

SELECTED POETRY.

RETROSPECTION.

I love thee, long-past time;
Thy memory is to me
Sweet as the early village chime,
Shaw wafted o'er the len:
I love to sit and muse
On thy fast-fading hours,
And bless the gentle hope that strews
My closing path with flowers.

'Tis to unfold a page,
Enriched by many a year—
To trace, in lone and dreary age,
Joys to youth's spring-time dear!
To bid the past restore
Gifts it once fondly gave—
Friends, whom this heart shall clasp no more,
And love, that's in the grave!

Gay childhood I recall,
Bright in its beams and showers;
The bow, the bat, the wicket, all
That gladdened life's young hours!
And manhood's ripening years,
By deater thoughts imprest,
When, first, a lover's hopes and fears
Throbbed in my glowing breast.

One angel form I see,
Lovely as tints of even;
I hear the sigh that gave to me
The fairest work of Heaven!
I look through many a year
Of bliss, of wedded love;
Mary, forgive this starting tear,
Shall we not meet above?

Thy beauty lingers still;
On many a shining brow;
Sweet as the beam on the purpled hill,
When all is shade below:
Thy virtue still survives,
In many a stainless breast;
The mother in her off-spring lives,
And, still, the sire is blest!

WORN OUT LAND—A MINE OF WEALTH.

From the *Albany Plough Boy*.

From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and cheap by our predecessors

to renovate worn out lands, the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer. David Lawton, a Quaker farmer from Rhode Island, settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie. His neighbor, Amos Herick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common, and worn out abandoned land, for 7 years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at \$5 dollars an acre, payable in five years without interest, with the privilege to a bandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was made the sport of the neighborhood; it was subject to a small tax, and that even mulien would not grow on it. The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails and proceeded as follows.

First year ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed; and a bushel of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre, and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre, left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put another bushel of plaster to the acre in the spring; there was a good crop of clover, which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross ploughed, and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was neatly got in, and a sufficient quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as fine a crop of wheat as Dutchess county ever produced, which sold for two dollars a bushel. Lawton paid the purchase money before it was due, refunded all his expenses, labour included, and had \$20 in pocket. Two years after he refused \$50 an acre for the same land, and fairly turned the tables upon his sneering neighbors. The soil was a dark loam intermixed with coarse gravel.

CA IRA.

From the *Baltimore Gazette*, March 2.

THE RAIL ROAD.

We learn from a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday, that the act to incorporate a company to make a Rail Road from the city of Baltimore to some eligible point on the Ohio River, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has become a law. We learn from the same source, that the Committee who attended with the petition, were received and treated with every mark of kindness and attention, and that the measure met with almost unanimous support of both branches of the Legislature.—Maryland, may therefore, now justly claim the proud and honorable distinction of being the first state in the Union, which has, by an act of Legislation, sanctioned the introduction of this new and important means of inter-communication thro' our country. We most cordially offer our warmest felicitations to our fellow citizens, upon the happy issue of this application. The charter which has been obtained is supposed to embrace all the necessary powers to effectuate the great object contemplated—it therefore, now only remains, for ourselves to decide, whether we will, by a united and decided effort, go on to complete the noble work.

We forbear at present to offer any calculations in detail upon the consequence of a successful termination of this measure to our city, and indeed to our whole state but will barely in conclusion remark, that we fully concur in the opinion entertained by many of our most sensible and judicious fellow citizens, that should this great measure be carried into effect, Maryland, must, as a commercial state, soon become the second, if not the first in the Union. Let every one therefore, whatever may be his occupation or condition in this community be prepared to lend his aid to this great work, by subscribing for such portion of its stock as he can conveniently take—the benefits cannot fail to return back upon him, independently of the certain points afforded from the stock, thro' a hundred different channels, in the general prosperity which will every where soon surround him.

From the *New York Enquirer*.
STATE OF EGYPT.

No journalist is responsible for the accuracy of any statement he may extract from a foreign newspaper. The following passage we have translated from a late Paris Constitutional, and we give it without any assurance of its truth or falsehood. If true in whole, or even in part, (which latter condition we, for many reasons think correct,) it is a very interesting statement.* It purports to be a letter from Alexandria, dated in October.

"The great scaffolding of civilization, which for some time has been raising in Egypt, has at last fallen to the ground. Religious prejudices have undermined the European institutions. Of manufactures, arts and trades, nothing can be domiciliated on the banks of the Nile. By striving after too much, they have gained nothing. Those foreigners who flocked so abundantly to the service of Mahomet Ali, are daily departing—as full of discontent now, as they were of hope before. He who expected to be made a Pacha, is happy if he can escape with his head. The manufactures in woollen and cotton have failed, and those who are able, prefer buying the cloths of Europe and the muslins of India, which are better and cheaper than any made here. Steam boats have been abandoned because it was found necessary to import coal from England, (wood being so scarce) and the climate is too burning to allow of their being conveniently worked. Besides, if any accidents should happen to the machinery, there are no workmen nor materials for their repair. The Pacha feels that he has ventured beyond his ability. The treasury is empty, and the public resources considerably diminished. Even the cotton produce is regarded as deteriorated, and the bales formerly sold at 250 francs, can scarcely bring 80 now. The other kinds of produce have suffered a similar decline and in proportion as the means of exaction are lessened, the necessity of bankruptcy is augmented.—Than this, few things can be more easy for a Vizier. His Highness pays no one, and abuses all. He says that the foreigners send him, bad ships. Instead of supplying his agents with money, he covers them with reproaches. Even this Turkish school at Paris (from which so much was predicted) is the object of his revilings, and he threatens to reduce them to their hereditary condition of *cahouas* and ass-drivers at Cairo. Even the paper-mills have entirely failed. Attempts are making to re-establish them. The Pacha, since he has discovered that Messrs. Salt and Dovetti, (the English and French Consuls,) have sold their cabinets for considerable sums, has reserved to himself the monopoly of works

of art and antiquity. He has magazines of them at Alexandria and Cairo, but his prices are so exorbitant, that they are likely to remain in his hands."

The letter writer asserts that Mahomet cannot keep himself in his former state for 2 or 3 years. The prophecy is probably a false one—but it is a matter for curious speculation (and also of regret) as to the cause of the failure of this laudable attempt to introduce civilization and its blessings into Egypt.

*We find under the head of Constantinople, (in a journal of a later date,) a complete confirmation of these statements.

The fair Quakers.—They are certainly a dangerous sect. There is more peril to be encountered beneath one of their drab bonnets, than in all the eyes that ever shone through artificial flowers. That coquetish simplicity of dress; its perfect neatness, so emblematical of purity; that latent smile just sufficient to dimple the cheek without uttering a sound, and above all, the snow white stockings fitted exactly to the foot that cannot be concealed, have a witchery about them which we are sure never entered into the contemplation of the good and honest Penn.—*London Rev.*

National Ruin.—What is the disinterested and unenlightened portion of the public to believe? The manufacturers say that they are on the brink of bankruptcy and ruin. The merchants talk about "the already precarious and decaying commerce of the United States." The farmers complain of the wretched prices offered for their produce. The planters of the south announce premiums for the invention of some new article of culture, since cotton will not defray the expense of production. The shipping interest contend that they are the most unhappy people in the world.—Now what is the rest of the nation to think of all this? Are we so miserably poor and bankrupt? Is this young country so withered in its energies, and so desperate in its hopes? Not at all. These are the peevish complaints of classes which have been singularly prosperous, and are at length somewhat checked in their career of profits. There is no ruin, no poverty, no general bankruptcy. Individuals may suffer and have suffered; but there is a deep, rich, and inexhaustible spring of wealth in the capacities of the country, and the enterprise of her citizens, which no temporary influence can dry up. It has hitherto poured forth the waters of its bounty over our happy land with an abundance and generosity altogether unexampled in the history of the world. It will continue to do so in spite of any accidental impediment, or any local and technical complaints.—*Noah.*

Leaning Tower of Pisa.—In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the upper side as if you were ascending, on the lower side you feel as if you would fall long. On the top it has a fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood more than six hundred years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk, when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

Hurricane.—The editor of the Salisbury Carolinian, who is an intelligent, truth telling yankee, assures the public that of his statement of the late hurricane in N. Carolina, "the one half has not been told." He says he has been told by gentlemen of credibility that a large four horse wagon was carried up and torn into a hundred fragments—the tire being twisted into half a dozen pieces—that such was the fury of the wind, it wrung geese's necks off, &c. [A tough wind, indeed, brother Jonathan.]

Commerce of the United States.—The Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday, [Feb. 26.] made his report to Congress on the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1826.

From these statements it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th September last, have amounted to \$84,974,477—of which amount \$80,778,120 were imported in American vessels, and \$4,196,357 in foreign vessels.

That the exports have, during the same

period, amounted to \$77,595,322, of which \$53,055,710 were of domestic, and \$24,539,612 of foreign articles. That of the domestic articles \$46,199,529 were exported in American vessels, and 6,856,192 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles \$23,353,983 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,185,624 in foreign vessels. That 942,206 tons American shipping entered, and 953,012 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 105,654 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 96,417 cleared during the same period.

The register of the Treasury states, that the amount of registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade, on the 31st Dec. 1825, amounted to 700,788. The enrolled and licenced tonnage to 657,699. That the tonnage of fishing vessels amounted to 64,424.

[*New York American*.]

Neapolitan Piety.—An Italian, not a Neapolitan, and on that account desirous of turning into ridicule whatever is Neapolitan, told me that he had just been hearing a panegyric on St. Januarius. Having brought the saint into heaven, the preacher had begun to consider what place he should then assign to him. "Where shall we put him?" he said; "not on the right of Almighty God, for there is our saviour Jesus Christ; not on the left hand, for there is the blessed Virgin; not on the right hand of our Saviour, for there is St. Peter." "Padre," exclaimed a lizzaroni, rising from his seat, "Look, father, you may put him here," pointing to his seat, "for I am going."—*Transalpine Memoirs*.

New York Canals.—It appears, from the report of the commissioners, that the total amount of receipts for tolls and penalties on the Erie, Champlain, Cayuga and Seneca canals, for the last year, is \$765,190 82. This amount exceeds the estimated receipts, by \$15,190 82, and the actual receipts of the preceding year by \$193,969 31. The whole amount of the receipts from tolls, penalties and other proceeds of the canal fund, and the balance of the fund of last year, is \$1,269,042 80. The disbursements make a total of \$1,254,938 03, making a balance of \$54,892 23 expended beyond the income. It is estimated that there will be a balance in favor of the canal fund in 1827 of \$168,326 45, and in 1728, a balance of more than \$600,000. The disbursements include the payment of the interest upon the money borrowed for the construction of the canal.

EMPIRE OF CHINA.

The *Oriental Herald* contains the following curious article upon the empire of China.

"The empire of China is divided into 20 provinces; there are one hundred and eighty-five capitals, and as many cities of the second order. The taxes and the duties amount annually to thirteen millions and a quarter sterling—one million nine hundred and eighteen thousand tons of wheat and rice must be deducted for the subsistence of the troops and the supply of the public granaries. The civil service cost but one and a half millions sterling per annum, but the military service is six times as expensive, and amounts to more than eight millions. Among the articles of the Chinese budget, we find eight millions for the maintenance of the Yuenlow River, two millions for the gardens Yuen-Ming, and considerable sums for the entertainment of the Ministers of State, of the first and second class to the number of three thousand five hundred and twenty five. The revenue of the nation in silver and in products is valued at thirty millions sterling. The duties levied on English and American ships entering at Canton, adds about another million to that sum. The revenue of England, which possesses but twenty two millions of population, amounted in 1824 to one third more than that of the Chinese Empire, which, according to late enumerations, contains no less than one hundred and forty six millions of inhabitants. The portion of the population who live upon the water amount to two millions. The persons in civil employment do not exceed nine thousand five hundred and eleven, and the military officers seven thousand five hundred and sixty two. The army consists of an enormous mass of one million two hundred and sixty three thousand men, of which eight hundred and twenty thousand belong to the infantry four hundred and ten thousand to the cavalry, and thirty thousand to the marine."

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