice, fall properly within the jurisdiction of the *senators*. They approve or disapprove of the nomination of prefects, governors and corregidors, made by the Executive, from the candidates selected by the electors. From the candidates named by the electors, they choose the officers of all the inferior courts of justice. To the chamber of Censors, they nominate candidates for Judgeships in the Supreme Court, Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, by nominating *three* candidates for *each office*.

The Chamber of *Censors* is to exercise a political and moral power, similar to that of the Areopagites of Athens and the Censors of Rome. It is their special duty to watch the conduct of the Vice President and Secretaries of State, and to accuse and impeach them whenever necessary. From the nominations made by the Senators, they select the officers of the supreme court, Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. It is also their business to protect and regulate the liberty of the press, to encourage the arts and sciences, to confer honors and rewards on the meritorious, and to consign evil doers to infamy.

The Judiciary is to be independent of every thing but the laws. In its organization there is nothing peculiar.

The powers of the President resemble those of the Chief Magistrate of our confederation, though more limited; but the British principle, "that the King can do no wrong," appears to have been adopted in its fullest extent. It is expressly declared that "the President is chief of the administration of state, *without responsibility for the acts of the said administration*." The whole of this responsibility rests upon the Vice President, and the three Secretaries of State.

The President commands the army and navy, appoints their officers, and the officers of the treasury, foreign ministers, consuls, &c. commutes capital punishment, convenes special sessions of the Legislature, carries into execution the laws, and the decisions of the courts of justice, receives foreign ministers, and has power to establish hospitals and military schools, and to confer military pensions.

He holds his office for life, and appoints his successor; the Vice President nominated by him, and approved by the Congress, being the acknowledged *heir apparent*. "The President of the Republic is going to be, in this constitution," says Bolivar, "as the Sun, which, placed in the centre, gives light to the Universe. This supreme authority ought to be perpetual; because in those systems which are without hierarchies, there is more necessity than in others, for a fixed point, around which magistrates and citizens, persons and things, may revolve. *Give me a fixed point*, said an ancient, and I will move the world."

He then adduces the experience of Hayti, as evidence of the advantages that result from a *President for life*, and supports his proposition that the *President shall have power to appoint his successor*, by an allusion to *our* practice in this respect. "The Government of the United States," he says, "has lately observed the practice of appointing the Chief Minister to succeed the President. Nothing is so *convenient* in a republic * * * * The idea has powerfully possessed my mind, and I have established it as a law."

GEN. ADAIR.

The reader cannot have forgotten the assertion made by the Richmond Whig, some time during the past summer, that it was to Gen. Adair, and not to Gen. Jackson, the American People were indebted for the memorable and unparalleled victory of New-Orleans. A gentleman of Louisville, Ky. Worden Pope, Esq. desirous of ascertaining the facts of the case, addressed a note to Gen. Adair on the subject. To this note the General promptly returned the following answer, by which it will be seen, that the assertion is disproved, and put to silence forever. We shall not offer a word of comment.—*Pol. Rep.*

Mercer County, Oct. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir: Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 29th ult. was not received until last evening; and being now on the eve of setting out on a journey to Washita and New Orleans, have but little time for reflection or recollection on the subject of your letter. I will, however, in justice to Gen. Jackson, state, that all his measures for the defence of New Orleans, after I arrived there, were well calculated to insure success, if success could be hoped for, from the very slender and inadequate means under his command. I did not reach his camp until the 3d of January, at which time his line of defence was nearly finished, and his men at their posts. He had fought his first battle, on the 23d December, which, altho' a victory could not be claimed on either side, was certainly of the utmost importance to him, from the effects produced in his own camp, as well as on the enemy.

To appreciate fully and fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the seige, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet: such a detail would not be proper at this time, nor is it necessary for me to make it. An opinion seems to prevail with many, that an officer may do himself much honor, and acquire great fame who possesses little more than daring courage and bodily strength. This may happen with an inferior officer, a Colonel of a Regiment, or even a General of Brigade, who acts always under the orders of a superior, and has no occasion to think for himself. But the Commander in Chief of an army, in a difficult and complicated service, must possess a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind, a rapidity of reasoning, with clear perceptions, that will bring him, at once to his conclusions, upon which he is ready to act—for time, with him, is often all important—and from my experience through life, I believe there are fewer men thus highly qualified, to distinguish themselves at the head of an army, than to fill any other station in any Government—yet, such qualifications alone, ever did, and ever will enable Commander in Chief to acquire great fame, and perform eminent services; and it would be unjust and illiberal to deny to Gen. Jackson the possession of these qualifications. In truth, it was the prompt and firm display of these qualities, that inspired the raw and untrained materials, of which his army was composed, with confidence and resolution, to resist, successfully, the tremendous assault of the veteran army of the invaders. Respectfully, your ob't servant. JOHN ADAIR.

Worden Pope, Esq.

SALT.

Mr. Russell, in his Tour in Germany, says, if the experience of Austria and Silesia be correct, wood will not burn when fully impregnated with salt. Learned societies have recommended that the wood to be used in roofing should previously be saturated with salt, in which state, they say, it will resist fire as effectually as either slates or tiles will do.—Mr. R. says the wood, which supports the vaulted roofs of the salt mines of Wieliezka in Poland, is now as hard as a rock; and he was assured that the dead bodies of animals and men, which remain in the salt caverns, do not putrify but become as dry and hard as mummies. *Hampshire Gazette.*

QUICKSILVER

The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Indria, in Carolina, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked 400 years, and is 700 feet deep. The good ores contain from 65 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks. The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of $90,000.—*ib.*

BEES.

The cruel system of smothering Bees, may now be totally dispensed with, by a plan recently adopted with complete success; it is called "*driving*," and is easily accomplished; thus: At dusk, place a metal pot near where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared with cross sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside: invert the old hive into the pot, and quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth; and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees well for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.

If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you would seldom find fault with, serve yourself.

TO PICKLE BEEF, PORK, &c.

To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Muscovado sugar, two ounces of salpetre, and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises. When there is no scum, take the liquor off, and let it stand till cold; having put the meat you wish to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considerable time, it will be necessary once in two months, to boil the pickle over again, clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, two ounces of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good for twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neat's tongues, or beef which you intend to dry; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry warm place.

ON THE SEED OF VEGETABLES.

Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbage and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and musk-melons, have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

Farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds, as well as the flavour of their fruits, by observing few rules, such as the following:

Never plant your gourds near your squashes, or you will make them bitter. Never plant squashes near your pumpkins, or you will make them watery, hard skinned and tasteless. Never plant different kinds of cabbage seed near one another, or you will make a mixture. Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbage, or both will be spoiled. Never plant good red beets near white seed beets, or you will have neither red nor white. Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another. As a general rule—never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects,

N. E. Farmer.

The butter made in Constantinople is nothing but milk or cream, first heated at the fire, and then churned for not more than ten minutes; it is indeed, not unlike clotted cream. At Aleppo, they tie a jar, filled with cream, to two trees, with supple twigs, and swing it about long enough to make very good butter.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that a convention of the Episcopal church of the diocess of Pennsylvania was held in that city in the latter part of October, for the purpose of appointing an assistant to the venerable bishop White. Fifty-four ministers attended, of whom a majority was necessary to a choice. On balloting, the Rev. William Meade, of this county, (Frederick, Va.) received 27 votes, and the Rev. Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania, (who was present and declined voting) 26. The president decided that inasmuch as 27 was not a majority of 54, there was no election, and the convention adjourned to meet at Harrisburg in May next.

The Hon. Asher Robbins has been unanimously re-elected a Senator to the United States' Senate, for Rhode Island, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation, and the season having been highly favorable to the excavation.

The editors of the Nat. Int. state that they have been shown the prospectus of a work, proposed to be published by Professor Rafinesque, in two volumes, entitled, "Outlines of a general history of America from the earliest period," and comprising the physical State and Revolutions of the Continent—the physical and moral states of the American nations—their monuments, languages, traditions, &c.

Political Arithmetic.—A Sligo paper recommends, as the last remedy for the afflictions of Ireland, *Reduction* in rents, *Subtraction* in taxes, *Addition* in our local trade, *Multiplication* in our foreign commerce, and an equal *Division* of the blessings of our "matchless" Constitution.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

Sir Walter Scott, it is said, is about to be married to a lady of immense wealth, a maiden sister of Sir Brian, private to the King, for Scotland.

Upwards of 10,000 illegitimate children were born in Paris, (France) during the last year.

It is positively predicted in most of the Paris journals, that the new Portuguese Constitution will not permit the absolute monarchy of Ferdinand VII to exist for two years longer.

In 1811, the population of London, including the suburbs, was 1,374,000—increase, in the 10 years from 1811 to 1821, was 224,000 souls.

Turkey.—A great fire broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August, just at the time appointed for restoring the standard of the prophet to the mosque. It extended from the Seraglio gate to the mosques of the sultana Asmeh and Bajazet, thence along the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Marmora, taking in its route the palaces of the Great, containing immense riches and markets. The Sultan opened the Seraglio gates, to allow the poor to save what they could. The troops were under arms.

Consternation still prevailed in the city Sept. 3d, and the Sultan was in a critical situation. Flakes of fire were falling upon the Seraglio, the gates of which were opened to all the faithful who had favoured the reformation.

Letters from Rome of the 5th September, state, that an Algerine squadron had made a descent in the Pope's dominions, a few leagues from Rome, and carried off twenty men and eight women. On the 14th August a French government packet bound to Toulon, was overhauled, she having two shot fired at her, one of which passed between the masts.

A traveller just returned from Florida, being asked his opinion about the fertility of the country, observed—"that it was the most fertile country he ever saw, for the lands generally produced about forty bushels of—*frogs* to the acre, and alligators enough to fence it!"

Georgia.—Considerable excitement exists in this State, on the subject of the next Gubernatorial Election. Mr. Forsyth and Col. Tatnall are the most prominent characters now before the public, who are spoken of as candidates.

An apt Illustration.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a delightful cane brake, and there get him the handsomest reed, and must get it in once going through without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if that was the handsomest one she saw? "Oh no," she replied; "I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better until I had got so nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any one I could find."

The Editors of the New York Gazette in noticing a letter received in that city from Charleston, stating that the arrival of the ship Calhoun gave the Administration party 20 or 40 votes, remark, that it was "rather *queer* that the *Calhoun* should bring voters for the *Adams* ticket."

The *grand jurors* of the county of Williamson, in Tennessee, have made a presentment, in which they state that there is nothing in the recent duel between General Houston and General White, to impair the public confidence in the former; and they therefore recommend him as a fit person to be the next governor of the state.

Two very valuable articles have been discovered in Ohio: *Terra de sienna* for painting mahogany colour, and *Porcelain clay* for the manufacture of China ware.

Fifteen hundred skeins of elegant *sewing silk*, were to be exhibited at the Bristol Fair in Taunton, Massachusetts, manufactured in the family of Jabel Ingraham, Esq. of Seekonk, and dyed with a variety of beautiful colours.

A Mrs. Dupuy advertises in the Richmond Enquirer, that "she will be prepared to board 12 or 15 *moral* and *steady* members of the Legislature."

The American Colonization Society is about nine years old. In 1820 the first emigrants sailed from New York to Africa. The colony now consists of five hundred.

United States' Bank stock was quoted in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at 119½ to 120. In New York, on Friday, at 119¾.

A few days ago a party of itinerant equestrians attracted overflowing audiences to witness their performances in Alexandria. In the course of a song which they gave one night, the bare mention of 'Old Hickory' (Gen. Jackson) was not only received with rounds of applause, but was greeted with three hearty cheers. *Alexandria Herald.*

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 13.

Cotton.—The demand for this article has been very great this week, and the market is very animated. Considerable quantities are coming in, and sales are readily effected at from 10 15 to 10 30. The prices in England are gradually, but firmly advancing. *Journal.*