

POETICAL.



THE SUPREME BEING

The Editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, in publishing the following Ode to the Supreme Being remarks, that he knows not the author; the Editor of the New York Statesman says—"We have the pleasure to inform him, that it is from the Russian Anthology, and was written by the celebrated Derzhavine, a sketch of whose life was some time since published in the Statesman. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the Emperor, and is hung up, embroidered in gold, in the temple of Jodo. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar language, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the imperial palace at Peking. It is a noble composition worthy of all these honors."

GOD.

Oh thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motions guide;
Unchanged through time's all-devastating flight
Thou only God! There is no God beside,
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone,
Embracing all-supporting—ruling o'er—
Being one we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays—but God! for
Thee
There is no weight nor Measure, none can
mount

Up to thy mysteries! Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would
try

To trace thy counsels infinite and dark.
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence—Lord on thee
Eternity had its foundation; all
Sprung forth from thee—of light, joy, harmo-
ny.

Be origin—all, all beauty, Thine,
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine,
Thou art, and wert, and shall be glorious;
great!

Life giving, life sustaining Potentate!
Thy chains th' unmeasured Universe surrounds
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with
breath!

Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
Suns are born, so worlds spring forth from
Thee.

And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright array glitters in thy praise.

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own thy power, accomplish thy command
All gay with life all eloquent with bliss
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light
A glorious company of golden streams?
Images of celestial ether burning bright!
Suns lightning systems with their joyous
beams?

But Thou to these art as the moon to night,
Yea! as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence to thee is lost—
What are ten thousand worlds compare to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumber'd
host.

Though multiplied by myriads, and array'd
In the glory of sublimest thought,
It but an atom in the balance; weigh'd
Against thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I then?—Nought.

Nought!—but the effulgence of thy light divine,
Pervading worlds hath reach'd my bosom too;
Yea! in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,
As shines the sun-beam in a drop of dew.

Nought! but I live and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards thy presence, for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high,
Even to the throne of thy divinity
I am O God and surely thou must be!

Thou art directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding then to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom midst immensity,
Still I am something fashioned by thy hand!
I hold a mid rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realm where angels have their
birth—
Just on the boundaries of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is nature's last graduation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning and am dust!
I am created and a slave; a worm, a God!
Where came I here, and how? so marvellous—
by.

Constructed and conceived unknown? This I doubt
Lives surely through some higher energy,
Far from himself, alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love, in their bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even in its source—to Thee—its author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee
Yet shall thy shadow'd image fill our breast,
And wait its homage to thy Deity
God! thus above my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thou seek thy presence—being wise and good
Midst thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

In a small state in the New England
States, there resided some years ago two
young men, whose subsequent fortunes
serve forcibly to show the advantages of
personal application to study and business
on the one hand, and folly of relying on
ancestral honors and extensive patrimo-
nies on the other. Samuel Ledyard was
the only favorite son of a gentleman, who
in point of riches and honor stood confes-

sedly at the head of the aristocracy of that
section of the country. Nature had done
much for Sam's person, tho' she had not
done much for him in the bestowment of
her mental gifts. The fact, however, that
he was the darling son of the rich and
Hon Judge Ledyard, was enough in his
estimation and that of his father, not only
to make up for what nature had refused
to grant him, but to give him a great su-
periority over his less favored neighbors.
The best that the fashion of this world can
give were abundantly provided to gratify
the vanity of Samuel. That he was su-
perior to every one else none dared to
deny, as all feared to incur the haughty
frowns of the patrician father, and it is not
astonishing that Samuel should presume
himself to be all which the flatteries of
his family insisted that he should be.

Within a few rods of the stately man-
sion of Judge Ledyard, stood the humble
dwelling of Peter Le Forest, the house-
joiner. Peter had a son of the same age
of Samuel. Stephen Le Forest, however,
was a poor boy; and what, if possible,
was still more to his shame, (in the esti-
mation of the Ledyards,) he was the son
of a joiner—a laboring man. Though
Samuel and Stephen were near neighbors
from their birth, little acquaintance and
less intimacy was allowed to subsist be-
tween them. If Samuel in his great con-
descension ever did speak to Stephen, it
was to remind him of his father's great-
ness and the obscurity of Stephen's, and
to insult him by any other means at hand.

Stephen bore this becomingly; for the
thought never had entered his head that
he could be equal to the Ledyards.

These boys, for most of the time from
six to sixteen, went to school, but not to-
gether. Common schools were too vul-
gar for the Ledyard family. A select es-
tablishment must be prepared for the chil-
dren of the Judge, while Stephen, with
his scanty supply of books in the chimney
corner, or under the tuition of different
pedagogues had to make the best progress
he could. He applied himself, however,
and made good proficiency. When these
youths were at the age of sixteen, and as
Samuel was about ready to enter college,
the Ledyards learned with surprise and
indignation that it was the design of Pe-
ter Le Forest to send Stephen also to col-
lege, and at the same university where
Samuel was to acquire his literary honors.
Stephen Le Forest, however, had as good
a right to go to college as Samuel Ledyard,
and the faculty being independent of both,
would receive the former as readily as the
latter. The thought that Stephen
was to be a class mate with Ledyard, was
revolting to the pride of the Judge and
his aristocratic son, but determining that
Samuel should have no intercourse with
Stephen, and trusting that the great
wealth of Ledyard would exalt the for-
mer in the good estimation of the faculty
and the students over the latter, he was
sent to Cambridge, and entered the class
with Stephen. During their four year's
residence at college, Samuel adhered
strictly to his determination to have no
intercourse with poor Stephen Le Forest,
the laborer's son. To his fellow students
he professed to know the thing, and knew
him only to despise his poverty and obscu-
rity. The prodigality of Samuel was
proverbial in the college, and in more than
one instance his violation of principle and
neglect of study, subjected him to the re-
primands of the President. Stephen pur-
sued the even tenor of his way, attended
to his studies, recited his lessons well, and
by his amiable and unpretending deport-
ment, acquired the good will of the better
part of the students, and the approbation
of the others.

He was prudent in his expenditures, and
by keeping school during the vacations,
earned nearly enough to pay his college
bills. When the four years were out, and
the class was to be graduated, Stephen
had the first part in the exercises assign-
ed to him, while Samuel was hardly not-
iced. These arrangements were disast-
erous to the Ledyards, but they could
not be altered. Stephen left the stage
applauded by the vast crowd of specta-
tors, while Samuel's performance engaged
no expression but disgust.

After leaving college, both Samuel and
Stephen were placed in situations to pre-
pare for the bar. In due time, Stephen
was admitted to practice, and opened an
office in the village of his nativity. Samu-
el's father dying about this time, he
abandoned his legal studies, presuming
that business would be unimportant and
unnecessary to him, so great was the in-
heritance left him by his father. For
some years he made it his only business
to dash about in stately pride, expending
what he considered the inexhaustible rich-
es left him by his father. Time, how-
ever proved his mistake. Before prodigal-
ity and dissipation, "riches took wings
and flew away." The gaming table made
fatal inroads upon his property. He saw
Stephen flourish in his profession, and de-
spised him; for though in the course of a
few years Stephen had accumulated more
property than Samuel had remaining, still
it was a circumstance sufficiently damning
in his view of the former, and sufficiently
honorable in his view of himself, that Ste-
phen was the son of Le Forest, the car-
penter, and he was the son of Ledyard,
the judge.

In ten years Samuel had not a cent re-
maining. Harassed by creditors, and
having too much pride to stand in his hu-
miliation before Stephen, now a man of
wealth and affluence, he left his native
village and entered some petty officer on
board a ship in the navy. Here his hab-
its were such as caused him to be cashier-
ed, and he was dismissed from the service
in disgrace.

In the mean time, by industry and per-

severance, the joiner's son rose to emi-
nence in his profession. Before Ledyard
entered the Navy, Le Forest stood at the
head of the bar in his section of country,
and about the time of Samuel's leaving
the service in disgrace, Stephen was ap-
pointed to the same honorable office
which the senior Ledyard had formerly
held. Since that time, Samuel Ledyard
has been sentenced to the state peniten-
tiary for his crimes, where he remained a
miserable object of pity when I last
heard from him. These facts substan-
tially from real life. The names are on-
ly fictitious. They seem to show how
the wheel of fortune, in a free country,
will carry the meritorious upward, while
it precipitates the profligate into ruin be-
low. We have not thought to adorn the
tale by any fanciful embellishments. The
desire not to tell too long a story has com-
pelled us to leave out studied descriptions.
We were present at the trial of Ledyard
Le Forest was the president judge on the
bench, and when his duty called him to
pronounce upon the unhappy criminal, we
saw the tear steal down the manly cheek
of the judge, and his voice faltered as he
gave utterance to the dread language of
the law. For ourselves, we could not so
well command our passions. We thought
of the past, we look upon the present, and
wept. How could we help it? Oh that
youth in every circumstance would learn,
that "pride goeth before destruction, and
a haughty spirit before a fall, while he
that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

YELLOW FEVER.—It is told of a certain worthy
and wealthy citizen who has acquired the re-
putation of being a considerable consumer of the
good things of the table, and has been, widened
at the expense of the corporation, that on coming
out of a tavern, after a turtle feast, a poor boy
begged charity of him—"For mercy's sake, sir,
I am very hungry!" "Hungry! hungry! why I never
heard of complaint of being hungry!" "I never
heard the like!"—complaint of being hungry?—
Prodigious!!!—why I'd give a guinea to be
hungry!!!—why a hungry man (with a good
dinner before him) is the happiest fellow in the
world!—There, (saying the boy half a-crown)
there, I don't want you to take my word for it;
run along, my fine fellow, and make the experi-
ment yourself.—

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

Established in 1813.
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. 18 and 20, Augustus st. be-
hind 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
his book contains nothing but the actual pro-
ductions of his own Foundry, and presents a
true specimen of what will be furnished to or-
ders. The assortment is very complete, has
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 depart-
ments of printing, Newspaper, Book, and Job,
highly finished, and east of the most serviceable
metal. Not to notice the varieties which
are distinguished by their numbers in the Book,
it contains of
Roman and Italic, 27 sizes, from twelve-lines
Pica to Pearl.
Two-line and Title, 15 sizes, two-line Colum-
bian to agate.
Shaded, 13 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Long Prim-
er.
Italian, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long
Printer.
Antique, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Nonpareil.
Black, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.
Open Black, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to Great
Printer.
Script, 2 sizes, Double Small Bica and Great
Printer.
Beside Music, Book Slopes, Ornamented let-
ters and Letter Figures, Piece Fractions, Sup-
ers, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules,
Basis Rules, Ornamented Dashes, Long Rules
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 con-
taining it to the foundry, will be allowed three
dollars for it, if they purchase from the found-
ry to the amount of twelve.

GEORGE BRUCE,
New York.

CONVEYANCING.

The subscriber will attend to Conveyancing
and to the preparation of papers necessary
for the settlement of estates in the Probate
Court, he will also execute writings of all de-
scriptions on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL HILL.
November 17 1831.

Blank Deeds

Of a new and beautiful impression, an
Magistrates' Blanks of all descriptions,
for sale at the Gazette Office.

MAIL COACH LINE.

Twice a week from Evansville to Vincennes
and Terre Haute.

THE public are informed, that this
line in Indiana, is now in full op-
eration, and affords a convenient and plea-
sant mode of conveyance travelling, alto-
gether in day light.

Leaves Evansville, Fridays and Tues-
days at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Vin-
cennes same days at 6 o'clock, P. M. and
Terre-Haute on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock,
A. M. and Saturdays at 2 P. M.
Stage Office at Major Warner's, Evans-
ville. THE PROPRIETORS.
May 24, 1832. 35—8w

The Louisville Advertiser and Focus &
Journal, will please insert the above ad-
vertisement in their weekly papers, eight
weeks in succession, and forward their ac-
counts to S. Emison, Vincennes, for pay-
ment.

JUSTICES' BLANKS

Of the new form for sale at this office.

COTTON YARN,

FOR SALE by the bale, at the Louis-
ville prices; manufactured at the
Eagle Factory, and put up to order.

D. S. BONNER, Agent.
Vincennes, April 13, 1832. 30—tf

NOTICE.

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

—ALSO—

A quantity of good Whiskey, and Cotton
Yarn, by wholesale or retail. He wishes to pur-
chase 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 costly 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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell seven hundred
and ninety acres of land, of the best qual-
ity, part of a tract of eleven hundred and
ninety, situated on the north-west side of the Wabash
at the Grand Rapids, about two miles from
Mount Carmel, in the State of Illinois, on which
he has erected a convenient one story frame
house with a piazza all round, in which he re-
sides; a frame smoke house, a kitchen, a stone
sided well of excellent water, and cleared a
bout ten acres. It extends near two miles on the
river, and affords a site for a Town and Mill,
where the fall is four and a half feet. It is well
timbered, and contains a quarry of fine stone.
A petition to Congress has recently been for-
warded to Gen. Robinson, a Senator from Illi-
nois, praying national aid, to cut a canal a-
cross this place, of which, if effected, one third in-
crease will run through this tract, and greatly in-
crease its value, and benefit both the states of Ill.
and Indiana. One half of the tract may be
purchased without the improvements, and a cred-
it for part of the purchase will be given if re-
quired. W. M. MINO-H.
Grand Rapids, Dec. 27, 1831. 14—tf

FAMILY

STORES.

B. PRIER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public generally, that they
have now, and intend to keep on hand, at
the corner of Water and St. Peter streets,
a complete supply of FAMILY STORES—
Viz:

FLOUR,	BACON,
TEA,	COFFEE,
CORN MEAL,	PICKLED PORK,
MOLASSES,	LOAF SUGAR,
COD FISH,	MACKEREL,
SCOTCH HERRING,	RICE,
FIGS,	PRUNES,
BUTTER,	MESQUADO SUGAR,
RAISINS,	LARD,
BEER,	BOTTLED PORTER.

A Choice Selection of

OLD LIQUORS,

50 BBLs. KENHAWA SALT,

Just received, together with a great vari-
ety of other articles; all of which are
now offered low for cash.

Vincennes, May 30, 1832 36—tf

Drawing

OF THE N. YORK

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

CLASS 21—JUNE 27, 1832.

2 5 61 40 13 1 53 56 42 57

The fortunate holders of three number pri-
zes were apprized by mail on the 1st
July.

Those tickets having 2 & 5 are entitled to \$100
" " " 40 & 61 " 70
" " " 1 & 13 " 60
" " " 53 & 36 " 50
" " " 56 & 57 " 40
" " " 42 & 57 " 40

All others with two of the drawn Nos. - 24
Those tickets having on them 2 and no other
drawn No. " " " 5 " 10

Those tickets having on them 61, or 40, or 13
and no other number, each " 12
And all other tickets having only one drawn
number, " 10

13 40 61 a prize of 2,000 Dollars,
Was sent per certificate by Sylvester to
Louisville, Ky.

2 40 57 a prize of 800 Dollars,
Was also sent per certificate to Christian-
burgh, Ky.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Pittsburg, Penn.

To Ophelia Stipes, and Celia Stipes co-heirs
and others interested in the real estate of
Mary Stipes, deceased, formerly Westfall,
formerly Alton.

YOU will please to take notice, that on the
second day of the ensuing September, term
of the circuit court of Knox county, Indiana,
I shall apply to said court to appoint com-
missioners under the Act to provide for the
partition of real estate, to divide the real estate to
wit, One hundred acres of land being the north-
corner of old Donation lot No. 29, so as to in-
clude the house raised by George Stipes, in said
county of Knox, among her several heirs and
legal representatives, of whom we are one.

JAMES HUNTER
and Pamela his wife formerly
Pamela Westfall.
July 10th, 1832. 42—4t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by
a book account, are earnestly solicited to
discharge the same, by cash or note, on or be-
fore the first day of October, and those in-
debted by note, are also requested to make pay-
ment on or before the above mentioned time,
and save cost, as it is my wish to close my old ac-
counts. SAMUEL THORN.
Vincennes, June 22, 1832. 39—4t

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, in-
spired by a sense of gratitude for the un-
precedented patronage which has been bestow-
ed upon their work, and anxious to improve
its character by every means in their power,
have determined to offer the following pre-
miums, viz:—For the best original tale, written
for the Lady's Book,

200 DOLLARS.
For the best original poem, suitable for pub-
lication in the Lady's Book,
50 DOLLARS.

Competitors for these Premiums will address
their communications, free of postage to L. A.
GODEY & CO. No. 112 Chestnut street, Phila-
delphia 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. If secrecy is
preferred the name may be enclosed in a sepa-
rate sealed envelope, which will not be open-
ed except in case of the successful candidate.

It will of course be understood that all articles
submitted for these premiums will be absolu-
tely 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—

Atkinson's Casket,

OR

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

Each number containing 33 royal octavo pa-
ges 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 re-
spect to their contents, are sufficient with those
at all acquainted with the work, to show its true
character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestow-
ed 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 en-
riched. He believes the volume now proposed
will not be exceeded in respect to typographical
execution, and quantity and quality of the en-
gravings, 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 Eu-
rope 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 success, and contribute
to advance the literature and science of our
own country, the publisher gives a compensa-
tion to his correspondents, commensurate to the
support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments, which ap-
pear in the work, the publisher believes that no
other periodical has such a profusion of elegant
and expensive engravings. Executed in gen-
eral by the first artists in the city, they will
offer nothing by a comparison. These form a
considerable item in the expense of the work,
and in one year exceed the whole cost of pub-
lishing some periodicals, for the same length of
time, the subscription price of which is no less
than the CASKET. The subjects of the engra-
vings 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 strik-
ing and interesting; Natural History; Em-
bellishing; 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 lend 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 induc-
ments 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 lan-
guage or sentiment recorded, calculated to de-
tract 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, Anec-
dote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and
those et cetera which relieve the mind from the
labor of close study, which refresh the under-
standing and give a zeal to graver and more
important compositions.

TERMS:

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures,
and the heavy expense of the fine engraving,
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 sub-
scriptions, 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 work,
and enclosing remittances.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NEW SPRING AND

Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received
their Spring and Summer assort-
ment of GOODS, comprising a very se-
lect variety of

Fancy & Staple articles,