

From the New Monthly Magazine.

BREATHINGS OF SPRING.

What wak'st thou Spring? Sweet voices in the woods,
And reed-like echoes that have long been mute;
Thou bringest back to fill the solitude,
The lark's clear pipe, the cuckoo's voiceless flute,
Whose tone seems breathing mornfulness or glee,
E'en as our hearts may be.

And the leaves greet the Spring!—the joyous leaves,
Whose tremblings gladden many a cope and blade,
Where each young spray a rosy flush receives,
When thy south wind hath pierced the whispery shade,
And happy murmers running through the grass,
Tell that thy footsteps pass.

And the bright waters—they too hear thy call:
Spring, the awakener! thou hast burst their sleep;
Amidst the hollows of the rocks their fall
Makes melody, and in the forest deep,
Where diamond sparkles, and blue gleams betray
Their sudden winding to the day.

And flowers—the fairy peopled world of flowers!
Thou from the dust hath set that glory free,
Coloring the cowslip with the sunny hues,
And penciling the wood anemone:
Silent they seem, yet each, to thoughtful eye,
Glow with mute poetry.

But what awak'st thou in the heart, oh Spring?
The human heart, with all its dreams and sighs?
Thou that givest back so many a buried thing,
Restorer of forgotten harmonies!
Fresh songs & scents break forth where'er thou art,
What wak'st thou in the heart?

Vain longings for the dead? why come they back
With thy young birds & leaves and living blooms?
Or is it not that from thy early track
Hope to the world may look beyond the tombs?
Yes! gentle Spring, no sorrow dims thine air,
Breathed by our loved ones there.

J.V. EXTRACT.

A few days after our visit to Umrapoora, the king invited us to the taming of a wild elephant, which had been coaxed from the forests by the decoy females: I shall give you an account of the whole business.

At the N. W. angle of the city there is a trap, formed by four walls, each about sixteen feet in thickness, on which the spectators stand, with a palace for the king, on the face opposite the rising sun. There are two entrances to this square, with large swinging beams of teak wood before them, which being pulled on one side leave the entrance open; at the bottom of the wall, on both sides, is a thick stockade of teak beams, behind which the spear-men, and other tormentors of this noble animal, hide themselves, and get out of the way of the enraged elephant. The animal is never caught till he comes to this place; he is enticed from the jungle by the females (the king keeps forty or fifty of these for this purpose). On arriving near the trap, the females begin playing with him, and he is coaxed this way, till one female goes through the door way of the trap; when she immediately returns, and stepping her trunk on the ground, calls the rest. Upon this, they come huddling altogether, keeping the wild one in the middle, and bustle through the doorway of the trap, which is immediately shut upon them. After having delivered the wild one to tormentors, the females watch opportunities and are let out; they are certainly the most sagacious animals living. One coaxes the wild one into a corner and the others, seizing the chance, go to the door, and are let out. The last one then runs round and round a building in the centre of the square, till it gets so much a head of the wild one, that he gives up the pursuit; when she makes a bolt at an open doorway, which is instantly closed after her, to the horror of the forest animal, who rushes at it instantly, but is stopped by the beams. Being now alone, he runs round and round to try and find a place of exit; and wherever he presents himself, he is pricked by a spear, or frightened by a squib of cracker let off in his face; he sees his enemies, but cannot reach them; he charges with all his strength at the stockade, throws himself against it, but is only laughed at, and teased the more; this is continued throughout the day. Some of the natives are very bold on these occasions, allowing themselves to be chased by the enraged elephant for a length of time, and retiring, when fatigued, within the stockade; before we arrived, and at a former exhibition, a man thus chased slipped and was trodden to death in an instant. Two or three large elephants are brought in; these walk up to the wild one and beat him, make him lie down, and at last, towards evening, when the animal is nearly worn out, a man on a large elephant approaches him, and with the help of other two elephants, who hold him down, a collar is put round his neck, and he is chained to a post in such a manner as not to be able to lie down—nothing, for a length of time, is given him to eat, and the other elephant near him well treated and well fed. The king did not appear in state at this exhibition; we were close

to him, and he spoke and conversed with us all, he gave us refreshments, plenty of pickled tea and segars; and when the elephant was removed, wrestlers were sent for, and we passed the remainder of the day in looking at these. Before we retired, the king himself came up to us, and invited us to the weaning ceremony of a young elephant the following day, and an elephant fight. Accordingly the next day we were received at the king's water palace, in front of which the weaning was to take place. There is an artificial mountain built on some rocks near the palace, upon which trees have been transplanted so as to form bowers and other shady places. Behind this hill there is a small quadrangle enclosed with teak beams; and the king often goes to his bower, and looks at his favorite elephants. Within this quadrangle all the female elephants were brought, with their young ones—in this country, tame elephants breed—not so the case in India)—and the king chose the one he wished to have weaned. A large elephant was then brought in; and with a man on his back, managed to get a slip-knot round the leg of the young one. The large elephant then retired to a corner of the quadrangle, with the rope fastened about his neck—the females were then let out at the opposite door. The mother of the young one thus retained, takes a sort of farewell of her offspring at the gateway, and joins the remainder of the herd. When the younger finds that he cannot follow her, he becomes quite mad; but the old chap holds him tight; and always when he comes near him, gives him a kick and a poke. The young one is kept under this discipline all day; he is then tied up, and put under the care of two large elephants, who constantly attend him, and thrash him into obedience. When the weaning was over, we retired with the king to see the fight; this consisted of several pairs of elephants rushing at each other, the winner overthrowing his antagonist, and the man on him obtaining a present from the hands of the king.

Dangerous Attractions.—A Danish Journal off is the following anecdote:

“During several months past, a number of individuals, especially young men, bewildered by ambition, have put themselves to death by throwing themselves from the Round Tower; and to prevent these misfortunes, it has been found necessary to station sentinels at that place. The same precaution is resorted to in Norway, with regard to a lake in the neighborhood of Bergen. In a basin extremely deep, surrounded by projecting rocks, the lake spreads its still and motionless water, so effectually concealed from the light of day, that the stars may be discerned in the fluid at noon-day. The birds, conscious of a kind of attractive power resident in this vast gulf, dare not attempt to pass it.—Whoever visits it, after having, with great exertions, clambered the barrier of rocks around it, experiences a most uncontrollable desire to throw himself into this heaven reversed. It may be referred to the same kind of delusive feeling which is suffered when in a small boat, crossing a still water which is so very transparent, that every stone at the bottom may be seen; it seems to invite the passenger to enter, and the passenger feels willing to comply. The Norwegians attribute this sensation to the magic power of the nymphs, or Nixes, who are still supposed to people every river & lake in the romantic districts of Scandinavia.”

SUNRISE AT MOUNT ETNA.—Of a sunrise at Mount Etna, an acute traveller remarks, no imagination can form an idea of this glorious and magnificent scene; Neither is there on the surface of this globe any one point which unites so many and sublime objects:—the immense elevation from the surface of the earth, drawn as it were to a single apex, without any neighbouring mountain for the senses and imagination to rest upon, and recover from their astonishment in their way down to the world—and this point, or pinnacle, raised on the brink of a bottomless gulf, often discharging rivers of fire, and throwing out burning rocks, with a noise that shakes the whole Island.—Add to this, the unbounded extent of the prospect, comprehending the greatest diversity, and the most beautiful scenery in nature; with the rising sun advancing in the east to illuminate the wonderous scene. The whole atmosphere by degrees kindled up, and showed dimly and faintly the boundless prospect around. Both sea and land look dark and confused, as if only emerging from their original chaos; and light and darkness seemed still undivided till the morning by degrees advancing, combloud the separation. The stars are extinguished and the shades disappear. The west which but now seemed black, and bottomless gulf, from whence no ray was

reflected to show their form or colors, appear a new creation rising to the light, catching life & beauty from every increasing beam. The scene still enlarges, and the horizon seems to widen and expand itself on all sides; till the sun appears in the east, and with his plastic ray completes the mighty scene. All appear enchantment; and it is with difficulty we can believe we are still on the earth. The senses, unaccustomed to such objects, are bewildered and confounded; and it is not till after some time they are capable of separating and judging of them. The body of the sun is seen rising from the ocean, immense tracks both of sea and land intervening; various Islands appear under your feet; and you look down on the whole of Sicily as on a map, and can trace every river through all its windings, from its source to its mouth. The view is absolutely boundless on every side; nor is there any one object within the circle of vision to interrupt; so that the sight is everywhere lost in the immensity: and there is little doubt, that were it not for the imperfection of our organs, the coast of Africa and even of Greece, would be discovered as they are certainly above the horizon.

A HINT ABOUT FINANCES.

“Why,” asks a correspondent of the Connecticut Mirror, “why not introduce newspapers more extensively into our families? Give each one, who can read a newspaper. Let it come directed to him by name. Make it his own property. He will make himself acquainted with the value of it. He will be ashamed to be ignorant of its contents.

“I had determined to make the experiment in my own family. But then the expense, how is that to be met, in my narrow circumstances? When any new expense is to be incurred, new sources of revenue must be found, or retrenchment made in other expenditures.

“My wife, who by the way is a tolerable financier and an excellent economist, and who is our standing committee of ways and means, was requested to consider the subject and report.

“About this time Dr. Beecher's sermons on Temperance appeared, and the Rev. Mr. Hawett preached several other on the same subject. These afforded the committee a hint on the subject of meeting the expense by way of retrenchment!—and according to her report among other things, “that although we were strictly temperate in the use of wine and ardent spirits in the family, yet by restricting the use of them in a small degree, and omitting to place them before our friends as a sort of welcome, we should injure no one.—We might save, in the course of the year, enough to pay the expense of two papers for our house, and the same type set.”

He that fears the Lord of Heaven and earth, walks humbly before Him, thankfully lays hold of the Message of Redemption by Jesus Christ and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience. He is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty. He walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin; if he fails in the least measure, he is restless till he has made his peace by true Repentance. He is true to his promise, just in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonor God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and his conversation in Heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and this because he sees Him that is invisible, and fears Him because he loves Him; fears Him as well for his goodness as his greatness.—Such a Man whether he be an EPISCOPALIAN, OR A PRESBYTERIAN, OR INDEPENDENT, OR AN ANABAPTIST; whether he wears a surplice or wears none, whether he kneels at the Communion, or for Conscience sake stands, or sits, he has the life of Religion in him; and that life acts in him, and will comfort his soul by the image of his Saviour, and go along with him into Eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of things indifferent. On the other side, if a man fears not the eternal GOD, he can commit sin with presumption, drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lie, cozen, cheat, break his promise, live loosely, though at the same time he may be studious to practice every Ceremony, even a scrupulous exactness; or may perhaps as stubbornly oppose them. Although such an one should cry down the Presbytery; though he should be rebaptized every day, or declaim against it as

Heresy; and though he fast all the Lent, or fast, out of Pretence of Superstition; yet notwithstanding these, and a thousand external conformities, or zealous oppositions of them, he wants, the Life or Religion.

—Chief Justice Hale.

Seasonable Goods.

JUST received, a splendid and complete assortment of India, British, French and Domestic DRY GOODS; also,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Dye Stuffs,

Paints, Oil, Hatters' Trimmings, Books,

Shoes, Leghorn Hats, All of which have been selected with the utmost care in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, which we offer, Wholesale or Retail, at a reasonable price as they can be purchased in any place west of the mountains.

Mouse Trap, Anvils, Cross-cut & Mill Saws, Mallets, Port & Madera Wine, French Brandy, etc., constantly on hand, also, a small assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, warranted of the best quality, which are sold at city prices.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

Richmond, March 26, 1828.

Richmond Hall.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased a convenient and well known Tavern Stand, formerly owned by J. C. Kirby, and lately by J. Smith, situated on Main Street, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a visit. His Stabling is superior, and shall be well attended, as also shall his Bar, his Table and his Bed, and he hopes by meriting attention to merit a portion of the public patronage.

Richmond, March 25, 1828.

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION PAPER.

PROPOSALS, For publishing, in the town of Lancaster, in the State of Ohio, a weekly newspaper, in the German language, to be entitled, the

LANCASTER OHIO WOCHENSCHRIFT.

The subscribers having determined to publish, in addition to the Gazette, a weekly newspaper in the German Language to be entitled the “Lancaster Ohio Wochenschrift,” deem it proper, in compliance with custom upon such occasions, to define in a few words, the objects they have in view, and the course they intend to pursue:

It is a well known fact, that there are many in this and the adjoining counties, a large number of respectable German inhabitants, many of whom, though well versed in their native language, do not read the English with facility, nor readily understand it. To diffuse among such a class, knowledge of the passing events, whether of a political or scientific character, that come within the scope of a newspaper publication, is what the editors intend, and hope to accomplish, by the establishment of the “Wochenschrift.”

Upon the great political questions, now agitating the United States, the editors feel no hesitation in frankly avowing their opinions, if that may be still necessary. Having for a long time edited the Gazette, they have on all occasions used their best efforts in advancing the cause of Internal improvements and domestic industry; and they wish it distinctly understood, that so long as they entertain their present opinions, the “Wochenschrift” will firmly but disinterestedly advocate the policy of extending internal improvements and protecting domestic industry, as the most efficient means of promoting national welfare and individual happiness. To the farmers of the west those measures which are calculated to extend the one and protect the other, are of great objects of internal policy, most always a matter of the highest importance, and assume, in our particular attention.

Believing as we do, that the distinguished individuals who now administer the executive and the government of the United States, are abundantly competent to the task, and have faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them; that the President and heads of departments are sound and most able, zealous, and firm supporters of that policy which we deem vitally essential to the best interests of our country—we shall advocate the reelection of president Adams. We have no prejudices for the man. It is from a sincere conviction that the course of policy pursued by his administration is wise and liberal; and eminently calculated to promote the honor of this nation abroad, and its prosperity and happiness at home, that we will advocate his election.

At the same time that we now our intentions firmly but respectfully, at all times, to expose the opinions of public men and measures, our columns will always be open to those who may differ with us in opinion, or who wish to attain the same end of promoting the great cause of civil and religious liberty by different means; but to the violent exhibitions of party spirit or personal animosity our columns will be closed.

SANDERSON & OSWALD,
Lancaster, Ohio, March 11, 1828.

TERMS.—The “Wochenschrift” will be printed once a week, on a medium sheet, with new and handsome type, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year, which may be discharged by paying One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents in advance.

Any person procuring 8 subscribers, and forwarding us a \$10 bill, shall receive the 9th copy gratis.

The 1st number will appear about the 1st of May.

Subscriptions received at this office.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known

TAVERN STAND,

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

EPHRASIN LACEY.

Richmond, Sep. 28th, 1827.

Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
HORSE BILLS, CARDS,

LABELS, &c. &c.

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

SUGAR, WHEAT & OATS,

WANTED at this office, on subscription