

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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The Weekly Gleaner

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding week.

All letters on business must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

CHEROKEE PHOENIX,

And Indians' Advocate.

THE Subscriber commenced the duties of his station, as editor of this paper, with a trembling hand and a reluctant heart. He had no experience to aid him, and but limited information to recommend him to the public. He has however progressed so far, generally, to the satisfaction of his readers, for which he is thankful. As the first volume of the Phoenix is on the eve of closing, the editor has thought best to advise the public that a new volume will be commenced next month, and that the great object of its founders, the benefit of the Cherokees, will still be assiduously pursued. It is unnecessary to repeat and particularize the principles under which the future numbers of the Phoenix will be conducted—the principles will be similar to those which have governed the past numbers. The paper is sacred to the cause of Indians, and the editor will feel himself especially bound as far as his time, talents and information will permit, to render it as instructive and entertaining as possible to his brethren, and endeavor to enlist the friendly feelings and sympathies of his subscribers abroad, in favor of the Aborigines.

As the present policy of the General Government, the removal of all the Indians beyond the limits of organized States or territories, is assuming an important aspect, the editor will feel himself bound to lay before his readers all that may be said on this subject, particularly the objections against the measures of the Government.

Particular attention will be given to judicious miscellany. Choice pieces on religion and morals, domestic economy, &c. will find a ready admittance in the Phoenix.

The original part of the paper will be rendered as interesting as the means of the editor will allow. Owing to a want of an assistant, it is impossible to devote a large portion of the paper to the Cherokee language, as the whole must be original. The editor will however do what he can.

The friends of Indians are particularly called upon to assist in this undertaking by their subscriptions. Thus far, the Phoenix has been a dead expense to the proprietors. It is highly desirable that there should be sufficient patronage to secure it from like embarrassment in future.

ELIAS BOUDINOTT.

Ne Plus Ultra of Musical Instruments.—The Boston Traveller gives a description of a new Musical Instrument, called a double Counter Bass. It is 12 feet high, 4 wide, and has but 3 cords, of the size of a small rope each. The bow, with its ornament, cost about 300 dollars. The performer sits on a platform 4 or 5 feet high. It was invented by Mr. Gear, of the Tremont Theatre Orchestra. The paper cautions those who are alarmed at thunder, not to come near the Theatre.

Regal Friendship.—Mordecai, a very rich Jew, resided in Prussia, in the time of Frederic the Great, and was in high favour with his majesty, and a very useful person to him. Certain apprehensions, however, arising in the Jew's mind, that a very wealthy subject was not in the most safe situation while under an arbitrary sovereign, he resolved within himself to get out of the Prussian dominions, together with his property, as soon as he could accomplish it. But this he saw was not possible to be done till he had procured the king's consent. He, therefore, in the humblest and most cunning manner wrote to Frederic to obtain his permission, alleging, that both his health and affairs required his departure. But the more crafty king, who probably saw through his design, returned this short but affectionate answer: "My dear Mordecai, nothing but death shall part us. FREDERIC."

Silence is the judicious ornament of those who have nothing to say.

DESULTORY.

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The Springfield Republican publishes a highly interesting letter from Doctor Howe, dated Malta, Nov. 3, 1828. We make the following extract:

You know that the relict of the brave and chivalrous Crusaders—the Knights of St. John, after being driven from Palestine to Rhodes, and then to this Island, made their gallant stand against the Infidels here—and I assure you, I started and a thrill of pleasure mixed with a sensation of awe came over me, as I entered the armoury of the Knights. It is still in perfect order, and on entering the hall, you start to find yourself surrounded by steel clad figures—with helmet and breast plate, and greaves and shield and lance and sword!—There they stand just as they stood when living, with their armour polished bright—the vizor down, the spear projecting, or the mailed hand on the ponderous sword;—all leaning forward and seeming ready to start and punish the intruder on their solitude. Seldom have I passed an hour so pleasantly—yet sadly pleasant, as in this armoury.—Here is no fiction, for it is the identical armour worn by those gallant spirits, who shone in battle field, or tourney gay; and were ready to risk life itself, for lady's love or honor's call. I buckled on the ponderous breast plate of one, I put on the heavy helmet, girt around me the greaves and the steel bands, and lifted the long sharp pointed sword—but felt like a pigmy handling the armour of a giant: and I put them off quickly, ashamed of my own weakness—and with a consciousness that I was trifling with what should be respected—that I had almost been guilty of irreverence.

Interpretation of Hieroglyphics.—Mr. Champollion, jun. on his road to Toulon to embark for Egypt, stopped two days at Aix, with M. Sallier, and examined ten or twelve Egyptian Papyri, which had been purchased some years ago, with other antiquities, from an Egyptian sailor. They were principally prayers or rituals which had been deposited with mummies; but there was also the contract of the sale of a house in the reign of one of the Ptolemies; and finally three rolls united together and written over with fine demotic characters, reserved as is well known for civil purposes.

The first of these rolls was of considerable size, and to M. Champollion's astonishment, contained a *History of the Campaigns of Sesostrius Rhameses*, called also, *Sethos*, or *Sethosis* and *Sesoosis*, giving accounts the most circumstantial of his conquests, the countries which he traversed, his forces, and details of his army. The manuscript is finished with a declaration of the historian, who, after stating his names and titles, says he wrote in the 9th year of the reign of Sesostrius Rhameses, king of kings, a lion in combat, &c.

M. Champollion has promised, on his return from Egypt, to give a complete translation of the manuscript. The period of the history is close to the time of Moses; and apparently the great Sesostrius was the son of the king who pursued the Israelites to the borders of the Red Sea; so that a most important period in ancient history will be elucidated.

On the same MS. commences another composition, called *Praises of the Great King Amemngon*. There are only a few leaves of it, and they form the beginning of the history contained in the second roll. This Amemngon is supposed to have reigned before Sesostrius, because the author wrote in the ninth year of the reign of the latter. M. Champollion had not time to enter into a particular examination of these rolls.

The third roll relates to astronomy or astrology, or more likely to both these subjects. It has not been far opened; but will probably prove of the ut-

most interest, if, as is expected, it contains any account of the system of the heavens as known to or acknowledged by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, the authors of astronomical science.

A small balsatic figure was purchased with the MSS., and it is supposed found with them. On the shoulders of the figure is written in hieroglyphic characters the name, with the addition of *clerk and friend of Sesostrius*. It did not occur to ascertain, until M. Champollion was gone, whether the name on the figure was the same with any of those mentioned in the rolls as belonging to the historian, or to others.—[*Bull. Univ.*]

The Steam Engine.—"The rudest inhabitant of our forests—the man whose mind is least of all imbued with a relish for the picturesque—who would gaze with vacant stare at the finest painting—listen with apathy to the softest melody, and turn with indifference from a mere display of ingenious mechanism, is struck with the sublime power and self-moving majesty of a steam-boat; lingers on the shore where it passes; and follows its rapid and almost magic course with silent admiration. The steam engine in five years has enabled us to anticipate a state of things which, in the ordinary course of events, it would have required a century to have produced. The art of printing scarcely surpassed it in its beneficial consequences. In the old world, the places of the greatest interest to the philosophic traveller are ruins, and monuments, that speak a faded splendor, and departed glory. The broken columns of Tadmor, the shapeless ruins of Babylon, are rich in matter for almost endless speculation. Far different is the case in the western regions of America. The stranger views here, with wonder, the rapidity with which cities spring up in forests; and with which barbarism retreats before the approach of art and civilization. The reflection possessing the most intense interest is, not what has been the character of the country, but what will be her future destiny."

Western Souvenir.

White Hoofs in Horses.—Even in a wet soil and climate, white hoofs are more brittle, and more liable to accident and lameness than black ones; and, in the stony and more arid soils and climates, white hoofs do not stand near so well, and are much more liable to break and contract than those of a dark colour; and, in point of fact, horses having white legs and feet, do not bring so much money as those of precisely the same description which have them not.—[*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*]

Roman Ploughs.—Few classical readers are probably aware (says the Charleston Courier,) that the ploughs still used in Spain, are accurately described by Virgil in his *Georgics*; yet such is the fact. The instrument has been stationary in that country ever since the days of Sertorius.

Watering Milk.—A Dutchman in Albany, some time back, went out to his milkman in the street with a dish in each hand, instead of one as usual. The dispenser of attenuated milk, asked if he wished to fill both vessels. The Dutchman replied, suiting the action to the word—"Dis is for de milk, and dis for de watter—and I vill mix dem so as to shuit mine self."—*Berkshire Am.*