POETRY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

TO A CLOUD. Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,

Swimming in the pure quiet air Thy fleeces bathed in sunlight, while below Thy shadow o'er the vale moves slow; Where, 'midst their labor, pause the reaper train As cool it comes along the grain. Beautiful cloud! I would I were with thee In thy calm way o'er land and sea; To rest on thy unrolling skirts, and look

On Earth as on the open book; On streams that tie her realms with silver bands And the long ways that scam her lands; And hear her humming cities, and the sound Of waves that chase their rocky bound. Aye-I would sail upon thy air-borne car To blooming regions distant far, To where the sun of Andalusia shines On his own olive groves and vines,

Or the soft lights of Italy's bright sky In smiles upon her ruin lie, But I would woo the winds to let us rest O'er Greece long fettered and opprest, Whose sons at length have heard the call that comes

From the old battle fields and tombs, And risen and drawn the sword, and, on the foc. Have dealt the swift and desperate blow, And the Othman power is cloven, and the stroke Has touched its chains, and they are broke. Aye, we would linger till the sun set there Should come, to purple all the air, And thou-reflect, upon the sacred ground, The ruddy radiance streaming round. Bright meteor! for thy summer noontide made Thy peerless beauty yet shall fade. The sun, that fills with light each glistening fold,

The blast shall rend thy skirts, or thou may's frown In the dark heaven when storms come down And weep in rain, till man's inquiring eye

Shall set, and leave thee dark and cold:

HISTORICAL.

Miss thee, forever, from the sky.

BATTLE AT RAMSOURS. FOUGHT ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1780.

An account of the battle at Ramsour's Mill, was published several years since in the papers of this state; but as it contained several errors, the author of a manuscript, &c. has transmitted to us a corrected copy, for publication in the Journal. Some other of the more interesting events in the history of the revolutionary war in this state, will be furnished here-

The unsuccessful attempt made by general Lincoln to take Savannah, and the subsequent capture of the army under his command, at Charleston, inspired the royalists with hope, and induced Sir Heney Clinton to regard the state of Georgia and South-Carolina as reannexed to the crown. The south was left destitute of any regular military force to support the cause of the revolution; there were no regular troops south of Pennsylvania to oppose the British or keep the tories in awe; and within a few weeks after the surrender of Charleston, detachments of British troops occupied the principal posts of Georgia and South-Carolina-Licuteuant colonel Brown marched up icutenant colonel Brown marched up the Savannah river and occupied Augusta: lieutenant colonel Balfour took possession of Ninety-Six on the Waterec. and lord Cornwallis pushed forward to Camden. The object of this last movement was three-fold; one, to intercept the retreat of colonel Buford, who had been hastening with a few continental troops to the relief of general Lincoln a Charleston; the second, to open an easy communication with the Scottish settle ments on the Pee Dec, Drowning creek. and Cape Fear; and the third, to keep in check the Whigs of the Waxhaw settle ment on the Catawba, and of the south western counties of North-Carolina. The effect which these movements were calculated to produce upon the public mind. was increased by the defeat of colone Buford and the slaughter of his men. The states of South-Carolina and Georgia yielded submission to royal authority. and the commander in chief. Sir Henry Clinton, embarked with the main army for New-York, leaving only four thousand troops for the southern service. The command devolved on lord Cornwallis. who immediately repaired to Charleston, to establish such commercial regulations as the new state of things required, and to arrange the civil administration of the state, leaving lord Raydon in command of Camden. North-Carolina had not yet been invaded, and the hopes of the revo-

den, and on the next day the militia, after few along the being harangued by the Rey. Dr. M. of the contest

were dismissed by general Rutherford, with orders to have their arms in good repair and be in readiness Major Davie' having for another call. recovered from the wounds received by him at Stone, again took the field, and part of his cavalry were ordered to reconnoitre between Charlotte and Camden.

On the 8th of June general Rutherford was informed of the advance of part of the troops under ford Rawdon to Waxhaw creek, thirty miles south of Charlotte, and issued orders for the militia to rendezvous on the 10th at Rees' planta-tion, eighteen miles north east of Char-The militia, to the number of eight hundred, promptly assembled; and on the 12th, having heard that ford Raw-don had refired to Hanging Rock, gene-ral Rutherford advanced ten miles to Malfard creek. On the 14th the troops under his command were organized. The cavalry, sixty-five in number, under major Davie, were equipt as dragoons, and formed into two troops under captains Simmons and Martin; a battation of three hundred light infantry was placed under the command of colonel Wm. L. David-son, a regular officer, who could not join his regiment in Charleston after place was invested, and now joined the militia. Five hundred remained under the immediate command of gen. Ruther-In the evening of the 14th he re ceived intelligence that the tories were embodying in arms beyond the Catawba river, in Tryon county,§ about forty miles to the north west of his then position. He issued orders to col. Francis Locke of Rowan, and major David Wilson, of Mecklenburg, to captains Falls and Brandon, and also to other officers to make every effort to raise men to disperse the tories, it being deemed impolitic by general Rutherford to weaken his own force. until the object of lord Rawdon's expedition was better ascertained.

On the 15th general Rutherford advanced two miles to the south of Charotte. On the 17th he was informed that lord Rawdon had retired towards Camden, and the tories were assembled in force at Ramsour's mill, near the south fork of the Catawba. A man by the name of John Moore, whose father and family resided about six miles from Ramsour's mill, had joined the British army the preceding winter, and leaving the detachment under Cornwallis on the march from Charleston to Camden, he arrived at his father's on the 7th of June, wearing a sword and an old tattered suit of regimentals. He announced himself as a lieutenant colonel of the regiment of North-Car olina lovalists commanded by colone John Hamilton of Halifax county. He gave to the people of the neighbor-hood the first particular account they had received of the siege and capture of Charleston, and the advance of the British troops to Camden. He appointed the 10th of June for an assembling of the people in the woods, on Indian creek, seven miles from Ramsour's. Forty men assembled, and Moore told them it was not the wish of lord Cornwallis that they should embody at that time, but that they, with all other loyal subjects should hold themselves in readiness, and in the mean time get in their harvest: that be fore the getting in of the harvest, it would be difficult to procure provisions for the British army; and that as soon as the country could furnish subsistence to army, it would advance into North-Carolina and give support to the revalists.

Before this meeting broke up, an exprees arrived to inform them that major Joseph M. Dowell, of Burke county, with twenty men, was within eight miles of them in search of some of the principal persons of their party. Confident of heir strength, they resolved to attack M'Dowell; but some preparations being necessary, they could not march until the next morning; when finding that he had retired, they pursued him to the ledge of mountains which separate the countie of Lincoln and Burke, and not being able

Since, general Davie.

† The day after lord flawdon reached Way-haw, he, with a life-guard of twenty cavalry, visited the Catawba Indian towns, six or eight nailes distant from his encampraent. These towns are situate above the mouth of Twelve Mile creek, on the cast bank of the Catawba river. The warriors, headed by their general, New River, had left their towns on the preceding evening to join the troops under general ding evening to join the troops under general Rutherford. Curiosity alone seemed to have included lord Rawdon to visit the towns; but his approach frightened the Indians, who fled from their houses. His bordship discovered two white men and four or five Indians arraed, mo-ving briskly down the left bank of the river, and thinking it to be a movement to intercepthis return, he hastened full gallop to his encampament.

Afterwards brigadier general Davidson, who fell in the action at Cowan's ford, on the Ca-tawba.

Since divided into the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford.

been invaded, and the hopes of the revolution in the south scened to rest on the
efforts which that state should make.
Charleston surrendered on the 12th of
May, 1750. On the 28th of that month
Tarleton defeated Buford on the Waxhaw
settlement, forty miles south of Charlotte,
in North-Carolina. Brigadier General
Rutherford ordered on the militia or
musse, and by the 5d of June, nearly nine
hundred men assembled near Charlotte.
On that-day intelligence was received
that Tarleton was on his return to Canden, and on the next day the militia, after
being harangued by the Rev. Dr. Me-

return home and meet him on the 13th at the south is termed a pole-cal. By the On that day two hundred Ramsour's. men met Moore, and they were joined on the next day by many others, among whom was Nicholas Welch, a major in the regiment commanded by col. Hamilton. He had lived in that neighborhood, and had joined the British army eighteen months before. He was directly from the army of lord Cornwallis, and gave information of col. Buford's defeat. He wore a rich suit of regimentals, and ex hibited a considerable number of guineas by which he sought to allure some, whilst he endeavored to intimidate others by an account of the success of the British army in all the operations of the south, and the total inability of the whigs to make fur ther opposition. His conduct had the desired effect, and much more confidence was placed in him than in col. Moore They remained encamped until the 20th, during which time a detachment commanded by col. Moore made an unsuccessful attempt to capture col. Hugh Brevard and major Joseph M'Dowell, each of whom, with a number of whigs, came into the neighborhood to harrass the to-

ries who were assembling.

By the 20th nearly thirteen hundred

men had assembled at Ramsour's, one force and attack them, as soon as he learned that lord Rawdon had retired to Cam-With this view he marched, on Sunday the 18th, from his camp south of Chariotte, to the Tuckasege ford on the Catawba river, twelve miles nearer to Ramsour's.* In the evening of that day, he despatched an express to col. Locke. advising him of his movement and of the enemy's strength, and ordering Locke to join him on the 19th in the evening, or on the 20th in the morning, a few miles in advance of the Tuckasege ford. express was neglected and did not reach col. Locke. The morning of the 19th was wet, and the arms of gen. Rutherford's men were out of order. At mid day the weather cleared up, and orders were given to the men to discharge their guns. This discharge produced an alarm in the neighborhood, and the people thinking the tories were attempting to cross the river, many of them came in with arms and joined Rutherford. In the evening he crossed the river and encamped, sixteen miles from Ramsour's. When Rutherford crossed the river, it was believed that he would march in the night and attack the tories on the next morning; but expecting that his express had reached col. Locke, he waited for Locke's arrival, that he might on the next day march in full force to the attack At 10 o'clock at night col. James Johnston, of Tryon county, reached Ruther-ford's camp. He had been despatched by col. Locke, to give notice of his intention to attack the tories, at sunrise the next morning, and requesting Ruther-ford's co-operation. Rutherford, in confident expectation that his express had reached col. Locke shortly after colonel Johnston had left him, made no move ment until the next morning.

* The fords referred to in this narrative, are. Tuckasege, lowest on the river, twenty miles from Ramsour's.

2. Tool's, ten miles higher up, twenty-two miles from Ramsour's.

3. Beattic's, eight miles above Tool's, eighteen miles from Ramsom's.

4. M'Ewen's, four miles above Beattic's,

twenty miles from Ramsour's.
5. Sherrill's, six miles above M'Ewen's, twenty-five miles from Ramsour's.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ENGLISHMAN AND THE SKUNK.

A book has recently been published in England, entitled an excursion in the United States. The author is an Englishman; and, what is very uncommon in travellers from that country, he speaks favorably of our institutions, customs and manners. We have not seen the book; but from excover a good deal of liberality in the wri- and informed me that it was called the ter: he speaks of this country as it is, not as other British travellers have represented it to be; gives credit where it is due, and makes the necessary allowances for those things in which we are deficient. On one subject, that of slavery, he treats us with unmerited severity; but however culpable we may be in this respeet, it little becomes an Englishman, a native of that country, which entailed this evil upon us, and which now holds millions in bondage in her West-India possessions, to become our accuser, and tount us about the inconsistency of our professions with our practice. Our slaves are in general well-treated, well-fed, and well-clothed; and let those who are disposed to condemn us, first devise a plan by which they can be emancipated with safety to ourselves, and benefit to them; and if we refuse to take advantage of it, it will then be time enough to vent their reproaches.

But we have lost sight, in this digression, of our main object, which was to introduce to our readers a læighable adventure of the Englisman with a streethful

Whorter, president of the college at 10 overtake him, Moore directed them to little animal" called a Shunk, or, what at management of children, as respects the by, it is the first time we ever heard the skunk called "beautiful;" but there is no accounting for tastes; and to the eye of the Englishman, the dark coarse hair, with "longitudinal white stripes," the sneaking look, and clumsy form of the skunk, all combined, might have been beautiful. It was fortunate for him, as the sequel showed, that he so far restrained his admiration of the "beautiful little animal," as "to content himself with teract it, the tender organs of the stomsimply admiring it." The following is the Englishman's account of his adven-

> "About forty miles from Carmi, I had a most curious adventure, and one that caused me for some time afterwards great deal of vexation. While crossing a small prairie, I observed coming towards me in the middle of the path, a beautiful little animal, about two feet long, of a dark color, with longitudinal white stripes down its back, a bushy tail, and very short legs. Intending to catch it, I immediately galloped forward to fourth of whom were without arms. Gen. prevent its escape. To my astonish-Rutherford resolved to concentrate his ment, however, it did not attempt to run away, but stopped in the middle of the road, as if it had been tame. I came close up to it, so that my horse's fore feet almost touched it, when it drew up its back and looked at me, but still did not offer to escape. I at first intended to dismount and eatch it; but considering that I could do nothing with it, and that perhaps it might bite me, I determined to leave it alone, and content my-

self with admiring it. "It would have been well for me if I had done so; but after having finished looking at it, a spirit of mischief, (I can attribute it to nothing else) prompted me to lean forward on my borse, and strike it over the back with a small whip I had in my hand. Scarcely had the whip touched the animal's back, when, turning its posteriors towards me, and lifting up its hind-leg, it discharged a Stygian liquor, the odor of which I shall recollect to my dying day. In an instant, the whole prairie seemed to be filled with a stench, that is beyond all description. It was so powerful, pungent, and sickening, that at first it nearly made me faint, and I galloped away from the brute with all possible

expedition.

I had previously supposed, that I had, in the course of my life, smelt very had odors; but they were all perfumes compared to this. No one who has not experienced it can form any idea of such a horrid stench. Most fortunately, from

the position in which I was, my horse had received the whole of this infernal water on his breast, and none of it had touched my clothes. If it had I should have been obliged to destroy them; for I was afterwards informed that no process, or length of time, will remove the

smell from woollen cloth.

"This adventure happened early in the morning, and made me so sick that I could not eat any breakfast. Indeed, I was ashamed to go into any house, well knowing how offensive I and my horse must be. I rode my horse into the rivers, had him washed with soap and water, &c. &c.; but nothing would do. For a week afterwards I could never get upon him, without perceiving, in a most disagreeable degree, the stench of my little enemy. The man of the house, at which I stopped in the evening, immediately observed the offensive odor with which I was infected. When I told him my adventure, and how I intended to have got off my horse to catch tracts published in the papers, we dis- the animal, he laughed most heartily; Skunk; and was common in that part of the country."

ON THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, by the Hon. OLIVER PISKE.

On inspecting the bills of mortality, it is found that a great proportion of our race are cut off in infancy and childhood. Is this the necessary state of our existence? Has our wise Creator left the noblest of his work to perish, before the intellect, which is his image, has expanded to contemplate his goodness, and to adore his perfections? Has he bestowed on the brute creation better organs and powers for existence, and rendered instinct superior to reason in rearing their young? The supposition rearing their young? The supposition is both impious and absurd. Man is the enemy of his race. He is the only created being endowed with reason and the power of reflection, and he alone violates the dictates of nature in the management of his offspring.

The wants of the infant, at its introduction into life, like those of the brute creation, are merely enimal. Nourishment and rest comprise the first de-

great measure, to be ascribed their siek. ly frames, and premature death. 19 early infancy they are commonly gorged to repletion. If kind nature interferes to throw off the offending surplus, it is interpreted into an indication that too much acid of the stomach has eontaminated the food. Instead of more caution, and a little abstinence, recourse is had to medicine to correct and remedy what does not exist. By the repetition of this error, and the means to counach are deranged. By debility, the necessary consequence of distension, it soon becomes irritable, and unfit to retain and digest what, otherwise, would conduce to health and growth. Acrimony is now in fact generated : the first passages are disordered, and cholera morbus or dysentery ensues. If the child survives infancy, the same indiscreet course awaits it. Instead of a simple and nutritious diet in restricted measure, it surfeits on every thing it can see, which a vitiated appetie can crave.-Its restlessness and flushes are ascribed to teething; and its eries and starts; to worms. Some injudious application is made; it dies in fits, or a fever termin-Some injudious application is ates its life. By rest, the other primary requirement of nature, I mean still and quiet repose. The eradle has so long been considered such an essential, if not the first requisite in housekeeping, that I may be thought to have entered my second childhood, by denouncing it, But I venture to assert, that its use is unnatural, and that it is not found a lubour saving machine. Nature requires total, unbroken rest. That use is second nature, is very striking'y exemplified by the introduction of this appendage to the nursery. The infant is not only learned to sleep by unnutural motion, but, in process of time, will not sleep without; and, instead of stilness, may be made to require a serenade in the vociferous lullaby of the nurse. If it stirs, it is the business of some one to " give the cradle a jog." By the ordinary noise and business of the family, its nap is rendered short and interrupted : it awakes fretful : it must be caressed and nursed until it again falls asleep; when, on tiptoe, it is again deposited in the cradle, to be watched and jogged. This is trouble enough, but it is only the beginning of The child has been so accustomed to rocking and singing, that the mother must spend a restless night, in bed, applying some substitute, or enduring its I say nothing of the luckless father, who, fatigued by the labour of the day, is urged from his perturbed slumber by his now impatient mate; and, in groping for a candle or a caudle, comes in contact with some angle or projection of this everprotruding furni-

Having banished the cradle, the Ladies will require me to furnish a substitute. A pillow, securely placed in & darkened room—or a bed, is all that is required. Begin early with the busi-Let not the infant be hushed to rest in its nurse's arms. At the fitserson for sleep, deposit it in the place prepared, and leave it to itself. Should it ry, as it may at first, let not maternal fondness lead you to its side. The struggle, I know, will be hard to a fond mother; but her discretion will induce her to persevere. A few repetitions of the task, and it will become as pleasact as any other endearing service. Or week's discipline of mother and child will lesson, by at least one half, the trot ble of rearing our effspring. I have witnessed this process and its effect to two families, by the most tender, by resolute mothers. Their children. infancy, were of little more trouble them, than at an advanced perio When they ceased to require sleep, the day-time, they were conveyed their remote apartment, by day-light in the dark, to them no matter whit and laid by for the night. By the course, the period as well as the ca of infancy and childhood are abridge and the energies and mental powers youth and manhood are more early do veloped.

ture; and, in his agony, execuates the

cradle and all its concerns, and ishalf

tempted to wish himself the worst of

all wishes, that he had remained

BACHELOR!

MORAL.

He who, after a less, immediately without staying to lament it, sets ab repairing it, has that within himse which can control fortune.

The youth who sneers at exalted vi tue, need not wait for age and experien to commence a consummate knave.

To render good for evil, is God-lik to render good, for good is man-like: render evil for evil, is beast-like; mands of nature. To the indiscreet to render evil for good, is devil-