

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Album.

SONG OF THE WESTERN PIONEER.

Forward! the forest bows beneath
Our axes, and the savage flies
Far to the west, to vent his breath
In curses on his enemies;
Lo! how upon our mighty trail
The lights of fair improvement dawn,
And shine upon the opening vale—
Pointing our way—march on! march on!

Forward! behold the noon-day blaze
Shines broadly on the leaf-piled ground,
Where never penetrated rays;
And listen to the dædning sound,
Where never yet a sound awoke,
Of trees descending, crashing, down,
Or crackling in their shroud of smoke—
The way is clear—march on! march on!

Forward! the elk bounds o'er our track,
A fearful, trembling listener;
The countless buffaloes fall back,
As thick as motes upon the air:
They fly before our rapid stride,
Like the gay mist before the dawn;
They seek the forest's farthest side;
We heed them not—march on! march on!

Forward! away o'er hill and dale,
Over flood and marsh we hold our way,
Leaving behind a boundless trail,
As clear as the meridian day;
We must not pause—our destiny
Points steadily to the setting sun:
And where the mountains meet the sky,
There is our halt—march on! march on!

"The thanklest oft are noisest in their thanks,
As on the unfeuliful pavement every drop
That falls from the kind sky is told aloud;
But in the grateful heart a blessing sinks,
Like the same shower on a sunny field,
That drinks it silently, and shows its thanks
By smiles and glad increase."

From Captain Head's Travels in South America.

The situation of the Gaucho is naturally independent of the political troubles which engross the attention of the inhabitants of the towns.—The population or number of these Gauches is very small, and at a great distance from each other; they are scattered here and there over the face of the country. Many of these people are descended from the best families in Spain;—they possess good manners, and often very noble—they generally inherit the hut in which they were born, and in which their fathers lived before them; although it appears to a stranger, to possess few allurements of *dulce domum*. The huts are built in the same simple form; for, although luxury has ten thousand plans and elevations for the frail abode of its more frail tenant yet the hut in all countries is the same, and therefore, there is no difference between that of the South American Gaucho and the Highlander of Scotland, excepting that the former is built of mud, and covered with long yellow grass, while the other is formed of stones, and that bed with heather. The materials of both are the immediate produce of the soil and both are so blended in colour with the face of the country, that it is often difficult to distinguish them; and as the pace at which one gallops in South America is rapid, and the country flat, one scarcely discovers a dwelling before one is at the door. The coral is about fifty or one hundred yards from the hut, and is a circle of about thirty yards in diameter, enclosed by a number of strong rough posts, the ends of which are struck into the ground. Upon these posts are generally a number of idle looking vultures or hawks, and the ground around the hut and coral, is covered with bones and carcasses of horses, bullocks, horns, wood &c. which gave it the small and appearance of an ill kept dog-kennel in England.

"The hut consists generally of one room, in which all the family live, boys, girls, men, women and children all huddle together. The kitchen is a detached shed a few yards off, there are always holes both in the walls and in the roof of the hut, which one at first considers as singular marks of the indecence of the people.—In the summer this abode is so filled with fleas and *binchus* (which are bugs as large as black beetles) that the whole family sleep on the ground in front of their dwelling; and when the traveller arrives at night, and after unsaddling his horse, walks among this sleeping community, he may place the saddle or reeds, on which he is to sleep, close to the companion most suited to his fancy:—an admirer of innocence may lie down by the side of a sleeping infant; a melancholy man may slumber near an old black woman; and one who admires the fairer beauties of creation, may very daringly lay his head on his saddle, within a few inches of the idol he adores. However, there is nothing to assist the judgment but the bare feet and ankles of all the slumbering group, for their heads and bodies are covered and disguised by the skin and poncho which covers them.

"In winter the people sleep in the hut, and the scene is a very singular one. As

soon as the traveller's supper is ready, the great iron spit, on which the beef has been roasted, is brought into the hut, and the point is struck into the ground: the Gaucho then offers his guest the skeleton of a horse's head, and he, and several of the family on similar seats, sit round the spit, from which with their long knives they cut very large mouthfulls. The hut is lighted by a feeble lamp, made of bullock's tallow and is warmed by a fire of charcoal; on the walls of the hut are hung upon bones, two or three bridles and spurs, and several lassos and balls; on the ground are several dark-looking heaps which, one can never clearly distinguish; on sitting down upon these when tired, I have often heard a child scream underneath me, and have occasionally been mildly asked by a young woman what I wanted, at other times up jumped an immense dog! While I was once warming my hands at the fire of charcoal, seated on a horse's head, looking at the black roof in a reverie, and fancying I was quite by myself, I felt something touch me, and saw two naked black children leaning over the charcoal, in the attitude of two toads; they had crept out from under some of the pouches; and I afterwards found that many other persons as well as some hens sitting upon eggs, were also in the hut. In sleeping in these huts the cock has often hopped upon my back to crow in the morning; however, as soon as it is daylight every body gets up."

Italian Convents.—The most severe of the female monastic orders is that of Santa Theresa, in which its unfortunate votaries are doomed to unceasing midnight vigils and daily fasts; to penance, austerity, and mortification; while all intercourse with their friends, all indulgence of the sweet affections of nature, are as sedulously interdicted as if they were crimes of the blackest dye. It is the great merit of their lives that death is continually present to their thoughts, like a man that should stand rooted before a clock, with his eyes fixed on the hour to which it was tending, and lose in its contemplation the intervening moments. But to all intents and purposes, to all the duties, pleasures, and hopes of life they are as completely dead as if the grave had closed over them.

There is in Rome a convent called the Sepolto Vivo, in which are buried all contumacious or fanatic nuns, from all convents—females condemned by the inquisition for too little or too much religion; and wives and daughters whose husbands and fathers have the means to prove that they deserve, or the interest to procure the order for such punishment.

Instances have occurred where resistance to the will of a parent, or causeless jealousy conceived by a husband, have been followed by this horrible vengeance. What may pass within its walls can never be known; none but its victims enter it, and none of them ever return. They see no human beings excepting once a year, when in the presence of the abess, they may have an intercourse with their father or mother, but they must not tell the secrets of their prison house. They hear no tidings of the world that surrounds them, nor even know when their dearest relatives are removed by death.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. From a memorial to congress, adopted at a meeting of wool growers and manufacturers of the county of Berkshire, Mass. the astonishing fact appears—that there is not at this day a single woollen establishment in N. England in full operation. It is said that the present duty on woollens is completely evaded by the ingenuity of foreigners; to remedy the evil, it is proposed to change the present ad valorem duty to specific duty on each square yard; and also to levy a duty on all woollen goods sold by auction.

It is estimated that there are 200 000 sheep in the county of Berk-hire. The memorial asks no further protection for the American wool-grower. The home market is only desired.—*Niles.*

Extract from the message of Governor Shultz, of Pennsylvania.

"We meet fellow citizens, under many circumstances of felicitation. Peace and plenty dwell within our borders. The blessings of religious toleration, of political and civil liberty, are ours; more abundantly are they shed upon us, than upon any people upon earth. Persecution for opinion, even in its mildest form, is not known among us. We, more than any nation on the globe, have cause to lift up our hands and our voices, and our hearts, to the giver of every good and perfect gift, for the fulness with which he pours upon us all the good things which we are able to enjoy and appreciate.—While, fellow citizens, it is our more immediate duty to watch over our particular commonwealth, and promote its prosperity & happiness, we cannot be indifferent to, or unobservant spectators of, the proceedings of the General

Government, of the vigilance with which it keeps watch over the general weal, and the fostering care with which it every where protects the rights and interests of our common country. The panoply of the nation is extended over every citizen and over all his concerns. We nowhere hear of wrong or injustice done to the rights or the property of an American, but we hear also of the interference of the arm of the General Government, through some of its agents to assure redress. This state of things is peculiarly gratifying, at a time when all the energies and abilities of the state government are required to take advantage of our local position, and wisely and judiciously appropriate our resources in the best manner, to promote the best interests of the commonwealth."

It would be well if all mankind could with truth boast the character of Shakespeare's honest & simple shepherd, and each one, like him, be able to say—

"I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my harm; and the greatest of my pride is, to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck."

Died. last week at Norfolk, Va. Mr. James Williamson in the 82nd year of his age—at peace with himself and the world. For thirty two years he was a subscriber to the Norfolk Herald, and never suffered the semi-annual period of payment to pass for one day, without a settlement of his subscription. May not his observance of the principle set forth in this act, have lengthened his life!—*Niles, Jan. 6.*

Pistareens pass in some of the West India islands as quarters of a dollar, in Massachusetts, &c. for twenty cents. In New York and the states south except, perhaps, Louisiana, they are valued at only seventeen cents, and it is a rare thing to meet with one circulating in Baltimore, though a short time since they were numerous.

Niles.

Independent of the full occupation of the market house in Philadelphia, on a late Saturday, there was an unbroken chain of wagons in second street, a mile and a half long, loaded with provisions and supplies for the citizens.

SALT SPRINGS, which are found in abundance in the western parts of these states, are common to all countries. We have recently met with a description of the salt springs of *Franch Comte*, in France which are somewhat remarkable.—They are situated in a deep cavern, to which access is easy by a flight of sixty steps, at the bottom of which the traveller enters upon an arched room, forty feet in length and thirty two in width. In a room leading from this are six salt springs, issuing from the same rock, which, with others, empty into a large basin. The water from this basin is conveyed in buckets into large stone reservoirs, one of which holds 15,000 and three others 25,000 hogsheads. From these it is drawn off into small cisterns for boiling. The water from these springs yields three ounces of salt for every pound of water. Besides the salt springs, there are in the same cave several fresh water springs.

[Last Part.]

The Virginia house of delegates lately passed a resolution favourable to the calling of a convention to revise the constitution of the state—the vote was 103 to 98. The editor of the Winchester Republican shews that the 103 in favour of the resolution were delegates from counties containing one fifth more of the population than the 98. The proportion would have been much larger, had only the free white population been respected in the table.—*Niles.*

THE INDIANS.—It appears that the Chickasaws and Choctaws have utterly rejected the most tempting offers, to induce them to part with their lands east of the Mississippi. The Cherokees have, we are informed, made it highly criminal for any one of the nation to suggest the giving up of one more acre of land. It seems probable, then, that these tribes will maintain their present location—if so, what shall be done with them? will they be prepared to become citizens, or be compelled to remain savages—to retrace the advances which they have made in civilization? and what is to be the fate of those who have removed west of the Mississippi? Will they be permitted to retain their new locations and become agriculturalists—or will they yet be driven further back, seduced to another removal, and be forced to remain hunters and savages?—*Niles.*

NEW AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK. FOR SALE at this office, by the dozen or single, *Ruter's New American Spelling Book.*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a small assortment of GOODS, that have been selected and purchased with care, in the principal cities of New York and Philadelphia, which they will sell at their old stand,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

As cheap as they can be purchased any where in the mountains, among which are,

Real superfine black, blue, brown, and olive and drab Broad Cloths,

Double mill blue Cassimere, Blue, brown and plaid colored Pe-

Cloths, Cambric, Tartan Plaid, Fancy Vestings,

Figured black silk ditto,

Plain and figured Bombazets,

Bombazines,

Plain and bordered Waterloo and

Merino Shawls,

Crape ditto,

Plain and figured silk ditto,

Black and light colored figured Silks,

Black and light colored Levantines,

Plain Gro de nap,

Black and white Sattin, Black Muds,

Green, black and white Sarsuets,

Plain and figured Canton Crapes,

Crape R-bes,

Flag and black Silk Handkerchiefs,

Cotton and Silk Gloves,

Silk Umbrellas,

Plain Swiss Muslin,

Ditto, figured,

Plain and figured Book,

Figured Mail, White Robes,

Cambric Mu-lin, Irish Linens,

Straw Bonnets, English Straw ditto,

Bolivars,

Leighorn Hats with extra crowns,

Ditto, Bonnets, ditto, Bolivars,

Bleached and brown Shirting and

Sheetings,

Satinets, Casinets,

Checks, Tickings,

Ladies' high heeled Pumps and

Shoes,

Boots ditto,

AND a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY and

QUEENSWARE.

CROSS CUT and MILL SAWS constantly

hand.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

Richmond, 11th mo. 24, 1826.

12

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Richmond, Indiana, on the 1st day of January, 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st day of the next, will be sent to the General Post Office.

A. James Andrews, James Anderson, S. S. Drews, David Aker.

B. Obadiah Baon, Elenor Valentine, Benjamin Beison, William R. Black, Frederick Black.

C. John McCombs, Jonathan Cramp, John Coffin.

D. Henry Drury, William N. Duke, Denis Peter W. Duhadway.

E. Peter Edwards, Leven Eaton, Joseph Derton.

F. Jacob Funk, Jacob D. Freestone, E. French.

G. Eno Gravens.

H. Anny Ham, Obelia Haris, William H. H. Ell, Asael Hunt, David Hoover 2, Maria Holme.

I. William Iredell.

J. Jacob Johnson.

L. William Lewis, Thomas Lewis.

M. John McInnes, George Manlove, Miner.

N. John Nugon.

O. Samuel Onthand, William Owens, New

Owens, Gabriel Odle, Charles Overman.

P. John Pool, Stephen Potter.

R. Joseph Rich.

S. Nathan Smith 2, Charles Spencer, John

Spencer, Denis Springer, William Steel, Israel Stevens.

T. Nathan Talbert, Charles Taylor, G.

Thomas, Jonathan Thomas, Edith Thompson.

soph Teagle, Noah Todd.

W. William Wiley, Ann Wright, W.

Wiles, Samuel Wilson, John Wats, Isaac W.

Andrew Woods.

[67] ROBERT MORRISON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has been for some time engaged in the appropriation of the Judges with whom he is associated on the bench of the Supreme Court, in preparing the decisions of that Court for publication with notes and references, and that the process will be commenced in this place, as soon as it is ascertained that a sufficient support can be derived on to justify the undertaking. This work will contain four or five hundred pages, and will commence with the decisions delivered at the first term of the Court. It shall be neatly bound and lettered, in every other respect handsomely executed, and will be sold to subscribers, upon delivery, at 25 dollars. No expense or trouble will be spared to render this work acceptable and creditable to the public, and he flatters himself with the hope, that it will receive the encouragement of a liberal public.

ISAC BLACKFORD.

Indianapolis, 1st Jan. 1