

HOPE—BY THE BOSTON BARD.

Though the place of her birth was the bosom of sorrow,
And the goddess reposed in the cradle of care,
Yet the light of her smile is the son of the morrow,
While she laughs at destruction & mocks at despair.
Her bright-beaming eye on the dark stormy ocean,
Like the ray of the morn can illumine the deep.
It cheers the poor sea-boy, and calms his emotion.
When the whirlwinds of heaven arouse him from sleep.
In the breast of the christian, when life is expiring,
When the warm hand of friendship from death can not save,
When the last breath of life from the heart is retiring
And already his feet press the land of the grave—
Then, O hope, art thou nigh in this moment distressing,
This last, gloomy hour of mortality's even,
And as virtue bequeaths to the sufferer its blessing,
Thy smile cheers his soul, as thy hand points to heaven

Intoxication.—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigour in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum—and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence, loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him; these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit, and every tavern-keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.—[Condensed from a recent Swedish work.]

Swedish want of Philosophy.—There is no animal thing that dies with so much clamour, and that has such a sincere objection to life, as a pig. The sturdy bull takes the death blow on his head, and drops to the ground, without uttering one hollow of complaint; and even the silly sheep dies quietly under the stab of the slaughterer; but your perverse pig no sooner suspects the knife to be at his throat than his shrieks reach the skies; and even when the fatal thrust has passed through his skin, and complaint would be tho't useless with any other living or dying creature, his lament, instead of offering diminution, increases with his sufferings; he reels round the sty of his father, drunk with death, and continues to shriek till the last ruddy drops that visited his sad heart depart to visit the amalgamators of black puddings.—[Fastidious Papers.]

INTERESTING FROM CARTHAGENA.
NEW YORK APRIL 23.—The packet brig *Medusa*, Captain Shipman, arrived yesterday in 27 days the following interesting sketch of all that has transpired in the 4th of March. General Padilla, secretly armed about 2,000 citizens of Carthage for purposes unknown to the principal inhabitants, who excited the most lively feelings of apprehension. During the night, about 500 troops, stationed in the city, left it, with their officers, for Turbare, about 10 miles distant from Carthage, where General Montillo, an officer of great distinction and influence, resided. On the 5th, information was received that General Montillo held a secret order of President Bolivar's to take command of that department whenever it should be necessary for promoting the public good. General Padilla refused to receive him as the commanding officer, and made every exertion to put the city in a state of de-

fence, by arming all the inhabitants. Most of the American and English ladies embarked on board the American and English packets, and the foreigners obtained arms, and placed their houses in the best state of defence, fearing a general plunder.—Four gunboats, with troops, were dispatched by General Padilla, to take possession of the fortress at Boca Chica, which commands the harbor of Carthage. The officer in charge of this fortress, was fortunately, the friend of Montillo, and refused its surrender. Padilla, finding General Montillo in command of the harbor, & an army at the gates of the city, viewed his situation so extremely critical, as to induce him to leave Carthage during the night. On Sunday morning, three of Padilla's soldiers were shot by Montillo. In the evening General M. arrived, and took possession of the city. It was extremely fortunate that Colonel Watts, the U. S. Charge des Affaires, was at Carthage, during the revolution, as they considered themselves perfectly safe, who became his companions; and his exertions were not wanting for the good of all.

The situation of Colombia is extremely gloomy. Discord and revolt appear conspicuous in every department, and the influence of Bolivar, in whom the country confides, alone stays the arm of civil war. The last information from Ocaña, where the new Congress was to assemble, is, that it was feared there would not sufficient members appear, to form a Government. Commerce is nearly annihilated, and all confidence destroyed.

Mexico experiences the common fate of the new governments in the south; internal divisions and factions abound, aiming at the accomplishment of individual aggrandizement, or the subversion of the laws. The masonic excitement is still kept up with fever, and all the evils which distract the country are imputed to the members of that body, divided into parties distinguished as the York and Scotch, whose measures indicate any thing but a spirit of fraternal concord. The tenacity of the congress towards some of the individuals concerned in the insurrection of Montano, caused a great excitement at Vera Cruz; and as an evidence of dissatisfaction at its measures, the municipality of the city refused general Rincon, who had been appointed governor. Commodore Porter had prohibited foreign vessels of war from entering the harbor of Vera Cruz, without his permission; the custom house at this port had received \$300,000 in the month of February.—*Mex.*

DREAMS.

There is nothing, perhaps, that bewilders philosophic speculation more to account for, than dreams. When we say that reason slumbers, and that fancy is awakened, we, in fact, say nothing; for the question still occurs, what do we mean by the sleep of reason and the vigilance of fancy? Mere metaphoric expressions—mere words without meaning; for we know that neither reason nor fancy can possibly sleep; and it is astonishing to conceive how much of figurative phraseology in this world passes for philosophy. There is one peculiar situation of the mind in our dreamy moments, that excites much as to its nature. A man, for instance, dreams that he is conversing with a friend,—he propounds a question, and he pauses for an answer. The reply strikes the inquirer with amazement, with hope or fear, joy or sorrow. Who is it that answers this question, that occasions such conflicting emotions? Who is this shadowy being, called a friend, or, perhaps, an enemy? He is the production of the slumberer's own mind,—a slumbering fancy, that the first beam of the sun dissipates. Here, then, is a mind, unacquainted with its own movements, asking questions from itself—intelligence exciting the hopes or fears, joy or grief, as if two distinct souls resided in the same body. We have so little command over our own mind in our dreaming moments, that we know not our own thoughts, and are astonished at their development.

A Well Drawn Conclusion.—Abulleda, the Arabian philosopher, of the desert, being asked how he came to know that there was a God? "In the same way," said he, "as I know by the prints that are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before me. Do not," he added, "the heavens by the splendour of the stars; the world, by the immensity of its extent; and the sea, by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known the power and the greatness of their author?"

Touching Memorial of Affection.—The late bishop Heber, in the narrative of his journey through the upper province of his diocese, relates, that one of his boatmen every day set apart a certain portion of his rice, and bestowed it on the birds, say-

ing "It is not I but my child that feeds you." He had lost an only son some years before; and the boy having been in the custom of feeding the birds in this way, the parent never omitted doing so at sunset, in his name.

NEW STORE.

J. P. STRATTAN & Co. have just received from Philadelphia, and have now opened, at their NEW STORE, on Main Street, immediately north of S. W. Smith's Store, and just above Morrison's Tan Yard, a large, handsome and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, MEDICINES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, & PEWTER WARE;

Among which are

Superfine blue and black Broad cloths, Steel mixture ditto.
Olive ditto. Drab ditto.
Pelisse ditto, assorted colors,
Cassimeres and Cassinets, assorted colors,
Red and white Flannels,
Bombazettes and Bombazines,
Plain and striped French Vagonia,
Bengals, Irish Linen,
Camblet, Tartan & Circassian Plaids,
A complete assortment of Fancy Calicoes,
Domestic, colored and plain,
Crape Robes, Plain ditto. Gingham ditto.
Crape Shawls assorted, Large Silk ditto.
Striped and figured Silk for dresses,
Bonnet Silks assorted, Green-naps,
Silk Vestings, assorted, Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Jaconets, plain and figured,
Muhuls ditto. Cambrics,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Leighorn Bonnets of the latest fashions,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
School Books, Brass kettles,
Saw Mill and Cross-Cut saws,
Iron, Nails and Castings.

All of which they intend to keep constantly on hand, and dispose of as low as they can be procured west of the Mountains, for CASH or approved PRODUCE.

Richmond, 5th Mo. 6th. 1828.

45*11

Seasonable Goods.

JUST received a large & splendid assortment of DRY GOODS,

Comprising almost every article in that line, among which are many articles of Fancy Goods;

ALSO,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY & GROCERIES;

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Leighorn Hats and Bonnets, Hatters Trimmings, Household and common Anvils, Vices, Cross-Cut and Mill Saws, Scythes and Sickles, American & English Blister, Crowley, German and Cast Steel, School Books, Large Family Bibles, Walker's Large Dictionary, Biddle's Architecture, Gunner's Surviving, Bonnycastle's Algebra & Mensuration; All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold unusually low, either wholesale or retail.

R. MORRISON.

Richmond, 5th mo. 6th, 1828.

46*11

New Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a neat assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

6, 6 1 2, & 7 feet, Mill & Cross-cut Saws, All of which are offered for sale on fair terms. Forty Cents per bushel will be allowed in Store Goods for merchantable WHEAT, delivered at my Mill. J. P. PLUMMER.

4th mo. 15.

44

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, Boots, Shoes, Leighorn 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 as low prices as they can be purchased in any place west of the mountains.

Mouse Hole Anvils, Cross-cut & Mill Saws, Malaga, Port & Madeira Wine, French Brandy, constantly on hand, also, a small assortment of MEDICINES, warranted of the best quality, which will be sold at city prices.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

Richmond, March 25, 1828.

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ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, on the 31st day of March, 1828, on his premises, running at large, in Harrison township, Dark county, Ohio, a DARK BAY MARE, supposed to be three years old; about thirteen hands three inches high; with a small star in her forehead, no other marks or brands. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH W. CAMPBELL.

April 3rd, 1828.

The above entry is appraised at \$25 by Jonathan Lumber & William Polly, and is Posted in my Estray Book.

NAZARETH BUNCH, J. P.

April 3rd, 1828.

Farm and Mills.

TRUE Subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his FARM, GRIST and SAW MILLS, situated on Noland's Fork, 5 miles north-west of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. The Mills are on a mill stream, and in an excellent neighborhood. The Farm is an excellent one, containing 150 acres of which 120 acres are under fence; and there is a superior young orchard, a commodious dwelling, and other buildings. The Mills & Farm will be sold together, or separately, or any part thereof, as may be desired. The Mills & Farm will be sold with the Mills.

RICHARD W. CHEESMAN, 324

January 22, 1828.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern. The subscriber being obliged to be absent from this place for a considerable length of time, desires that all those indebted to him, either by note or account, to call on John Kelly, at the old store in Richmond, and pay to him what may be due, on the first day of June next; as after that date, he may look for the collection to be done by the proper officers. Mr. Kelly has all the books and accounts belonging to me, and his receipt will be good as my own.

JAMES MCGUIRE

April 30th, 1828.

THE FRIEND;

OR ADVOCATE OF TRUTH.

Is published monthly in the city of Philadelphia, at one dollar a year, payable in advance, or on receipt of the first number. Each number contains 24 finely printed large octavo pages in columns, thus producing a volume of 300 pages a year, which is about 100 pages more than is given for the same price, in any other similar publication.

THE QUAKER

Is published at the same time and place, for one dollar a year, also producing a volume of 300 pages, and payable as above.

For the Friend and Quaker 2 dollars a year, payable one half in advance, the remainder in 12 months.

Perfect volumes and Nos. of Quaker and Friend may be had from their commencement, by applying to S. B. Walling, at the office of the Public Ledger, Richmond, Indiana; and also most of the publications which have a bearing upon the existing controversy among Friends, including Sermons by Elias Hicks, Thomas Wetherald, John C. Jesse Kersey, Edward Hicks, Edward Stabler, and many others.

A series of Sermons by Elias Hicks, never published, will be printed and ready for delivery soon. This volume will consist of at least 300 pages, price \$1.

Robert Morrison is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, and notices due, for any of the above publications in Indiana and Ohio.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD, Publisher.

Philadelphia, March 13th, 1828.

ALSO FOR SALE.

At the office of the Public Ledger, a number of the following works:

The Quaker, Volumes 1 & 2, in leather & binding. Wetherald's 7 Sermons at Baltimore and Washington. Wetherald's 2 Sermons at Washington. Anna Braithwaite's Sermon. No. 2 of the Quaker, a sermon by Elias Hicks. Robert Owen's Lecture in Philadelphia. Gould's Short Hand.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of CORNELIUS RATCLIFFE, Sen. deceased, are desired to come forward immediately and make payment. And those having claims against said estate, to please present them, duly authenticated, within one year from this date, for settlement. The estate is solvent.

JOSEPH RATCLIFFE, CORNELIUS RATCLIFFE, Jr. Executors.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, at the house of Cornelius Ratcliffe, Jr. one mile north of Richmond, on 6th day, the 23d of this month, to be continued if necessary to the succeeding day, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ratcliffe, Sen. deceased, consisting of

1 Horse, Cattle, Hogs, a quantity of Wheat and Corn, Farming utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, being the south half of the north-west quarter of Section 36, in Township 17, Range 13, east of the second principal Meridian.

ALSO—An excellent TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, in Richmond, situated on Front street, immediately opposite the Brick Store House; And a convenient BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, on Pearl Street, below the Market House.

Twelve months credit will be given, upon all and approved security.

JOSEPH RATCLIFFE, CORNELIUS RATCLIFFE, Jr. Executors.

5th Mo. 6, 1828.

ESTRAY HORSE.



TAKEN UP, by Samuel Heritage, of Wayne township, Wayne county, Indiana, a ROAN HORSE, supposed to be twenty years old or upwards, with a knot on his right knee; about sixteen hands high, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised at five dollars, by Isaac Bonine and John C. Douglass, before me, the 11th April, 1828.

A true copy from my Estray Book. WILLIAM RUSSEY, J. P.

April 2d, 1828.

S. S. HARDING

ATTORNEY and counsellor at Law, will practice in the Third and Fifth judicial circuits, of the State of Indiana. Those who see fit to entrust their business with him, may rest assured that he shall elicit his immediate attention. Office on Main and Cross Streets, (Richmond, Ind.) third doors west from R. Morrison's Store.

April 21st, 1828.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERN STAND.

In the town of Richmond, lately in the occupation of Wm. H. Vaughan. A bargain will be made, and possession given.

April 21st, 1828.