

## 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 trea-  
sure,

Where parents, where brothers & sisters do dwell.  
The maid, 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.

Yes, dear the remembrance of moments departed,  
Which long-past enjoyment recalls to the mind;  
Those juvenile scenes, when gay and light hearted,  
We sailed without care, on the wings of the wind.  
How oft thro' the mind their remembrance has dar-  
ted,

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 be-  
hind.

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

'Twas the season of innocence, (short of duration,  
So often succeeded by guilt and by woe.)  
When the quick beating pulse can impart a sensa-  
tion,

Which no future season shall ever bestow.

'Twas 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.

Z.

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 topographi-  
cal sketch of the curious and interesting  
part of our Territory, in which our capi-  
tal, 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 sur-  
face, 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 re-  
flect the forests of oak, 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 Micau-  
ski, each of which is from thirty to forty  
miles in circumference; but there are ma-

—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  
embalm 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 con-  
tinent 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 hu-  
mors. 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 of-  
ten 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 form-  
ing, in some measure, a barrier to the pas-  
sage of the water to the sea; on the coun-  
try, the streams, in general, rising near the  
summits of the hills, flow downward, until  
they reach the general bed of the lime-  
stone, where they either sink into the fis-  
sures 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 Wakulla  
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 Talla-  
hassee abound in fish; the trout, bream,  
and soft shelled turtle; and in winter, with  
wild fowl. The soil, as well on the up-  
lands 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 gentle-  
man 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 sto-  
len goods. Captain Nicholson, in the Onta-  
rio, has given great protection to the A-  
merican 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 de-  
mands of the Greeks have hitherto been  
very high, being nothing short of their ac-  
tual 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 Molda-  
via 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 desola-  
tion, 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 Can-  
dia. This island presented a scene of  
complete desolation. All the Greek villa-  
ges, 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 moun-  
tains. The Turks have only possession of  
their walled towns on the coast—and they  
dare not go beyond them. The Egypti-  
ans, 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 with-  
out pay or clothing. One of Ibrahim Pa-  
cha's officers wished to come to Smyrna  
in the Corvette, but Capt. Nicholson re-  
fused 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  
Boy 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 Grabussa,  
a little fort which they have possession of  
upon the coast. Provisions were excessi-  
vely 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  
Missolonghi, has not made a movement of  
consequence; his partial attacks upon the  
Mainotes were unsuccessful, and he ap-  
pears 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 Gwra 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, da-  
ted January 21, which says—"Commo-  
dore 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 pro-  
ceeded to Sacrificios, to cut off Porter's  
prizes, and endeavor to destroy the ship-  
ping there. Com. P. went into Key West  
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 found. It  
is feared here, that the Colombian fleet at  
Carthagena, (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 na-  
tive of America, and was a stranger to the  
old world till after the discoveries of Co-  
lumbus. 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 stunted in the  
water, particularly when they are allowed  
a large quantity of food. It is a common  
practice with wagoners, when their hor-  
ses 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 common-  
ly not a drop of water. Under such cir-  
cumstances, the stomach is not able to di-  
gest the food taken in, and it is probable  
that the staggers are sometimes the conse-  
quence 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 wa-  
ter 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 rea-  
soning elephant" attains the greatest age.  
The cricket, 10 years; spider, sometimes  
but seldom more than one year; scoropin,  
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; el-  
ephant, 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 econ-  
omy. It is impossible to raise a good char-  
acter without it. And this one single ar-  
ticle, 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 ex-  
penses.

Hyder, like Richard the third, was ob-  
served by one of his most familiar com-  
panions, Gholam Ali, to start frequently  
in his sleep; he once took the liberty to  
ask this despot "of what he had been dream-  
ing." "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 as-  
sassins."

## Flax Seed.

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

### MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING. MRS. GRAY,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Rich-  
mond, and Wayne generally, that she is now  
carrying on the above business, in their traches,  
in the house formerly owned by Levi Stratton,  
and immediately opposite Mr. E. Lacey's, where all or-  
ders which she may be favored with, will be exe-  
cuted in the best and most fashionable manner.

She will alter and whiten Ladies' Leghorn 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 man-  
ner, and shortest notice. Having made arrangements  
to receive the fashions regularly from the East, she  
hopes to give general satisfaction.

Prices of all kinds will be taken at the highest  
market price in exchange for her work.  
Feb. 16, 1827. (142\*)

### CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

JOHN M. LAWS respectfully informs the in-  
habitants of Richmond and its vicinity,  
that he has commenced the above business, on  
Main street, two doors east of David Hollister's,  
where all work entrusted to his care will be care-  
fully attended to. He, having served a regular ap-  
prenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, fathers  
himself he will be enabled to give general satis-  
faction 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. 1204r.

### ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, by James Fisher, of Wayne com-  
ty, a *SORREL MARE*, fifteen hands and  
inch high, supposed to be sixteen years old, marked  
with star and snip, some collar marks, a little band  
in the right shoulder, appraised to twenty-five dol-  
lars, by Thomas Cuddy and Isaac Conly.  
A true copy from my estray book.  
DANIEL CLARK, J. P.  
January 2, 1827. (144\*)

### THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM, And Ladies' Weekly Gazette;

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly,  
making an annual volume equal to eight bound  
red and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine pa-  
per, and embellished with elegant engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository of  
abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels,  
Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Es-  
sential Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a  
Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News.  
The Album is peculiarly devoted to such objects,  
are most interesting and useful to our Fair Coun-  
trywomen; 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, piety,  
and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January  
will commence the publication of nearly sixty origi-  
nal Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome  
collection of original Essays and Poems, all of  
which have been written in competition for the  
prizes, (six Gold Medals, of the value of \$200,  
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 un-  
precedented 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. Ad-  
dress Thomas C. Clarke, Philadelphia.

### LITERARY.

A PREMIUM OF TWENTY DOLLARS will be  
given by the proprietor of the Saturday Eve-  
ning 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 pre-  
mium will be awarded by a committee of three lit-  
erary 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 wor-  
thy of publication, will be inserted in the Chroni-  
cle, and the paper forwarded one year to their re-  
spective authors. All communications on the sub-  
ject, 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 as-  
sociated on the bench of the Supreme Court, in pre-  
paring 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 as-  
certained that a sufficient support can be depended  
on to justify the undertaking. This work will con-  
tain 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 dol-  
lars. 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 reciev-  
ed on subscription for the LEADER, 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. Ross' 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.

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