

From the Monthly Magazine.

A PARTING SONG.

When will ye think of me, my friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the last red light of the sunny day
From the rock and the river is passing away;
When the air with a deepening bush is fraught,
And the heart grows burdened with tender thought;
Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, kind friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the rose of the rich mid-summer time
Is filled with the hues of its glorious prime;
When ye gather its bloom, as in bright hours fled,
From the walks where my footsteps no more may
tread;

Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, sweet friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the sudden tears overflow your eye,
At the sound of some olden melody;
When ye hear the voice of a mountain stream;
When ye hear the charms of a poet's dream;
Then let it be!

Thus let my memory be with you, friends!
Thus ever think of me!
Kindly and gently, but as of one
For whom 'tis well to be fled and gone,
As a bird from a chain unbound,
As of a wanderer whose home is found—
So let it be!

STEAM GUN.—It has lately been shewn that a gun-barrel may be connected with a high pressure steam-boiler as with a chamber of condensed air; and, as the steam can be supplied as long as water remains in the boiler, if bullets be allowed to fall into the barrel fast enough, from a chamber or magazine above it, a hundred may be thrown out every minute with the same force and precision as if they issued from a common piece of artillery. The rapid succession may almost be said to resemble the issue of water from a jet pipe; and if such engine could be used in a field of battle, the barrel of death, made to point gradually along a line of men, would mow them down like cornstalks before the scythe—none could escape. The horrible idea and proposal have been excused by saying, that to prove the possibility of such havoc must have the effect of putting an end to war altogether.

WAVES.—The common cause of waves is the friction of the wind upon the surface of the water. Little ridges or elevations first appear, which, by continuance of the force, gradually increasing until they become the rolling mountains seen where the winds sweep over a great extent of water. The heaving of the bay of Biscay, and still more that of the open ocean beyond the southern capes of America and Africa, is one extreme,—and the stillness of the tropical seas, which are guarded by near encircling lands, is the other. In the vast archipelago of the East where Borneo, and Java, and Sumatra lie, and the Molucca islands and the Phillipines, the sea is often fanned only by the land and sea breezes, and is like a smooth bed

and, in beauty so picturesque, that European strangers find there the fairy land of their youthful dreams.

FROM THE TALISMAN.

Preface to an Album.—This book is designed to preserve the memorials of acquaintance, of esteem, of friendship, of affection—to contain the thoughts of many minds—to bear the impress of many characters. Who can anticipate its future contents? How various

are those amongst us who are as mirrors, giving back the reflections of the society in which we are placed—sometimes, it may be brighter and purer than original forms themselves; how much of ever imparting to them our own dimness and distortions!

Our power over the materials of which our daily thoughts are woven, is but that of the owner of this book over the thoughts which fill its pages; a power too rarely exercised in real life—that of shutting out the intuition of gross evil, and opening our sympathies and affections to the kindly welcome of all that is beautiful and good.

Happy they who taught by the sure instinct of their purity, have ever shrunk

back from the near approach of vice. Happy they, upon whose hearts and memory and imagination, the vain and bad ones of the earth—the worldly, the licentious, the grovelling, have never written any lasting transcript of their own thoughts. Into such the spirit of this world does not enter—its seductions, follies, and vices soil not them—the delusions of life find no resting place in their minds, and glide off like rain-drops from the pure and smooth plumage of the dove.

This theme is fruitful in still deeper higher morals.

That influence, so powerful in its sway over us, we must, in turn, exert upon others. Other minds must become in part the transcript of ours, and perpetuate the evil or the excellence of our short being here. It is not given alone to the great, the eloquent, or the learned, to those who speak trumpet-tongued to millions of their fellow creatures, from the proud elevation of power or talent; thus to extend themselves is the production of good or ill into after-times. We are each and all of us, as we are in the vast ocean of human existence; our own little agitation soon subsides but it communicates far onward and onward, and it may often swell as it advances into a majesty and power with which it would scarcely seem possible, that our littleness could have had any participation.

Happy, then, reader—happy thou, if thou hast confined the bad tendencies of thy nature to thine own breast,—if thou hast never provided the cause of offence—not even to any “little one”—If thou hast led none into dangerous error, lulled none into careless or contemptuous negligence of duty, nor ever sullied the whiteness of an innocent mind.

Yet Remember—that it is the mysterious and awful law of thy nature, that no one of us can pass through life insulated and solitary leaving no trace behind him. Thy influence will be, must be, for good or for evil after thee. Then, although haply thou mayest have but a single talent committed to thy charge, whether thou writest thy thoughts in these pages or engravest them in living characters upon the hearts of those who trust, or love or honor thee, strive always that they may be such as will tend to “give ardor to virtue and confidence to truth,” so that others may be holier and happier because thou hast lived.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKE ERIE.—The Chief Engineer of the War Department has reported to the government, that the pier authorized at Dunkirk harbour has been partly made, and will be completed this season. At the mouth of Cayuhoga river a dam has been built, the bar excavated, and materials collected, in prosecution of the authorized improvements of the harbor of Cleveland. The contract has been formed for the construction of a pier at La Plaisance Bay. At the mouth of Ashtabula Creek the piers have been extended 214 yards into the lake, which give 4 feet on the bar. They are to be carried 105 yards further.—The piers are nearly finished at Grand River, and the sand bar has been already removed, and the water deepened. The works at the mouths of Bassaroe creek, Huron river, at Erie and Cunningham's Creek, are all in progress, and with flattering prospects.

[From the New-York Farmer.]

WINTER EVENINGS.

The intelligence and often success of farmers, depend on the manner their winter evenings are spent. The privilege of devoting them to the acquisition of useful information, is not enjoyed so uninterruptedly by any other class. The farmer's pursuits of the day invite him to draw near the evening fire—and if he has a taste for useful reading, particularly for that connected with rural pursuits, we scarcely can imagine one to spend his time more rationally and happily. Knowing that all his live stock are well fed and taken care of, and harrassed with none of the anxieties of those whose business is connected with thousands, and liable to ten thousand reverses, he can give his mind wholly to the sentiments and reasoning of his author.

But many who cannot command more than one, two or three hours at a time, excuse themselves from reading altogether. The father acts on this principle, and the sons follow his example; and thus it is that there are not more extensively read and enterprising farmers. Let us now make some calculation of the time that could be employed in the acquisition of useful information, from the age of fourteen to fifty. Suppose that three hours of the twenty-four, for four days of each week during the six winter months, were spent in useful reading. This would amount, when he would arrive at fifty years of age, to 11,232 hours. If he read 20 pages per hour, it would be 224,640 pages. Allowing each

volume to contain 220 pages, would amount to one thousand volumes. Now what would be the result of thus devoting this small portion of his time? It would give a right bent to his mind—tend to prevent him from spending his time and money at improper places—he would become acquainted with the state of agriculture in his own country, and in others—become more enterprising and be enabled to use to better advantage the means within his reach, and thus become a more successful cultivator of soil. In fine, his taste for knowledge would increase—he would become a more valuable citizen, a blessing to his friends and neighbours, and more likely to descend with gray hairs in repose to the grave!

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Colombia is much disordered—almost every thing seems to be in an unsettled and fermenting state, without the prospect of speedy and safe adjustment. Guayaquil has thrown off the Colombian yoke, and the affections of the Peruvians seem completely drawn away from Bolivar. Mexico is expelling the old Spaniards—1,200 were coming to the United States. They have been for some time engaged in securing their property, and many millions of dollars had left, or were about to leave, the republic, in consequence. Factions abound, and the people are nearly as ignorant and miserable as they were under the government of Spain. Com. Porter, at Vera Cruz, advertises “a number of commissions for privates,” to be disposed of. Chili, is apparently at rest; but Peru and Buenos Ayres are unquiet—without unity of action, and harrassed for funds. We sometimes almost fear that the want of intelligence, which has been well called “the soul of liberty,” will long prevent the people of these large and interesting countries from enjoying that repose and safety which we have so anxiously wished for them. It takes generations to make up a thinking virtuous “populace”—that middle class, chiefly made up of thrifty laborers; men with strong heads and sinewy arms—a body which commands the factious elements, and bids the ambitious and their tools, the thoughtless “herd,” be still.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The people of what are called the “free states,” are becoming more and more interested in the success of the colony which we have planted in Africa. The steady progress of opinion against the principle of negro slavery, together with the reduced value of slaves as property, causes an increased influx of colored persons into them, and reduces their energy and force in possessing a class who cannot be introduced into the common stock of the population for the common purposes of these states. Many of the citizens of these states became such to avoid the evils attendant upon a black population, but they are followed by unmitted persons, expelled from the states in which they were born, because they have been made free. Ohio is particularly over-run with them—they are a great nuisance in many parts, and the colonization project has, therefore, become a great favorite in Ohio. If that, or some other plan, to provide a home for liberated slaves does not succeed it is very possible that in the course of events, some of the free states may feel compelled to throw back the colored people intruded upon them, and thus force the slaveholding states to “manage their own concerns in their own way.” The last deny the right of any national provision on the subject, though the project originated, or was, at first, chiefly supported by them; and if they will not act for the relief of those unfortunate persons, let the responsibility rest where it ought. The free states may as well interfere to exclude persons of color, as the slave-states rightfully can to cast them out, though natives thereof; and such will probably be the result of this opposition to the colonization of freed people of color.

Niles.

ADMINISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Whig, in speaking of the Electoral Ticket of that state, says:

It is such a one, as has never been presented to Virginia before, and we are bold to say, is the most powerful ever formed by any state of this Union. It must and will, make a great impression on the people of Virginia; and we firmly believe, that from this time forward, the cause of the Administration is destined to advance with rapid pace in Virginia. Let the thousands of enlightened men who are now committed to the cause exert themselves, and the bad effects of their former apathy, will yet be repaired.

Happiness.—If you wish to be happy for a day get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a hand-

some wife; if for 176 years like the Benders; but if you would be always cheerful, practice temperance.

Cyrus Finch &
Theresa A. Finch, his wife,
John & William Booker, Susan &
well, Hiram, David, Jacob, William &
Samuel Brown, Augustus,
John, Julius, Sylvanus & Alexander
Grove, Fernando & Cynthia
Ann Evans, and Sarah Booker,
Guardian of the children & heirs
of Jacob P. Booker, dec'd. heirs at
law of Samuel P. Booker, dec'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the heirs of Samuel P. Booker, deceased, that the Cyrus & Theresa A. Finch will make application to the Wayne Circuit Court, at their next Term, to have Commissioners appointed, to the statute in such case made and provided, to partition between them, the said Cyrus & Theresa, and the above mentioned heirs, which the said Samuel P. Booker, dec'd. of all the real estate lying and being in the county of Wayne, Randolph and Marion.

C. FINCH &
T. A. FINCH.

Farm and Mills.

THE Subscriber will sell, on *re-renting* **his FARM, GRIST and SAW MILLS** *on Noland's Fork, 5 miles north-west of town, Wayne county, Indiana.* The Mills lie on a mill stream, and in an excellent neighborhood. The Farm is an excellent one, containing 120 acres, of which 120 acres are under fence, and a superior young orchard, a comfortable dwelling, and other buildings. The Mill will be sold together, or separately, *on* **RICHARD W. HUTCHINSON**

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate of Union county, state of Indiana, on notice given, will be offered for sale at Public sale, at the house of Wm. Morse, 6 miles east of town of Liberty, in Union county, on the 4th day of March next, the *Quarter of Section 12, Town 12, Range 17, 157 23-100 acres.* The terms will be on the day of sale.

DAVID WALSER, Administrator

ELIZABETH WALSER, his wife

Aurora, Ia. 5th Dec 1827.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINT

WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Vine & Centre streets, Cincinnati.

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati *type* **dry have lately made considerable** *to their establishment, and are now about* **on demand, or very short notice, TYPE** *any* **in** *Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of size* **as great a variety of Fancy Job Type, as** *any* **Foundry in the United States, and** *prices as at the Eastern Foundries—also* **Chases, Cases; Type metal Rule; type** *bodies; Brass Rule of every description;* *Ink, of New York and Philadelphia and* *Skins, Parchment, &c. &c.* **We will send** *Stereotype Plates, to order, from J. Howlett, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati, free of charge for transportation, and* *Printers who deal at this Foundry will* *insert this Advertisement conveniently, and* *forward their bills for payment.*

O & L. W.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1827.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known

TAVERN STAND.

In the town of Richmond, lately in the **tion of Wm. H. Vaughan.** *A bargain will* *be made, and possession at any time, that may* *be given to the purchaser.*

EPHRAYIM L.

Richmond, Sep. 23d, 1827.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Doctor C. Hart's Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly known, we publish the following advertisement: *Editors of News papers throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and the name of the Remedy, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail a sum sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they are requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.*

DR. CHAMBERS' REMEDY

IN TEMPERANCE. *The medicine will hereafter be prepared by the subscribers, who are alone in possession of the original recipe of the inventor, at the office of Dr. C. Hart, in the basement story of Rutgers College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and Chambers street, three doors from Washington Hall, New York.*

The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring habitual intemperance, and establishing its virtues beyond contradiction, supercedes the necessity of any further advertisement.

The remedy is as innocent as it is effectual, much so, that it is often given to children as a remedy for Dyspepsia, &c. &c. All that is required to insure its specific effect, is to abide strictly by its directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for its use, signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

Induced to adopt this measure, as in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers' Remedy has obtained, there have been, and do now exist, many spurious imitations. On this account, it is necessary to inform the public, that the medicine can only be obtained at the office of Dr. C. Hart, in the basement story of Rutgers College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and Chambers street, three doors from Washington Hall, New York.

To those who are unable to pay, on personal application to Dr. C. Hart, the medicine will be given gratis.

J. H. HART, M. D. & Son.

A. M. FENNING. & Son.

** Office of Rutgers Medical College.*

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE