

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL.—If you think a plain rural dish, which contains in its composition neither nectar nor ambrosia, will suit the palates of any of those who partake of your banquet, you will gratify a Yankee by setting it before them.

A.

The bards of the Hudson may sing of the Melon.

Its smooth jetty seeds and its ripe ruddy core,

And the feast of the reaper with ecstasy dwell on,

Reclining at noon on the cool breezy shore :

For me the rich soil of New-England produces

An offering more dear to the taste and the eye,

The bright yellow Pumpkin—how mellow its juices,

When temper'd with ginger, and bak'd into pie.

Let others with dainties their appetites pamper,

And gaze with delight on the splendors of plate,

Be stunn'd with a bustle, and bid pages scamper—

Such pleasures as these I resign to the great :

But give me the feast where no knives and forks clatter,

Where each to the neat cherry table draws nigh,

And carves for himself, from the broad earthen platter,

A slice of the sweet yellow family pie.

There are who delight in the fig and the raisin,

In quaffing the milk from the cocoa nut's shell—

Some the olive and pomegranate lavish their praise on,

The orange's glow and the pine apple's smell;

I leave them the produce of both of the Indies,

And all the rich fruits of a tropical sky,

Their exquisite juices and flowers and tinges—

And ask no desert save the sweet pumpkin pie.

Then hail to the Nurse of the Pumpkin and Onion :

The Frenchman may laugh and the Englishman sneer,

At the land of the Bible, the Psalm Book, and Bunyan;

Still, still to my bosom her green hills are dear,

Her daughters are pure as her bright chrysal fountains,

And Hymen, if ever thy blessings I try,

Oh! give me the girl of my own native mountains,

Who knows how to temper the sweet Pumpkin pie.

The last "Quarterly Review" contains an article on Dr. Henderson's "Journal of a Residence in Iceland during the years 1814 and 1815."

This work displays much new and interesting matter on the subject of this desolate and dreary spot; the inhabitants are represented as living in a state of unsophisticated innocence and happiness; the many natural phenomena are better described, probably than in any other work on the subject. The following extract may serve to amuse.

"On the margin of the lake are several hot springs, some of which throw the water to the height of three feet, and emit a considerable quantity of steam. In the hottest the thermometer of Fahrenheit ascended to 212 deg. the water was sulphureous, and the incrustations formed by the depositions were extremely delicate and beautiful. From hence they proceeded to the Geysers; the heat of the weather was intense, and the muscovies were very troublesome. These extraordinary jets of boiling water, which have been so often and so minutely described, occupy nearly twenty pages of Dr. Henderson's book; and no wonder, as they certainly display one of the most magnificent and unparalleled scenes in nature. The name he tells us is derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*—to rage to burst forth with vehemence and impetuosity. The following is the description of the New Geyser, called by the natives Strokkur, from Stroka—to agitate, to bring into motion; properly to churn.

"On the morning of the 29th I was awakened by the capt. Von Scheel, at 23 minutes past 5 o'clock, to contemplate an eruption of the spring, which sir John Stanley, denominates the New Geyser, situated at the distance of 140 yards to the south of the principal fountain. It is scarcely possible however, to give any idea of the brilliancy and grandeur of the scene which caught my eye on drawing aside the

curtain of my tent. From an orifice nine feet in diameter, which lay directly before me, at the distance of about an hundred yards, a column of water, accompanied with prodigious volumes of steam, was erupted with inconceivable force, & a tremendous roar, to varied heights of from fifty to eighty feet, and threatened to darken the horizon, tho' brightly illuminated by the morning sun.

During the first quarter of an hour, I found it impossible to move from my knees, on which I had raised myself, but poured out my soul in solemn adoration to the Almighty Author of nature, to whose control all her secret movements and terrifying operations are subject:—Who looketh on the earth and it trembleth; who toucheth the hills, & they smoke."

At length I repaired to the fountain, where we all met, and communicated to each other our mutual and enraptured feelings of wonder and admiration. The jets of water now subsided; but their place was occupied by the spray and steam, which, having free room to play, rushed with a deafening roar to a height little inferior to that of the water. On throwing the largest stones we could find into the pipe, they were instantly propelled to an amazing height; and some of them were cast up more perpendicular than the others, remained for the space of four or five minutes within the influence of the steam, being successively ejected and falling again in a very amusing manner. A gentle northern breeze carried a part of the spray at the top of the pillar to the one side, when it fell like a drizzling rain, and was so cold that we could stand below it, and receive it on our hands or face without the least inconvenience. While I kept my station on the same side with the sun, a most brilliant circular bow, of a large size appeared on the opposite side of the fountain; & on changing sides, having the fountain between me and the sun, I discovered another, if possible still more beautiful, but so small as only to encircle my head. Their hues entirely resembled those of the common rainbow.—After continuing to roar about half an hour longer, the column of spray visibly diminished and sunk gradually till 26 minutes past six, when it fell to the same state in which we had observed it the preceding day, the water boiling at the depth of 20 feet below the orifice of the shaft.

The most enrapturing scene, however, that we beheld, was exhibited on the morning of the 30th. About ten minute past five, we were roused by the roaring of Strocker, which blew up a great quantity of steam; & when my watch stood at the full quarter, a crash took place as if the earth had burst, which was instantaneously succeeded by jets of water and spray rising in a perpendicular column to the height of sixty feet. As the sun happened to be behind a cloud, we had no expectation of witnessing any thing more sublime than we had already seen; but Strocker had not been in action above 20 minutes, when the Great Geyser, apparently jealous of her reputation, and indignant at our bestowing so much of our time and applause on her rival, began to thunder tremendously, and emitted such quantities of water and steam, that we could not be satisfied with a distant view, but hastened to the mound with as much curiosity as if it had been the first eruption we had beheld.—However, if she was more prompt in attaining this object of magnitude, she gave the less satisfaction in point of duration, having again become tranquil in the course of five minutes; whereas, her less gaudy, but more steady companion, continued to play till within four minutes of six o'clock.

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MR. FOULSON.—You may be instrumental in saving the lives of some suffering Infants, by publishing the following cure for the

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Take a small handful of the leaves of either Peppermint or Spearmint, rather more than half as much of the leaves of Tansey; mix them, and put them in a soft thin flannel bag, large enough to cover the stomach & bowels; quilt the bag through in several places, so as to prevent the herbs from falling to one place, which would be very oppressive and injurious; then put it in a sufficient quantity of hot brandy to wet it through, and apply it over the stomach and bowels, about blood heat; wet the bag several times through the day with warm brandy, and change the herbs every evening. It must not be left off, until the patient is quite recovered.

The above will render the stomach retentive; then give them every morning or two a small teaspoonful of the Syrup of Rhubarb, and in the latter part of the afternoon, about 8 drops of Sweet Spirits of Nitre, every hour for three hours in succession. By continuing the above for a few days, more

or less, according as the child might seem to require it, the writer has had the satisfaction of seeing a great many children perfectly restored, and never knew it to fail. But they must not eat or drink any thing that is the least sour, such as unripe fruits, new cheese, or any thing that is hard of digestion. Ripe Blackberries are very good; or, if they should wish, old cheese, fresh butter, a little sweet ham or eggs, either boiled or fried, they may be indulged with safety. The quantity of Rhubarb and Sweet Spirits of Nitre is for a child of one year old

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the president of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 1 and 2 west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 1 east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2 east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 & 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11, and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14 west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13 in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11, 9, 10 and 11 in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 24—[16—1st. January]

Treasury Department,
Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25th, 1819.

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter: And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the second comptroller of the treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon. the secretary of war, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the application for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,
(17—1st sept.) 2d comptroller

Hat Manufactury

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on

Hatting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on MAIN STREET, in Vincennes where he has on hand and will at all times keep an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE HATS,

which he will warrant shall not in point of elegance & durability, be excelled by any in the U. States. His prices shall also be as low as Hats of the same quality can be procured elsewhere.—He returns his thanks to his old customers for former favors, and pledges himself that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuation of their patronage.

RICH'D. P. PRICE.

• Orders from a distance thank fully received and promptly attended to.

January 30th, 1818.

W. Mills, jr. & co.

Commission Merchants,
EVANSVILLE, (IND.)

REFERENCES.
Mess. Calvin Sampson, &c. Cincin.
Hayden & Aubin, nati.
Hathen & Barnes, Louis.
Savage & Lewis, ville.
W. M. F. Peterson, &c. ville.
Ropes & Felt, N. Orleans.
W. E. Breading, Vincennes.

THEM HAVE ON HAND,
and intend keeping
a large and general assortment of
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS and
HARD-WARE.

All of which will be sold very low for
CASH.

Evansville, May 20, 22tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward, on or before the 15th of September next,

and settle off their respective Notes and accounts. Any neglecting this notice, I think is unfriendly.—I have thoughts of going to the Eastward, about that time, for Goods.

W. E. BREADING.

June 26. 27 if

Charles Smith,

ONCE more takes this method of respectfully soliciting all those who are indebted, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to Philadelphia for GOODS. The very liberal indulgence always given to those who have dealt with him encourages a belief that they will now (in time of need) pay attention to this notice.

January 23. 24 if

BANK OF VINCENNES,
The state Bank of Indiana

May 30, 1819

A DIVIDEND has this day been declared by the Directors, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum for the last 6 months, on the amount of stock paid in—the same will be paid at the Bank on and after the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

By order of the Board,
E. LOUDINOT, Cash'r.

CASTINGS.

J. McGiffin & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has just received in addition to his former stock, a large quantity of

CASTINGS,
comprising a general assortment of

HOLLOW-WARE,
also, a few sets of
MILL IRONS,

All of which he offers low for CASH

Vincennes, July 23, 1818. 3-4f

ALL those indebted to the late firms of HARLOW & TRIMBLE, and JOHN MCGIFFIN & CO. are requested to call and settle with John McGiffin before the 15th of August, all unsettled accounts after that date, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. M. G.

H. H. Moore & J. N. Dunbar
(Attorneys & Councillors at Law.)

HAVING entered into partnership, will in future practice law in conjunction, they will attend the Circuit Courts of Orange, Washington, Jackson, Jefferson, Clark and Harrison;—also the Federal and Supreme Courts, and one of them will attend in the western circuit. Those who wish to consult them in their professional capacity, will find one or the other, constantly at their Office in Corydon.

MOORE & DUNBAR.

Letters on business must be post paid.

PROPOSALS

By Worley & Smith,
For publishing by subscription,

A NEW WORK
to be entitled
THE
GENERAL INSTRUCTOR,

OR

The office, duty and authority of justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables and jailors, in the State of Indiana.

Compiled by

JOHN BRADFORD Esq.

Subscriptions to the above interesting work will be received at this office.

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