

ORIGINAL ESSAYS.

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

FAREWELL!—Among the numerous words of daily currency none perhaps are more abused than the one I have just repeated. It is a word of the most sober and serious aspect; and was once capable of striking upon the soul like the knell of death. It was once the bursting, passionate exclamation of the prayerful heart surcharged with grief. The solemn sound itself was the harbinger of sad reflection, and settled the voice of mirth and stopped the footsteps of hilarity and pleasure. In the midst of revelry and feastings, did that sound strike the ears of the joying multitude, the pipe and the tabor would cease, the nimble feet of the dancers would be ealed to the floor, and all amusements suspended, to pay the rightful homage to that word of reverence. The tears and downcast looks of beholders evinced their feelings of sympathetic commiseration for those whose destinies called them to separate.—And truly at this day I have heard the farewell of sorrow. I have seen a youth bound for a distant land approach to take leave of the authors of his being. The quivering lip, the throbbing hand, and the heaving breast spoke the feeling of his heart, as with an effort he pronounced the word, **FAREWELL**. His slow and unequal steps denoted the burden he bore. With his soul in his eyes he cast one long, lingering look behind, and then, resuming his march, with quickened steps, soon was he beyond the view of his deeply pensive parents. This was not ceremony. This was not an insult to feeling, but the voice of nature speaking her native language. Nor was it coldness when Philander left the village of his adoption. “Templeton, farewell!” exclaimed he. Every sympathy of my nature, every feeling of my bosom, every wish of my heart respond the parting sound. Templeton, farewell! This is the voice of one whom time nor distance can separate from thee. Very pleasant hast thou been to me. Thy streets are as the scenes of my infantile sports, thy hospitable mansions the palaces of innocent pleasure. There I dwelled and grew and enjoyed till I forgot the name of evil, nor knew that any were unhappy. Misery was a word not used within thy delightful walls, ‘twas only heard of as something far away, that could not come to thee. Templeton, farewell!”

These are scenes the word acknowledges as his own congenial offspring. These are worthy the word, and in no other ought human tongues to utter the sound. But how is it abused! Instead of being the vehicle of our breathing souls it has lost that high office, and is compelled to the drudgery of merely sounding the note of departure. Stripped of the concurrent appendages of gravity and solemnity, it has dwindled down to a piece of mere mechanism. As the creaking ash mechanically salutes the passing breeze, so do profane lips, in the machinery of departure, mechanically drop forth farewell’s chilled notes. What daring profanity! What wished prostitution! For what is farewell? It is full of expression. It implores a blessing and pronounces a benediction. It breathes the voice of supplication. It is a *prayer, specifically a prayer*. But how is the salutary savour, the moving energy of the solemn ejaculation corrupted and lost when pronounced by the daily passenger of the throng? Were an inhabitant of the moon to hear this valadictory intercession uttered by our airy tiptoe flutterers, would he not be struck with the audacious, and impious hypocrisy of the nether globe?

Give then to the word its proper functions. Let it pass your lips only with a kind of devotional feeling. Let its full import be impressed on your mind, nor more to be forgotten in levity and mirth. Suffer it not to go from your lips as the dull cold wish, the formal benediction, or the unfeeling prayer of the passing ceremony, pronounced without feeling, and without design; but let it issue from the yearnings of his soul, and call forth the ready emotions of the heart. It must never flow from the commands of hollow-hearted custom, that capricious god of manners, whose insidious would often falsely characterizes his marble-headed followers with the amiable attributes of sensibility; but it must be the spontaneous offspring of devotional friendship. If necessary to the politesse of the day, when you flirt into a neighbor’s door, to be ceremonious at parting, devise, I entreat you, for the sake of decency and propriety at least, devise some less important word, nor again pollute *farewell* with such insulting mockery.

INDACATOR.

From the National Journal. STATE EPITOME.

MAINE.—The separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and its erection into an independent State, were frequently attempted without success. In October, 1785, there was a convention in Portland, for the purpose of considering the subject. In the succeeding year the question was submitted to the people, when it was found that a majority of freemen were against the measure. The question was renewed in 1802, and again negatived. In 1819, a large majority expressed themselves in its favor, and on the third of March, 1820, she was admitted into the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS.—This is the only State in the Union whose constitution appoints *titles* to the officers of government. The Governor is entitled “His Excellency,” the Lieutenant-Governor, “His Honor.” From 1780, when the constitution was framed, up to the present year, a period of 45 years, there have been 11 different Governors.

The city of Boston has appropriated \$78,500 for the benefit of its schools during the current year.

The voluntary subscriptions at Merchants Hall, for the relief of the New-Brunswick sufferers, amounted, on Monday last, to \$3,000. Collections were taken at the different churches for the same purpose.

VERMONT.—The present Constitution is somewhat different from those of the other States. The Legislative department consist only of one body—a house of representatives—which is chosen annually. The Executive powers are vested in a governor, and a council of twelve members, who are also annually chosen, and in whom the power of appointment to all offices not otherwise provided for, is vested. All bills passed by the assembly must be laid before the governor and council for revision and concurrence, or for the purpose of amendment. If they return the same with amendments, and the representatives disagree, the Governor and council may sus-

pend the passing of the bills until the next legislature.

The owners of dogs in this state are, by a late law, required to pay the amount of poll tax for them. The great number of sheep killed by the dogs is the reason assigned for the tax.

NEW-YORK.—It appears from a late census that the population of Schenectady is 12,876; in 1820, it was 13,081: there is, consequently, a decrease of 205.

The sum of 25936 dollars was received by the collector at Albany, during the month of October, on account of toll on 800 boats, which departed thence, laden with 4319 tons of merchandise.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1810, there were but two Paper Mills in western Pennsylvania. Now there are nine. In three of these manufactorys, the machinery is propelled by steam power; in the others by water power. They have together thirty vats. In the steam mills, forty reams per week are made at each vat on an average the year round, making the produce of each vat upwards of six thousand dollars in the year.—The average value of the paper produced in the water mills, is estimated at \$5,000 per year, and the rags consumed in each vat at 40,000 lbs. Taking all the mills at this average rate, and estimating rags at 5 cents a lb, the paper manufactured in the mills enumerated would be worth \$150,000, and the amount laid out in the country for rags would not be less than \$58,000.

The manufacture of Glass was commenced at Pittsburgh in 1798, but the success of the business was, for some years very doubtful. Now, white and flint glass of the best quality are manufactured there, and the annual produce of nine Glass Works, in western Pennsylvania is equal to \$165,000. Two of these works at Pittsburgh, one is at Bringingham, opposite Pittsburgh, one at New-Albany, four miles below Brownsville, one at Brownsville, one at Perrypolis, on the Youghiogheny, one at Williamsport, and one at New-Geneva.

DELAWARE.—In 1790, Delaware had a population of 59,094; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; and in 1820, 72,749: increase in 30 years, 13,645. It has an area of 2068 square miles. It was the first state to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, and the noiseless tenor of its history since, that period, is efficient proof of the advantages it has derived from the Union, and its own political administration. The northern half of the county of Newcastle is hilly, the rest of the State is generally hilly and low.

MARYLAND.—The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for the western shore of Maryland, has been just held at Baltimore. Ministers from England and from the neighbouring States attended it.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—Since the year 1815, the state of North-Carolina has been zealously engaged in the business of Internal Improvements. It is intended to improve the navigation of the inlets and sounds, so as to open a direct and easy communication with the ocean; to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the principal rivers; to connect the rivers by navigable canals; to improve the roads, and to drain the marshes and swamps of the eastern and southern counties. In prosecution of these plans, skilful engineers have been employed, for several years in making the necessary surveys, and several private companies have been formed under the patronage of the State. In 1820, the Legislature appropriated, for the purpose of internal improvements the proceeds of the sale of all the Cherokee lands, which have lately come into the possession of the State.

LOUISIANA.—Gov. Johnson has been making a tour through the State, and has been every where received with attention. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Executive to visit the different counties at least once in 2 years, to inform himself of the state of the militia, and the general condition of the country.

The population of Louisiana in 1810, was 20,825; in 1820, it had increased to 153,407.

ALABAMA.—Twenty-one Indian Youths, of the Choctaw tribe, passed through Florence on their way to Lexington, Ky.—They are sent there to be educated at the expense of the nation.

KENTUCKY.—A law exists in this state, providing that free negroes should not migrate or be transported hither. It is complained of, that, in the face of this law, negroes migrate and take up their residence in the state as if there had been no legal prohibition: they come from all quarters, and the law is not enforced against them.

INDIANA.—Indiana has a favorable and agreeable climate. The winters are milder and shorter than in the Northern states, and the summers are in general, not warmer. The spring commences about the middle of February. The peach blossoms in March, and the woods are green by the 10th of April. The country in the upper

part of the state is high and healthy; and the districts along the river are likewise so, with the exception of the vicinity of swamps and marshes.

When the Indiana territory was formed out of a part of the north-western, in 1801, Gen. Harrison was appointed by Mr. Adams, the first Governor, which office he continued to hold, until he was called by Mr. Madison to the command of the north-western army after the fall of Detroit.—The population of Indiana and Illinois was, in 1810, 36,801; in 1820, it was 222,389.

PRODUCE.—A very great quantity of produce has accumulated in this city, [Cincinnati] and our warehouses are nearly all filled. It is estimated that there is at present, [Dec. 5.] in this place about twenty thousand barrels of flour—and that the total value of every description of produce now stored for the want of a rise in the Ohio to take it off, is not less than \$300,000. Notwithstanding this large amount, every day brings with it wagons from all directions, loaded for this city. The present lowness of the river, has depressed marketing considerably—this, together with the good state of the roads, has furnished us with a surplus of produce, and rendered the Cincinnati market unusually cheap.

Crisis.

LAFAYETTE was received at Havre with the greatest enthusiasm. It does not appear that the government had taken any measures to prevent a favorable greeting of him. The Brandywine saluted the forts, which returned an equal number of guns. On the day of his disembarkation, the general proceeded to his country seat, accompanied, for two leagues, by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of young men of the principal families of Havre and its neighborhood.—*Niles.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby earnestly solicited to come forward and make settlement, by paying the cash or giving their notes, against the first of January next, as I am compelled to have cash. I hope they will attend to this call, and save me the disagreeable necessity of resorting to legal measures for collecting.

JOHN CLARK.

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1825.

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VATCHAN'S HOUSE.

W. H. VAUGHAN,

RESPPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Centrella to Richmond, where he has opened a house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, in the building formerly occupied by E. Lacy. His stable is equal to any in the state; his bar will be regularly furnished with choice foreign and domestic liquors, and his table supplied with the best the market affords. His old customers are invited to give him a call.

Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1825.

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CORPORATION COLLECTOR'S

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the statute in such cases made and provided, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons whom it may concern, that I will, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, commence selling, at Wm. H. Vaughan's, in the town of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, all and singular the lots and parts of lots in said town of Richmond, on which the Corporation taxes due thereon for the years 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24 & '25, are not paid on or before the said 9th day of January next; and that the sale will commence at 10 o'clock and continue until 6 o'clock on said day, or until all is offered for sale, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and legal costs and charges due thereon. *Q.C.*—The expense allowed by law for advertising town lots, for the present year, will not be exacted from those who pay their taxes on or before the first day of January next.

BARNABAS SPRINGER, Col.

December 5, 1825.

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TAKEN UP.

BY Samuel Ogan, on the Middle Fork of White water, New-Garden township, Wayne county, state of Indiana, one chestnut sorrel stud colt, one year old last spring; appraised to \$15, by John White and Samuel Williams. Certified, this first day of December, 1825, before

EDWARD STARBUCK, J.P.

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TAKEN UP.

BY Enoch Wright, a resident of Union township, Union county, (Ind.) one bright sorrel horse, fourteen and a half hands high, three years old past, four white feet, a star in his forehead, and a snip on the end of his nose, shod before, with 8 nails in each shoe; no other marks or brands perceptible; appraised to twenty-five dollars, by William Hawrin and Shubal Bernard. November 3d, 1825. A true copy from my estray book.

WILLIS WRIGHT, J.P.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the office of the Public Leger, by the gross, dozen, or single.

THE FRIENDS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1826;

Containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, the times of holding the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings within the bounds of Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly Meetings, and the Quarterly, Monthly and Weekly Meetings within the bounds of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, and a variety of other useful matter.

Richmond, Sept. 17, 1825.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE