FOREVER.

MINE OWN.

I need no token flowers to tell
How deeply dear thou art:
Still on mine ear thy accents dwell,
Thy virtues in my heart.
Thy beauty floats before my eyes
In such celestial light,
Alike in silent day's repose
And pensive shut of night.

Although afar—although afar—
Yet set thou with me still,
When evening's star, and morning's star,
Gleam o'er the twilight hill.
Thy beauty, streams thro' all my dreams;
Thy lone night watches through—
And cloudless skies recall thine eyes,
The Archangel's fearless blue.

The sinking and the swelling heart
Of fond, yet fearful love,
The bliss to meet, the pain to part,
It hath been ours to prove—
The wild embrace of blessedness,
By absence made more blest,
And separations' pangs which press
Its life-blood from the breast.

But think not months however long,
(For long all months must be,
Theme of my blessings and my song,
Which sever me from thee,)
Shall e'er undo one tender tie,
Affection's fingers wove,
Shall make less deep the daily sigh
Which absence owes to love.

Farewell, thou shalt not be forgot,
My beautiful, mine own!
Oh may the sorrow of our lot
Bow down my head alone—
And these dried flowers, which, given to me,
Were mood with morning rain,
Shall all of thee, and breathe of thee,
Until we meet again.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE AGE OF HORSES

A horse that is fit for work should have forty teeth: twenty four grinders, which teach us nothing and sixteen others, which have their names, and discover his age. Asses usually have no tusks, their teeth are only thirty six. A colt is foaled without teeth; in a few days he puts out four, which are called pincers or nippers; soon after appear the four separators next to the pincers; it is sometimes three or four months before the next called corner teeth, push forth. These twelve colt's teeth in the front of the mouth, continue without alteration, till the colt is two years, or two years and a half old, which makes it difficult without great care, to avoid being imposed on during that interval, if the seller finds it his interest to make the colt pass for either younger or older than he really is; the only rule you have then to judge by, is his coat, and the hairs of his mane and tail. A colt of one year has a supple, rough coat, resembling that of a water spaniel, and the hair of his mane and tail feels like flax, and hangs like a rope untwisted; whereas a colt of two years has a flat coat, and straight ears like a grown horse.

At about two years and a half old, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, according as he has been fed, a horse begins to change his teeth. The pincers which come the first, are also the first to fall; so that at three years he has four horse's and eight colt's teeth, which are easily known apart, the former being larger, flatter, and yellower, than the other, and streaked from the ends, quite into the gums.

These four horse pincers have, in the middle of their extremities, a black hole, very deep, whereas those of the colt are round and white. When the horse is coming four years old, he loses his four separators or middle teeth, and puts forth four others, which follow the same rule as the pincers. He has now eight horse's and four colt's teeth, and is called a horse.

During this year also, his four tusks, which are chiefly peculiar to horse, come behind the others; the lower ones often four months before the upper; but what ever may be vulgarly thought, the horse that has the two lower tusks, if he has not the upper, may be judged to be under five years old, unless the other teeth show the contrary, for some horses that live to be very old, never have any upper tusks. The two lower tusks are one of the most certain rules that a horse is coming five years old, notwithstanding his colt's teeth may not be all gone.

Jockeys and breeders, in order to make their colts seem five years old when they are but four, pull out their last colt's teeth; but if all the colt's teeth are gone, and no tusks appear, you may be certain this trick has been played; another artifice they use, is to beat the bars every day with a wooden mallet, in the place where the tusks are to appear, in order to seem hard, as if the tusks were just ready to cut.

When a horse is coming six years old, the two lower pincers fill up, and instead of the holes above mentioned, show only a black spot. Between six and seven, the two middle teeth fill up in the same manner; and between seven and eight, the corner teeth, the last after which it is said to be impossible to know certainly the age of the horse, by having no longer any mark in the mouth. You can indeed only have resource to the tusks, and the situation of the teeth, of which I shall now speak.

For the tusks, you must with your finger feel the inside of the gum from the point opposite to the gum of the tusk to the point of it, and has two little channels within side, you may be certain the horse is not old, and at the utmost only coming ten.

Between eleven and twelve the two channels are reducing to one, which, after twelve, is quite gone, and the tusks are as round within, as they are without; you have no guide then but the situation of the teeth. The longest teeth are not always a sign of the greatest age, but their hanging over, and pushing forward, as their meeting perpendicularly, is a certain token of youth.

Many persons, whilst they see certain line holes in the middle of the teeth, imagine that such horses are but in their seventh year, without regard to the situation the teeth take as they grow old.

When horses are young, their teeth meet perpendicularly, but grow longer and push forward with age: besides, the mouth of a young horse is very fleshy within in the palate, and his lips are firm and hard; on the contrary, the inside of an old horse's mouth is lean both above and below, and seems to have only the skin upon the bones. The lips are soft and easy to turn up with the hand.

All horse are marked in the same manner, but some naturally and some artificially. The natural mark is called begue; and some ignorant persons imagine such horses are marked all their lives, because for many years they find a little hole, or a kind of void, in the middle of the separators and corner teeth; but when the tusks are grown round, as well within as without, and the teeth point forward, there is room to conjecture, in proportion as they advance from year to year, what the horse's age may be, without regarding the cavity above mentioned.

The artificial manner is made use of by dealers and jockeys, who mark their horses, after the age being known, to make them appear only six or seven years old. They do it in this manner: they throw down the horse to have him near at command, and, with a steel graver, like what is used for ivory, hollow the middle teeth a little, and the corner ones somewhat more, then fill the holes with a little rosin, pitch, sulphur, or some grains of wheat, which they burn in with a hot hot wire, made in proportion to the hole. This operation they repeat from time to time, till they give the hole a lasting black in imitation of nature; but in spite of all they can do, the hot iron makes a little yellowish circle round the holes, like what it would leave upon ivory; they have therefore, another trick to prevent detection, which is, to make the horse foam from time to time, after having rubbed his mouth, lips and gums, with salt, and crumbs of bread dried and powdered with salt. This foam hides the circle made by the iron.

Another thing they cannot do, is to counterfeit young tusks, it being out of their power to make those two crannies above mentioned, which are given by nature; with files they make them sharper or flatter, but they take away the shining natural enamel, so that one may always know, by these tusks, horses that are past seven, till they come to twelve or thirteen.

From the Western Monthly Review.

FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expense that blurs so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole gain and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundant more gentlefeeling—From Pittsburgh to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless vissionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would not tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the gardon of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength--but bring mind and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the smiling and frequent enclosures of the imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind as St Paul so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object to every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizements, power, and wealth, may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion.

We shall always say and sing, "SPEED THE PLOUGH." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvest, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape but none of the pernicious whiskey; and we shall only invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say to him "peace be within thy walls."

AMUSEMENT.

A fellow shall make a fortune by tossing a straw from his toe to his nose; one in particular has found that eating fire is the most ready way to live, and another, who jingles several bells fixed to his cap, is the only man that I know of who has received emolument from the labors of his head. A young author, a man of good nature and learning, was complaining to me some nights ago of this misplaced generosity of the times. Here, says he, I have spent part of my youth in attempting to instruct and amuse my fellow creatures, and all my reward has been solitude, poverty, and reproach; while a fellow possessed of even the smallest share of fiddling merit, or who has perhaps learned to whistle double, is rewarded, applauded, and caressed. Pry the young man, says I to him, are you ignorant, that, in so large city as this, it is better to be an amusing than an useful member of society? Can you leap up and touch your feet four times before you come to the ground? No sir. Can you stand upon four horses at full speed? No sir. Can you swallow a penknife? No sir. Can you do none of these tricks. Why, then, cried I, there is no other prudent means of subsistence left, but to apprise the town that you speedily intend to sup up your own nose by subscription.

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

An officer replied to Marshal Ney, who asked his age, that he was going thirty eight or forty-eight, but he could not tell exactly. The Marshal expressing surprise, the officer said—"Look you, sir, I have served my country, and my money, that I may not be cheated; but I never trouble my head about my years, as no one can rob me of them."

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described tract of land, lying in the Military tract, Illinois, viz:

The N. W. quarter of Section, No. 10, 1 S. 5 W.
South half " " " 2, 9 N. 1 W.
N. E. part " " " 21, 6 N. 3 W.
N. W. part " " " 36, 7 N. 3 E.
N. E. part " " " 15, 9 N. 3 E.

The above lands are in the neighborhood of good settlements. The N. E. quarter of Section No. 21, lies within four and a half miles of McComb, the County Seat of McDonough. The whole are timbered and well-watered, and near large prairies. They will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for land in the neighborhood of Vincennes, or good horses at a reasonable price.

He also offers for sale 400 acres of land, lying in Knox county, Indiana, No. 231, fourteen miles from Vincennes, on the road to Indianapolis.—The titles to all the above, are indisputable.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan. 20, 1832. 17-tf.

Atkinson's Casket,

OR

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

Each number containing 83 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least 1 copperplate, and several wood engravings; and one or more pieces of music. The work at the end of the year making a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page, and a general index, are added.

THE number of volumes of the "Casket" which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the Casket, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, and quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased.—Some of the best literary Publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as the prominent periodicals of the U.S. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talents to present their labors with succes, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments, which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed, in general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by a comparison. These form a considerable item in the expense of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—*Portraits* of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroideries; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest, and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all-important subjects that deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous respect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those etceteras which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding and give a zest to graver and more important compositions.

TERMS:

Notwitstanding the many extra expenditures, and the heavy expense of the fine engravings given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the Casket. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for 12 months for two dollars and fifty cents; or for three dollars, if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Orders, free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the works, and enclosing remittances.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—For the best original tale, written for the Lady's Book,

200 DOLLARS.

For the best original poem, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book,

50 DOLLARS.

Competitors for these Premiums are to address their communications, free of postage to L. A. GODEY & CO. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia before the first of day June, (1832) at which time, as many as shall have been received will be submitted to a committee of Literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of the prizes.

Accompanying each communication the name of the writer must be furnished. It is necessary to prevent the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in case of the successful candidate.

It will of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the disposal of the publisher.

☞ The publication of the Tales and poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

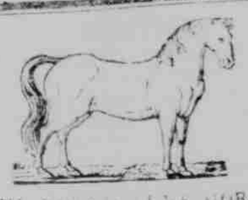
Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

December 24—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the first volume of the Gazette, and for advertising, are requested to pay their respective accounts immediately, as it is necessary his former books should be balanced forthwith.

Dec. 8, 1831. SAMUEL HILL.



THE NOTED RACE HORSE

PRINTER

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of M. Rose, in Knox county, Ia six miles east of Vincennes, on the state road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of six dollars the season, to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, in pork, beef, wheat, corn, oats rye, whiskey, jeans, linsey, flax, and tow-linen; all will be received at the market price, to be delivered at the store in Vincennes, or may be discharged by the payment of five dollars, if paid by the first day of July next; three dollars the single leap, cash in hand; ten dollars to ensure a mare with foal to be paid in the above articles of trade, or eight in cash, paid within the season. Persons putting by insurance and parting with the mare, must pay the insurance. Persons bringing mares from a distance can have pasturage, and fed with grain at a moderate price. Great pains will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the 1st day of July.

M. ROSE,
G. W. HARPER.

Pedigree.

PRINTER is a beautiful dapple gray, near fifteen and a half hands high, possessing great muscular power—and in point of form, strength, and action, is not surpassed by any, he was got by Powhatan and Powhatan by the noted running horse Powhatan of Virginia, whose sire was the celebrated imported horse Diamond, estimated to be the best strain of horses that ever was in America—his dam was a Printer, out of the noted running horse Printer of Virginia.

☞ We think it unnecessary to say any thing about his performances on the turf, as they are well known.

Vincennes, March 25, 1832. 28-2m.

MADISON HOTEL,

Sign of the Rising Sun,

MADISON, INDIANA,

THE subscriber having removed from his former stand, to the house formerly occupied by Mr J. Sheets, to which extensive additions have been recently made, which renders it one of the best in the state, the undersigned would inform the public, that he has taken the above established house for a term of years, and fitted it up in a neat and comfortable style, for the accommodation of his guests. His house contains about

TWENTY FIVE ROOMS,

Well Supplied with New Furniture;

HIS TABLE HIS BEDS, HIS BAR AND HIS STABLE Will be well furnished and strictly attended to. In short, it is his intention to make his establishment meet the expectations of the public, confidently believing that if he does, they will liberally patronize him.

Located in the centre of town, and on the direct leading to the principal STEAM BOAT LANDING, and convenient to the river, his stable will be found particularly convenient to

Steam Boat Passengers,

AS WELL AS LAND TRAVELLERS.

Gentlemen and ladies visiting this place, can be accommodated with private apartments at any time.

He would avail himself of the present opportunity of making his grateful acknowledgments to the public for their liberal patronage, heretofore extended to his house, and for the future would respectfully solicit a continuance.

J. PUGH.

Madison, In. February 29, 1832.

N. B. The stage office for the Frankfort and Indianapolis lines of stages, (running through three times a week,) will be kept at my house.

J. P.

26.-3m.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

Established in 1815.

THE subscriber has completed a new edition of his Book of Specimens, with which his customers and other Printers disposed to buy from him, may be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos. 16 and 20, Augustus st. between the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that he does not sell any thing but the actual product of his own Foundry, and presents a fair specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, having been deliberately and carefully in twenty years brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles, adapted to different tastes, and to the various departments of printing, Newspaper, Book, and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties which are distinguished by their number in the Book, it consists of

Roman and Italic, 27 sizes, from twelve lines Pica to Pearl.
Text and Title, 15 sizes, two-line Columbian to Long Primer.
Shaded, 13 sizes Five-line Pica to Long Primer.
Italian, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long Primer.
Antique, 17 sizes Five-line Pica to Nonpareil.
Black, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.
Open Black, 5 sizes Four-line Pica to Great Primer.
Script, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornaments, Dictionsand Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules Brass Rules, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces more than 200 kinds of flowers, and 1,000 Cuts and Ornaments for Schools Books, Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these and also for Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture, Ink or any other thing required in the Printing business will be executed on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost promptitude. A large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement, and forward a paper containing it to the Foundry, will be allowed three dollars for it, if they purchase from the foundry to the amount of twelve.

GEORGE BRUCE.

March 6— New York.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE STEAMBOAT POLANDER.

10 Bags Rio Coffee,
20 Havanna, do
In Store 70 Barrels Superfine Flour, for sale by D. S. CONNER.

April 9, 1832. 29-tf

WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received fifty seven packages of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season.—Also ten and a half packages HARDWARE—and have for sale, Warehouse Cotton Cards &c.

CHAMBERS & GARVIN

Louisville, Ky. Nov. 25, 1831. 10-tf

PROTECTION.

THE Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, are prepared to insure on

Steam, Keel, & Flat Boats, AND THEIR CARGOES.

ALSO,

ON HOUSES AND STORES, at moderate rates of premium.

Satisfactory evidence of the liberality of the company, in adjusting losses and promptness in paying, can be had by applying at the office of the Vincennes Gazette.

SAMUEL HILL, *Agent.*

Vincennes, Oct 1, 1830.—1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has four hundred barrels of good Kenhawa salt, which will be exchanged for WHEAT CORN, COTTON, PORK or CASH, on good terms.

—ALSO—

A quantity of good Whiskey, and Cotton Yarn, by wholesale or retail. He wishes to purchase a quantity of Corn and Wheat, for which cash or the above articles will be paid.

H. D. WHEELER.

P. S. All those indebted to the late firm of Wheeler and Webb, and also to H. D. Wheeler, will save cost by calling and settling the same, on or before the 25th inst. Corn, wheat, cotton or pork will be taken for any debts that may be due.

H. D. W.

Vincennes, Dec. 1, 1831. 10-tf.

FOR SALE!

400 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in the Old Donation, and numbered 114. It will be sold at much less than the price of Congress lands. For further particulars, apply at the Gazette Office.

17th June.