

## SELECTED POETRY.

The following very feeling Dirge on the death of Adams and Jefferson, copied from the Connecticut Mirror, is from the pen of Mr. Brainard. It was written impromptu, under these circumstances: A young lady was at her piano, playing "Roslin Castle," to a small circle, when the news of Mr. Jefferson's death arrived. Mr. Brainard immediately wrote the following lines to that tune, which the lady sung and played. They do equal credit to his poetical taste and to his heart:

Toll not the bell, and muffle not  
The drum, nor fire the funeral shot;  
Nor half way hoist our banner now—  
Nor weed the arm, nor cloud the brow—  
But high to Heaven be raised the eye,  
And holy be the rapturous sigh:  
And still be cannon, drum, and bell,  
Nor let the flag of sorrow tell.  
Now low are laid their honor'd forms,  
But from the clods, and dust, and worms,  
Their spirits wake, and breathing, rise  
Above the Sun's own glorious skies.  
And happy be their airy track—  
We may not, would not, call them back;—  
For Patriots' hands may clasp with theirs,  
And Angel harps may hymn their prayers.

## WILD FLOWERS.

Wild flowers, wild flowers, I love you well,  
For of life and liberty you tell,  
Of sunny fields, and cloudless skies,  
And the forest shade where the zephyr sighs;  
Of the stream's smooth brink and the mossy tree,  
Scenes where the sad heart pants to be.  
When from the earth's dark breast ye spring,  
How sweetly the birds their carols sing,  
And, oh! what a world of life and light  
In beauty bursts on our raptured sight!  
The green clad earth and the glorious heaven,  
Bright with the burning hues of even.  
But, torn away from your native glade,  
Alas! how swiftly your beauties fade!  
Ye cannot live in a foreign sky,  
And away from home ye droop and die.  
Thus, of youth and beauty the brightest hours  
Soon fade like you, wild flowers, wild flowers!

From the American Farmer.

**Apple trees.**—The most approved distance for planting apple trees, is from 35 to 45 feet apart, varying according to the strength of soil; they will do well in a sandy soil at 35 feet, but in a rich loam, where the trees will be likely to grow to a large size, 45 feet is sufficiently high; in ordinary land, perhaps 40 feet is the best distance. At 35 feet asunder, 35 trees may be planted in an acre; at 40 feet, twenty-seven; and at 45 feet, twenty-one. The looser the ground is kept for the first year, and indeed for several succeeding years, the more certain and the more vigorous will be the growth of the orchard. Winter grain, oats, barley and clover, have all been found to be injurious to the newly planted orchard. When the ground cannot be spared from the usual routine of crops, it would be of great advantage to young trees to have the grain or clover dug in early in the season, or well dressed with a hoe, within the space of three feet from the tree, forming a circle of the diameter of six feet, and to have it kept open and free from weeds and grass during the summer. Indian corn, potatoes, vines and buckwheat, have all been considered favorable to the growth of orchards.

**Pears.**—Pear trees, while young, require pretty much the same treatment as recommended for apples. They delight most in a deep, strong, loamy soil, into which their roots can easily penetrate; a low moist soil is unfavorable, and as they seldom grow to so large a size as apple trees, and their forms being more aspiring and less inclined to spread, they may be planted much nearer together; from 20 to 30 feet asunder will afford sufficient room. They are subject to a malady almost peculiar to them, called the fire-blight, or brulure, which often injures them very much, and not unfrequently entirely destroys them. I have noticed this disease to attack pear trees in almost every stage of their growth; the time, however, it appears the most decisively destructive, is about the period of their approach to that degree of maturity which promises a remuneration for the trouble and expense of the anxious, attentive cultivator, and while exhibiting the most flourishing appearance, thrifty, well formed, and increasing fast in size and beauty, almost oppressed with the redundancy of their rich foliage. The cause of this malady has employed the attentive investigation of many ingenious and experienced cultivators, without producing any result entirely satisfactory, or any remedy that I have met with, in my estimation better than cutting the branches as soon as the blight is discovered, completely below the part affected. I have known trees under this treatment to lose one limb after another, until the trunk seemed to be left almost branchless, and afterwards recover and become healthy, flourishing and productive. As soon as the trees have formed good heads, and by the appearance of blossoms promise some fruit, I would recommend to lay the ground

in grass and withhold the ordinary portion of manure, suffering it to form a sward immediately around the body of the tree, and to be very sparing in the use of the knife, cutting out only such branches as cross others, and are likely to injure by rubbing, except in the case of blight as before noticed.

## THE NATIONAL OBSERVER.

Mr. Solomon Southwick has commenced the publication of a new paper, at Albany, under the title of "The National Observer." The address to the public, in which he makes his "editorial debut," contains views so liberal, sentiments so just, and reflections so philosophical, that we cannot avoid laying the following extract from it before our readers.—*Michigan Herald.*

"Of one thing I can assure the public, that I commence this enterprise with no hostile or acrimonious feelings towards any human being; but this assertion is not intended to humble myself, by meanly seeking to conciliate any one who may possess hostile feelings towards me, if any such there be. It is, on the contrary, the result of that calm and philosophic reflection upon men and things, which every man who consults his own happiness, without regard to others, must eventually be governed by. The spirit of revenge is too bad to be cherished by a good man, and by far too troublesome to be tolerated in the breast of a wise one. For my own part, I have seen and partaken so much of personal and political feuds in this state: I have suffered so much by their operation, and have seen so many suffer no less than myself, from the same cause: I have seen and felt so much of vicissitude and misfortune in my own affairs, as well as in those of persons who were dear to me, and of mankind in general: I have so often found myself wrong when I thought myself right; and have seen so many besides myself, become the victims of credulity and delusion: I have learned so much, by experience, of the instability of the human mind in its decisions, and the mutability of the heart in its feelings and affections; that if my grey hairs be not the tokens of wisdom, they are (I hope and would gladly believe) the withering emblems of expiring prejudice and passion. That man, indeed must be besotted in intellect, or bewildered malignity, who, after passing through various stages and situations in life, and mingling in the party strifes of a popular government, has not learned enough of himself, and of human nature, to survey calmly and candidly the agitations of the public mind; to derive present good from past evil; and to decide charitably, at least, if not infallibly, upon the motives and measures of the public characters and councils of his country. I say this much of myself, not from a spirit of egotism, but to evince that it is not my intention to enter upon a career of political fanaticism, or personal malignity and revenge; but to take my stand in behalf of principles, and principles alone, on pure and dispassionate grounds; and thus to endeavor, by all proper means, to make this paper, what every public journal ought to be, the MIRROR OF TRUTH, THE MEDIUM OF SCIENCE, THE MANTLE OF CHARITY, AND THE SHIELD OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE."

**HAPPINESS.**—There is almost an infinite variety of ways and means devised by the good people of the world to made themselves happy. Some get married and some divorced—all for the pure sake of peace and comfort. Some get into office, and others go out of office, for the same reason; some labor hard and long, and are troubled about many things: why? because they cannot be happy without all this; others lounge away all day, and sing, and fly from care, and hate work, to gratify the same propensity. Some think good dinners and good wine the sum of happiness;—others indulge themselves in storing away the money these would cost. And so through all the world, scarcely two individuals seek for happiness in the same thing precisely; and scarcely one appears to know that after all, it consists and is to be found only in a contented mind, and that there it always is.

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

On this day, (says the Saratoga Sentinel of July 4,) the remaining Soldiers of the Revolution should be freed from the perplexities and ills of adversity. The resources of the nation are abundant; and though the debt due to these veterans can never be paid; yet their declining days may be sweetened with the reflection, that their services are remembered by a grateful posterity. Many are relieving their yearly pensions; but many, from misfortune, are unable to furnish the necessary proof, required by law, to entitle them to a participation in these benefits. In our own vicinity, alone, we have many cases of peculiar hardship. Among the number, may be noticed one of a character calculated to awaken the most lively sensibilities.

A venerable champion of freedom has often told us the story, while his cheeks were moistened with the tears that flowed from a recollection of his misfortunes. He had volunteered in the early part of the revolution, as captain of a company raised by his own exertions. His courage was undoubted, and on his services the most flattering encomiums were bestowed. He left the service with honor to himself and satisfaction to his compatriots. The close of the war found him in comfortable, though moderate circumstances, enjoying the sweets of domestic life, with a partner and four children. But his happiness was soon destroyed. His dwelling took fire—himself and wife narrowly escaped—but his four children were consumed in the devouring element! His discharge and other revolutionary papers, and his all were destroyed. He has since experienced a series of misfortunes—has been unable, from a loss of papers, to make the necessary proof to entitle him to a pension—and is still impoverished, with no offspring to sustain him in his declining years, and with no prospect of better days on earth. His case, as well as that of many other soldiers, demands the notice of government. The advanced period in life to which most of them have arrived, renders it necessary that something should be speedily done, if done at all, for their relief. We trust, therefore, that a general expression of sentiment, favorable to this object, will be made throughout the country this day, and that another session of Congress will not pass by, without provision of the most adequate nature being made for the remnant of those unfortunate veterans who are still deprived of the bounties of Government.

**VERMONT.**—It was well observed that, a few years since, a manufactory was scarcely known in Vermont; whatever articles were fabricated, were accomplished in a domestic way, and limited entirely to the domestic purposes of life. No calculations were made of profits arising from sending articles to market; the people attended entirely to the supply of their own wants by cultivating the soil, considering manufacturing to be a business which could not be pursued without sacrifices of health and debasement of character. These notions have greatly changed, and the manufactories of the Green mountains have risen almost to a level with those of Europe. The people of this state are now manufacturing wool and cotton to a very large amount; also iron, copers, marble, and other raw materials, with considerable profit. The population is very rapidly increasing, and its wealth advancing, perhaps, in a greater ratio than that of any other eastern state. The canals made and making, will produce yet more extensive changes, in the condition of Vermont.

Long Lake, in Vermont, which burst its bounds in 1810, was entirely drained, and has left a hollow one and a half miles long, in some places 3-4 of a mile wide, and one hundred and fifty feet deep. A small brook formerly drained it into La Moelle river, while Mud lake, a smaller one, 200 rods distant, and 200 feet lower, entered into Barton river, a tributary of Connecticut. To get a better supply for a mill, a trench was dug from Long lake, towards Mud lake. The ground on that side was a quicksand, and the water had been kept by a thin stratum of hard lime, deposited by the water upon the bottom and sides of the lake. When this was broken, the water removed the sand, and tore away large fragments of the limestone, and emptied the lake in half an hour. The effects are still visible for many miles. Many acres were left covered from ten to thirty feet deep with trees; new meadows were formed, and, on the whole, great improvements made, though some property was destroyed. The drained lake offers the most practicable route for a road across the hills. From appearances it is probable that several similar phenomena have occurred at long past periods in that neighborhood.—*Niles.*

**MURDER.**—To what cause are we to ascribe the many frightful murders, the accounts of which are published daily in our journal? Are the laws too lax, their administration too lenient, or are our morals still worse? We do not believe that either of these causes have produced these dismal consequences, and if we will take the trouble to examine the details of such trials we shall find, in nine cases out of ten, that those shocking butcheries are occasioned by intemperance from that voluntary insanity which a man inflicts upon himself. The son of intemperance may lay the flattering unction to his soul—that he may escape from this tyranny, that he may break the yoke of this servitude, at his own sovereign will and pleasure. So all drunkards think, even when they have just recovered from having been made the victims of intemperance. Let the drunkard

look forward and behold a ragged, beggared family, devoted by his own actions to the cold and contemptuous charity of mankind—still further, and he will see the knife of the murderer grasped in his hand, and beside him the mangled victim of drunken vengeance—perhaps the wife of his bosom—perhaps the smiling innocent that once climbed his paternal knee. Let him look still further and he will catch a glance of the suspending criminal, and the strangling cord. He will here find the end of the man who could escape, in his own opinion, whenever he pleased, the tyranny of the self destroyer.—*B. Jones.*

**PRIMITIVENESS.**—Lord Peterborough, who in order to conceal his intrigues for the dethronement of King James, made a circuitous voyage to Holland, by the way of Pennsylvania, gives a singular account of the condition of the colony at that early period. "I took a trip once," says he, "to Penn., to his colony of Pennsylvania; there the laws are contained in a small volume, and are so extremely good, that there has been no alteration wanted in any one of them, ever since Sir William made them. They have no lawyers. Every one is to tell his own case, or some friend for him; they have four persons as judges on one bench, and after the case has been fully laid down on all sides, all the four are to draw lots, and he on whom the lot falls decides the question. 'Tis a happy country, and the people are neither oppressed with poor's rates, tythes, nor taxes."

The causes of the Friends, who were a very large majority of the colonists at that early day, were usually decided by an appeal to the meeting. The law also established three officers, called peace-makers, appointed at each County Court, to determine all controversies.

**WILD CHERRY TREES.**—The poisonous quality of this tree, are too little known amongst farmers, who have met with some serious losses in Cattle, and have attributed their sudden death to some other cause. Week before last, one of Mr. Joseph Hershey's neighbours in Hemphfield township, having fallen one of these trees, six of his cows ate of the leaves, and died in the course of half an hour afterwards. When it is necessary to cut a tree of this kind down, the branches and leaves should be burnt immediately as cattle are fond of them, any are liable to die instantaneously by eating freely.—*Greenburgh Gazette.*

**"Time is Money."**—This maxim can never become trite, and should be in the mouth of every man, woman and child in our country. How common it is to lounge away a few moments at a time without any particular object in view, and repeat the crime several times in the course of the day; and this too is done by men who are unwilling to be considered indolent—or wanting in application. These scraps of lost time in a man's life amount in the aggregate to hours, days, months, and years. There is also a snail-like way of attending to business which is equally disastrous.—Let a laboring man notice what he does in a week at an ordinary pace, without much exertion, and contrast it with what he accomplishes in the same space of time spent in persevering application, and he will be taught an invaluable lesson. In short, the point is to do every thing with despatch, and time will never drag heavily along.

## Strayed.

**BROKE** out of the enclosure of the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a DARK BAY HORSE, both hind feet white, switch tail, 6 years old last spring, shod with new shoes before, a small wart on his off ear. Any person returning him to the subscriber, on Middle-Fork, four miles from Richmond, or to John Brady, in town, shall receive a liberal reward. JOHN BEN LEX. 8th mo. 24th, 1826. 122-3

## REMOVAL.

**JOHN PAGE** informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the North side of MAIN Street, between Harter's and Kibby's, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of FUR and WOOL HATS, for men and boys; all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or, in part, country produce. Richmond, 8th mo. 25th, 1826. 122-3

## CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

**JOHN M. LAWS** respectfully informs the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, on Main street, two doors east of David Holloway's, where all work entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom. N. B. Clocks and watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted. Richmond, August 11, 1826. 120th

## Printing.

**BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.** Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.