

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RETROSPECT—1826.

How dear are the scenes of our juvenile pleasures,
To him who has bid them a lasting farewell!
The fields and the meadows, endeared beyond measure,
Where parents, where brothers & sisters do dwell.

The mind, when bereft of its short-living pleasures,
And troubles and sorrows succeed in full measure,
Revisits those scenes as a far hidden treasure—

Sweet scenes of her youth, she remembers full well.

Yet, dear the remembrance of moments departed,
Which long-past enjoyment recalls to the mind;
Those juvenile scenes, when gay and light hearted,
We sail'd without care, on the wings of the wind.

How oft thro' the mind their remembrance has darted,
How often a tear has unconsciously started,

To review the sweet hours now forever departed,
Which the long lapse of years has left far, far behind.

But since those sweet seasons return to us never,
Why should we be ready their absence to mourn?

They're vanish'd forever, they're gone altogether,

Then why should we wish them again to return?

Ah! father, and mother, and sister and brother,
And playmates, who long since were known to each other,

When we wandered the fields and the wild-wood together—

But never again will those seasons return.

Yet long shall fond mem'ry continue to cherish

This sweet recollection of moments gone by;

When later events are forgotten and perish,

These live in remembrance, and call forth a sigh.

Ah! tell me, why is it so fondly we cherish

These thoughts of our childhood that never shall perish,

But when vigor and youth have long ceased to flourish,

Still think of the moments forever gone by?

Tw'as the season of innocence, (short of duration,

So often succeeded by guilt and by woe.)

When the quick beating pulse can impart a sensation,

Which no future season shall ever bestow.

Tw'as this which afforded those days animation,

Tis this so endears them to sweet meditation,

And makes us indulge, with a pensive sensation,

This sweet recollection of days long ago.

Extract of a letter from Judge Brackenridge of Florida, to Mr. White Delegate in Congress from that Territory.

"Sir: In compliance with your request I now proceed to give a brief topographical sketch of the curious and interesting part of our Territory, in which our capital, Tallahassee, is situated. The twenty townships exposed to sale last May twelve month, contain a very large proportion of excellent land, which has been nearly all purchased with a view of settlement. In appearance, it is entirely unlike any part of the United States so near the seaboard. Instead of being a plain of unvaried surface, it resembles the high lands above the falls of the rivers in the Atlantic States, and as beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and rendered picturesque by the number of lakes, whose pure waters reflect the forests of c. k. which frequently clothe the sides of the hills down to their very margins. These lakes receive a number of streams, which flow from the higher grounds, and lose themselves in their placid bosoms. The largest of them are called the Imonia, Jackson and Micassuti, each of which is from thirty to forty miles in circumference, but there are many

— a heavier growth of timber, and frequently deep cane brakes. There are, also, frequently to be met with grassy ponds, surrounded by glades, which afford excellent pasture. The strawberry, the wild grape and plum, are found every where, and the numerous flowers which embellish the air, during a great part of the year, may perhaps, have occasioned the name of Florida to be given; for I will presently show, that, after Mexico, this was the first part of the American continent which became the scene of Spanish adventure. The only regret which I feel in contemplating this beautiful region, is its very limited extent—an Oasis, which appears to have been formed by nature, in one of her most sportive and fantastic humors. The general substratum, perhaps a few feet above the level of the sea, is a soft limestone of recent formation. In the pine wood plain, which stretches towards the highlands of Tallahassee, the stone is often found in masses on the surface.

About sixteen miles from the port of St. Mark's we begin to ascend, and enter the

country already described; the ridge forming, in some measure, a barrier to the passage of the water to the sea; on the contrary, the streams, in general, rising near the summits of the hills, flow downward, until they reach the general bed of the limestone, where they either sink into the fissures of the rock, or spread out in lakes, which have their subterranean passages, but they again rise on the south side of the ridge, and form some of the largest springs in the world. The Wakullen comes forth at once, a noble river, two hundred yards in width, its source not less than one hundred feet in depth, and so transparent, that a person standing by the side of it, feels as though he were on the edge of a precipice. The lakes of Tallahassee abound in fish; the trout, bream, and soft shelled turtle; and in winter, with wild fowl. The soil, as well on the uplands as in the valleys, is adapted to the culture of the sugar cane, rice, Sea Island cotton, and Indian corn. Hitherto it has been healthy, and it is fair to presume that it will continue so; the winters are of course mild, and being within the reach of the sea breeze, the heat of summer is greatly moderated.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Smyrna, dated Nov. 23, 1826.

"In politics we have little news of late. I am happy to say piracies have become much less common recently—principally owing to the measures taken by the Greek Government to suppress them. Two schooners have already been taken, and they have shot all the pirates caught.—They have also recovered some of the stolen goods. Captain Nicholson, in the Ontario, has given great protection to the American commerce.

We have good reason to believe that the English Minister at Constantinople is endeavoring to get terms for the Greeks, and this probably with the consent of France, and possibly Austria. The demands of the Greeks have hitherto been very high, being nothing short of their actual independence. If terms are given, it will probably be under the stipulation of their paying a tribute, and their having a Greek government, something like Moldavia and Wallachia. The Greeks will not treat without they are guaranteed by some European Power. That some terms for them are treating, daily becomes more probable—and it is much to be desired that it should be so. It is a war of desolation, the Archipelago becomes the resort of adventurers from all quarters of the world, and depredations upon commerce is the consequence. If the war continues the evil must increase.

During my excursion lately, we visited a number of islands. Among the rest Candia. This island presented a scene of complete desolation. All the Greek villages, along the whole coast, that we could see, were a mass of ruins, having been all destroyed and burnt by the Turks, when the revolution first broke out. All that could save themselves fled to the mountains. The Turks have only possession of their walled towns on the coast—and they dare not go beyond them. The Egyptians, to the number of about 4000, were garrisoned there amongst the Turks.—They had received no supplies for a long time from Egypt, and they had been without pay or clothing. One of Ibrahim Pacha's officers wished to come to Smyrna in the Corvette, but Capt. Nicholson refused to bring him, as he acknowledged he wished to come to get money for his troops. Capt. N. very properly did not wish to break our neutrality. He will be obliged to wait till some Austrian or French man of war arrives. They were told by the Bey who commands Suda, that the Porte had placed a Turkish Pacha, and did not intend to place Candia under the Pacha of Egypt. I presume the Sultan has changed his mind, as he finds the Pacha of Egypt has no more money to spend. The Greeks are making daily attacks from Grabusa, a little fort which they have possession of upon the coast. Provisions were excessively dear, and the Turks appeared to be very miserable in the city of Canne, where we visited.

There is no late news from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha, ever since his capture of Misolonghi, has not made a movement of consequence; his partial attacks upon the Mainotes were unsuccessful, and he appears to be acting only upon the defensive. It appears his father is unable to succor him. The Turks before Athens have been, it is said, defeated. But Gavrila was killed by a shot which took his head off, fired from the Turkish camp. This Capt. Hamilton told me was the manner of his death. The Turks, although they have been unsuccessful against others, I do not think have been beaten, although this is the report.

We are quiet here. The Turks are

rapidly forming their regular troops, who manœuvre very well.

New Year's day, the Fourth of July, and all similar festivals, exercise, in our opinion, a very injurious influence on the morals and industry of our citizens. They have become days of riot and excess, when the first temptations to intemperance are presented to the young mind, and the first seeds sown of future worthlessness and idleness.—*New-Harmony Gazette.*

COMMODORE PORTER.—The New York Mercantile has a letter from Havana, dated January 21, which says—"Commodore Porter's two brigs and one of his schooners have sailed from Key West, and are now cruising between Cape Antonio and Matanzas, capturing every thing Spanish they can fall in with. Some of Laborde's squadron are said to have proceeded to Sacrificis, to cut off Porter's prizes, and endeavor to destroy the shipping there. Com. P. went into Key West to repair, and will take care to remain there, I presume, until he is reinforced, allowing his brigs and schooners to cruise on the coast, while he himself engages the whole attention of the Spanish fleet of 4 frigates and 4 brigs. A 5th frigate, the Iberia, is to sail in 3 days. These are all fine vessels, well manned and sound. It is feared here, that the Colombian fleet at Cartagena, (which it is understood was nearly ready for sea on the 5th inst.) is coming to aid Porter.

Wild Turkey.—Mr. C. L. Bonaparte, in his Natural History of the Birds of the U. States, asserts that the wild turkey is a native of America, and was a stranger to the old world till after the discoveries of Columbus. It was sent from Mexico to Spain in the early part of the 16th century, and thence to England about the year 1524. By degrees it spread over Europe, Asia and Africa. The English supposing it to have come from Turkey, through Spain, gave it the name of Turkey. The wild and the domestic Turkey are of the same species.

Horses.—Horses whose labor is severe, are often injured by being stinted in the water, particularly when they are allowed a large quantity of food. It is a common practice with waggoners, when their horses come in from a long fatiguing journey, their strength almost exhausted by long continued exertion and sweating, to offer them immediately an unlimited quantity of food, and very little, and most commonly not a drop of water. Under such circumstances, the stomach is not able to digest the food taken in, and it is probable that the staggers are sometimes the consequence of such management. When a horse comes from a long journey, he should always be allowed a little water before he is fed. It is recommended to permit a horse to drink his fill, if he is not very warm, about a mile from the tavern, or place where you intend to stop; as the water will then warm in his stomach, by the time you arrive at the inn—when it is said to be preferable to watering in the stalls.

New England Farmer.

Longevity of animals.—A writer in the New York times gives the following as the greatest number of years to which any of the named animals have attained, by which it will be seen that the "half reasoning elephant" attains the greatest age. The cricket, 10 years; spider, sometimes but seldom more than one year; scorpion, 1; river cray-fish, 20; carp, 100 to 150; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 100; hen, 10; peacock, 24; lark, 18; sparrow hawk, 40; goose, 50; swan and eagle, 100; parrot, 110; rabbit, 9; goat, 10; sheep, 10; hog, 20; dog, 23 to 28; cat, 18; squirrel, 7; wolf and bear, 20; fox, 15; lion, 60; cow, 20; bull, 30; ox, 19; deer, 20; horse, 25 to 30; ass, 25 to 30; camel, 50 to 60; elephant, 150 to 200.

A useful hint to young men.—For your own comfort, for your friend's solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy. It is impossible to raise good character without it. And this one single article, economy, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you may wish confidence or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that you are careful in your personal expenses.

Hyder, like Richard the third, was observed by one of his most familiar companions, Ghulam Ali, to snore frequently in his sleep; he once took the liberty to ask this despot "of what he had been dreaming." "My friend," replied Hyder, "the state of a beggar is more delightful than my envied monarchy; awake, they see no conspirators; asleep, they dream of no assassins."

Flax Seed.

37 1-2 CENTS will be given in CASH for clean FLAX-SEED.
Richmond, 11th mo. 1826.

JOSEPH P. PLUMMER.

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MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. GRAY,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Richmond, and Wayne generally, that she is now carrying on the above business, in their families, in the house formerly owned by Levi Stratton, and immediately opposite Mr. E. Lacey's, where all orders which she may be favored with, will be executed in the best and most fashionable manner.

She will alter and whitewash Ladies' Beggars and Straw Hats and Bonnets, in a superior manner to any thing heretofore done in this place. Also Plain Sewing of all kinds done in the best manner and shortest notice. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions regularly from the East, she hopes to give general satisfaction.

Produce of all kinds will be taken at the highest market price in exchange for her work.

Feb. 16, 1827.

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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 Hollingsworth, where all work entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, believes 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.

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, by James Fisher, of Wayne county, a **SORREL MARE**, fifteen hands high, supposed to be sixteen years old, marked with star and snip, some collar marks, a little hair in the right shoulder; appraised to twenty-five dollars, by Thomas Cuppy and Isaac Conly.

A true copy from my estray book.

DANIEL CLARK, J. P.

January 2, 1827.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM,

And Ladies' Weekly Gazette;

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper, and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository of abstracts of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travel, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such objects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, parts and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original Essays and Poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (six Gold Medals, of the value of \$250,) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no unpaid letters taken from the post office. Address Thomas C. Clark, Philadelphia.

LITERARY.

A PREMIUM of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given by the proprietor of the Saturday Evening Chronicle, to the writer of the best tale for this Journal. The scenery and incidents must be located in the Western Country, and the author must be a resident of the west. The Tale must be sent in before the last day of March, and the premium will be awarded by a committee of three literary gentlemen of this city.

The communications must be accompanied by the author's name in a separate letter, and the names of none but the successful candidate will be disclosed. The tales which may be adjudged worthy of publication, will be inserted in the Chronicle, and the paper forwarded one year to their respective authors. All communications on the subject, from a distance, may be forwarded (post paid) by the mail.

Cincinnati, February 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has been for some time engaged, with the approbation 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 printing will be commenced in this place, as soon as it is ascertained that a sufficient support can be depended 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, and in every other respect handsomely executed. The price to subscribers, upon delivery, will be four dollars. No expense or trouble will be spared by the Reporter, to render this book acceptable and useful, and he flatters himself with the hope, that he will receive the encouragement of a liberal public.

ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Indianapolis, 1st Jan. 1827.

PRODUCE.

THE following articles of produce will be received on subscription for the **LEGER**, at the market price, if delivered at the Office, at William Wright's store, in Milton, or at Mills' store, in the Tennessee Settlement—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Ginseng, Bees-wax, Candles, Flax, Wool, Linen, Rags, &c.

Grain, Bees-wax, Sugar, Ginseng, and Rags, will be received at Col. Rose's mill, in Union co. at Maj. Lewis' tavern, in Liberty, by Josh. Young, in Brownsville, and by Dr. Way, in Newport.

Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HORSE-BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.