

POETRY.

THE NEW ENGLAND COURIER.

MISSISSIPPI.

"O Hark! ye nations, hark! ye nations, / When policy ye counsels guide."

Hark ye! ye nations, hark ye! / In the transcendent conflict past, / And are ye best among the dead? / Alas! was it for doom like this / Thy first prevailed at Salamis!

The hair of the Greek's faith, / By Ischia's temple on, / Was it for such a blast of wrath / The fathers fought at Marathon? / By them more anxious than by thee / Was never breathed for Liberty!

The States of Christianism behold / The current floating o'er the cross / Shall sympathizing Max be told, / Sound policy demands it thus? / Was it for this the brave, the free, / Died in thy past, Thermopylae!

When regal mandates to our shores / Battalions fierce from Britain sped, / Did we not foreign aid implore? / For us the brave Lafayette bled, / For Kull, Polaski, Lescotte, and / Urg'd on the combat, fighting, died!

Alas! and has it come to this, / Must policy prescribe the Law? / Must all be deemed to do amiss, / Who for the Greek their weapons draw? / And be left to sink beneath / The scimitars of Moslem wrath!

Most Greece, which o'er Europe spread / The Arts, the sciences,—yea, all / Which glory o'er Nations shed, / Abandoned thus, be left in thrall! / Was it for this Lycourus spoke, / Was it for this her Juno wote?

Was it for this great Homer sung, / And Xenophon led thousands home? / Was it for this her cities rung, / When Freedom rose, and fell the throne? / Have all her recent struggles past, / Like empty sounds upon the blast!

One cannot legions overcome; / One people, not withstand the world; / What mortal can, thou late hadst done; / And shalt thou be unaided hurl'd / From freedom's temple to the ground, / O Greece! insulted, maimed, rebound!

O may the spirit still survive / The ruin destiny has wrought; / O may thy sons hereafter strive / Like those at Salamis who fought! / Like those at Marathon who bled, / And everlasting glory shed.

Upon thy ancient name, O Greece! / The spirit of Themistocles / Yet hovers o'er Egean seas; / Nor can it ever rest in peace, / Until, like him, thou seest thy foe, / With deathful vengeance in each blow, / O'er Hellepontus, whence he came; / And thou be as thou wast of yore, / Renown'd in Arms, in Arts, in lore, / And worthy of thy pristine fame.

Thy citadel has fallen, indeed! / But thy perpetual mountains stand; / Thy steel can make the Moslem bleed; — / The means are at thy own command: / The links of thy dismember'd chain, / Thy tyrant now repairs in vain.

Look on thy bleak Thermopylae, / Behold Olympus, lofty, clear, / Survey each island, strait, and sea, / From Aia, pray what hast thou to fear? / Against a million with a few, / Think what Miltiades could do! / Do not despair, though now aggrieved; / Reflect what Sparta's King achiev'd.

If faction riot in thy breast, / Or treason lurk,—how canst thou hope / The Turkish phalanx to arrest, / Or with Egyptian squadrons cope? / Be true, united,—and, by all / Thy ancient gods, thou shalt not fall!

OMEGA.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Sketch of the Public Services of Thomas Jefferson.

MEMORIAL EDITOR: I have been turning over some old documents lately, connected with the early history of our governments, with a view of ascertaining the different public offices that have been filled by Mr. Jefferson, as well as the period of time he has been engaged in the public service, and some of the prominent acts of his political life, which have elevated his character in the eyes of the world, and rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens. This review I have taken at this time, for my own personal gratification, and it has left me convinced, the people of the U. States are more indebted to Jefferson for the liberties they now enjoy, than to any man who has ever lived, with the exception of George Washington. Mr. Jefferson has served his country, in different public employments, upwards of sixty-one years.—I recollect of no such period of public services in the history of any other man of whom I have ever read. A great portion of this time has been spent in the discharge of the arduous duties attached to the highest and most important offices that were in the gift of his country.

They were performed too at the most difficult and trying period of our history. They necessarily required his absence from home, and deprived him of all opportunity of attending to his private affairs.

He entered the Colonial Legislature in the year 1765. He was afterwards sent to the old Continental Congress, where he took a leading and active part in all those important measures, which brought this mighty empire into existence, and obtained for it freedom and happiness.

Here he penned his immortal Declaration of Independence, which alone would have insured him everlasting fame, and the highest place in the veneration and affection of his countrymen. It procured for this infant nation, at the time it was written, the sympathy and admiration of the wise and good, in every quarter of the world. It served the arm that struck freedom, and animated the whole country in her glorious contest. On the other side of the Atlantic, it extorted the applause of some of the greatest men who have ever lived. It tended, among other things, to raise in our behalf the voice of Gatham in sublime effusions of eloquence; and after him, of Fox, of Burke, and of Sheridan.—It contains the principles upon which the American Revolution was waged, expressed in a

beauty and force of language which has never been surpassed. It contains a recital of our wrongs and a history of our sufferings, as fresh with a boldness of spirit and a dignified firmness of reasoning, which not only drew every American bosom, but convinced the impartial world we never would be subdued. It has been the model of imitation for all other nations who have, during the last half century, struggled for liberty. It required the bold and original genius of Jefferson to have produced such a paper at the time, and under the circumstances, in which it was written. In the language of the day, "he wrote it with a bolder hand than he," when the most awful dangers surrounded his country; and when an ignominious death to him would have been the certain consequence, if our fathers had failed in the perilous enterprise in which he had contributed so abundantly to embark them. These are some of the considerations which give value to this document, and have procured for its author imperishable renown. What American can hear it read, even at this day, long since the fervor of the glorious contest has passed away, without feeling his bosom swell with the love of liberty, and all his indignation roused against the tyrant who wished to enslave us? What most have been its effect, when the wrong'd recites were fresh in the recollection of us, when the bloody and unequal contest had commenced, and the note of preparation for battle was heard from one end of the continent to the other?

Mr. Jefferson was afterwards employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe, in revising and reducing to a single code the whole body of the British statutes, the acts of our Assembly, and certain parts of the common law. The labour of this work must have been immense, and the manner in which it was performed, reflects the highest credit upon those who were engaged in it. He was elected afterwards governor of Virginia, at the most gloomy and trying period of the revolution; then to the Legislature, and afterwards to Congress again. He was subsequently sent to Europe as our Minister, where he performed the most important services, and afterwards was elected by General Washington to his Secretary of State. He was next elected Vice-President, and afterwards President of the United States. The evening of his life has been spent in most anxious and unwearied exertions, in behalf of a great literary institution, for the benefit of his native State.

The most important laws which belong to our code were prepared by him, and carried through the legislature principally by his efforts. In advocating some of them, he had to contend with all the force and obstinacy of bigotry and long settled prejudices. The first attack on the establishment of a dominant religion was made by him. His act of religious freedom has justly procured for him the applause of the most important innovations and changes upon government, that has ever been made. The public mind had to be prepared gradually for it. The act was prepared before Mr. Jefferson went to Europe, and its success in the legislature was aided very much by the great abilities of the virtuous and amiable James Madison. It was a glorious triumph of reason and truth, over the bigotry and intolerance of a domineering hierarchy, which had been supported here as it had been in every age of the world, upon the deep-rooted and strongest prejudices of man. We have seen in other quarters of the world, where just and rational ideas of civil liberty have obtained on every other subject but this, how difficult and even impossible it has been, to subdue the spirit of bigotry, and to change the long settled habits of man in ecclesiastical government and tyranny. In South America, every effort has failed to introduce religious freedom. The people there have made our institutions their model in every particular but this one. On the subject of religion, they have still all the bigotry of the dark age. Even in the land of the gallant Bolivar, whose heroic struggles for liberty have never been surpassed in ancient or modern times, we have to deplore the prevalence and triumph of religious bigotry. In what age or quarter of the world has it not triumphed, but in the United States!—And what extravagance of folly or cruelty in all its forms, has it not produced? Let the bloody volume of its history answer the question.—What has produced more bloodshed, more cruelty, and more misery in the world, than religious bigotry and intolerance? It was first successfully assailed and subdued by the lofty and independent genius of Jefferson. The preamble to his act of religious freedom extinguished it forever in the United States. The purity, the force and sublimity of the sentiments it contains, have never been equalled in any production I have ever read upon this subject.—The argument is unanswerable. Volumes might be written, and more could not be said. It ought to be read on every Fourth of July with the Declaration of Independence; and would to God, it could be read to every man in South America, and in every other quarter of the world where there still exists a spark of liberty, or a ray of human knowledge. It is true that Mr. Jefferson was supported by men who were very useful as seconds, but none of whom were willing to take the field as leaders in these bold innovations upon the ancient order of things. He led the way in all the great changes and improvements in the science of government, which has taken place in the United States.—

This fact may be safely affirmed as a truth, which is capable of the most satisfactory proof, and is one which should never be forgotten by the people of this country. In it consists the chief fame of Thomas Jefferson, and it will insure him the grateful remembrance of his countrymen, so long as our free institutions shall exist. He was the author of the first republican form of government which was proposed to the people of this country. The Bill of Rights, attached to the Constitution of Virginia, was written by him. The constitution itself, I have understood, was written by George Mason; but the principles upon which it is founded were affirmed and advocated in this country by Thomas Jefferson.

He first proposed the abolition of the laws of pro-nogeniture and of entails, which broke the hereditary and high-banded aristocracy, which divided the country, and insured the equality among our citizens, which is essential to the preservation of republican governments. He drew the law of descents, giving an equal inheritance to sons and daughters.

After discoveries are made, it is an easy matter to profit by them. But to break through the prejudices of the world and change old settled habits, requires the bold and elevated genius of Jefferson.

Daniel P. Cook, the present able Representative from Illinois, has two opponents for Congress; but from appearances he will be elected, with great ease, and by an immense majority. Lexington Whig.

JOHN ADAMS.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law. He cultivated his studies with industry, and at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but he declined the office. Amid the scenes of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he went to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. He shared his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less ardent spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it was in his professional life, and his political, that we are to trace his great career. He sacrificed his profession and every thing else to the liberties of his fellow citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770 he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774 a member of the Council, but was superseded by Governor Gage from the part he took in politics. From 1775, and previous to 1781, he was constantly engaged and acted a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the independence of the country, and her separation from the British government. No man's Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the declaration of independence. By the Committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the mother country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were appointed a sub-committee to frame a Declaration of Independence. The draft reported was that of Mr. Jefferson, and he has deservedly received great credit for it. But Mr. Jefferson never spoke in public, and John Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776, and the eloquent advocate of its boldest measures.

From the Declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the most glorious cause. While Washington, at the head of our armies, was fighting the battles of liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important. Through the whole war he was exerting his talents in the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and advances, and every success to sustain our arms and the cause of liberty and our independence. Nor did his labours cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad; nor until he had sealed our independence by a treaty of peace, which he signed with Great Britain.

Immediately after the treaty of peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain; on the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected first Vice President of the United States. During the whole period of the Presidency of Washington, Mr. Adams was Vice President. He was uniformly consulted by Washington as to all important questions. On the death of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither.—Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of the first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign imprisonment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the Republicans of Massachusetts, as their candidate for governor, on the death of Gov. Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this state, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honour, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly, of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained.—There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil—the kindest of husbands, and the best of fathers. Essex Reg.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. LINES, Sacred to the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

The infant of the forest is low— / Has fallen to mingle with his parent mould; / Two million warm hearts, shrouded in woe, / Preclaim, that the hearse among them, he cold! / JEFFERSON sleeps on the soil of his birth— / Fair of hours, of years, Freedom's Father has gone; / Unrivalled in fame—unequalled in worth, / On earth like him left, there is none! there is none!

The greatest of all the Great, is dead— / The Philanthropist, Patriot, Sage, is no more: / TO GOD, the great spirit has fled, / A loss in the world, a world's tears should deplore! / The length of his years—his toil for mankind, / Ceased on the epoch which has hallowed his name: / The luminous light of his deathless mind, / As radiant will shine, as his eternal FAME!

A LITTLE POEM. I am a very little man, and have a little wife, / A little boy, and a little girl, the blessings of my life. / In a very little cot we live, with very little state; / But little 'tis my household, but my happiness is great. / I'm little older than my wife, who's little more than twenty; / And though but little wealth we have, content makes little plenty. / Let others envy people's things, I covet not their lot; / More real pleasure I enjoy in my own little cot.

THE YOUNG ROSE. The young rose which I give thee, so dewy and bright, / Who the sweetest perfume to the sweetest bird of night, / Who all by the moon's eye her kisses hath won, / And thro' the evergreen with the wild lay be sung. / Oh! take, then this young rose, and let her life be / Prolong'd by the breath she will borrow from thee! / For while 'twill bloom thy soft notes shall thrill, / She'll think the sweet night-bird is courting her still.

Philadelphia, within the last twelve months, has greatly improved in her hotels. Her establishments of this kind, in point of size, elegance, interior and exterior ornament and utility are now unrivalled in the United States.

THE BREAD.

"Even those (says Mr. Jacob, in his recent report on the state of agriculture on the Continent) who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye. From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the baker's shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a loaf of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which the foreigners were seated. Wheat is only used by the natives in making what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary. If there be no foreign demand for wheat, the difficulty of selling is very great."

GOOD ADVICE.

Swift, in a letter to a young lady, says, I think you ought to be well informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep within it that part of the management which falls to your share, and not to put yourself in the number of those politic ladies who think they go in a great point when they have teased their husbands to buy them a new equipage, a laced head, or a fine petticoat, without once considering what a long score remained unpaid to the butcher.

A certain Mr. B. and his wife, possessed of more wealth than wit, placed their two daughters in a seminary established for finishing the education of young ladies. The governess honestly dissuaded the good dame from a perseverance in a certain branch of education, and candidly told her, that the young lady had no capacity for it. This friendly advice, however, failed in its intended effect; for the sagacious advocate for a good education, bridling herself up, and placing her arms a-kimbo, replied with great vehemence, 'Madam, don't tell me about capacity when I don't spare expense; and I desire you will git her one amedeately.'

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The whole number of ministers now ascertained to belong to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is 1,135—the whole number of Congregations returned is 1,775; of Communicants, 109,667; of Licentiate, 184; and of Candidates for the Gospel ministry, 201. From several Presbyteries no Returns were received.

Two Sorts of Blessings.—"It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied: "It is a greater blessing still, not to desire what one does not possess."

MEMORY.

To him who shuddereth to see / Past years in folly spent; / To him, indeed, O! Memory, / Thou art a demon sent. / But he who feareth not to pass / His own heart's strict review, / While runs the sands of life's brief glass, / Shall find a friend in you. BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON. Light hath on their departure shone, / They have join'd their compeers; / Yet he, the last!—he stands alone, / In the majesty of years; / Rejoice, thou man of sacred hairs; / For thee, of wintry bloom, / Even now an unseen hand prepares / The tempest shrouding tomb! W * B.

* Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

By Authority.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an Arsenal at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and to provide for the erection of an Arsenal on the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the War Department be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase, as soon as it can be effected, on reasonable terms, a site for an arsenal, at or in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri; and to cause to be erected such an Arsenal on the same, as may be deemed proper for the safe keeping of the arms and munitions of the United States, on that frontier; and that for these purposes the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the moneys of the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Approved—May 20, 1826.

Spring Grove Academy.

THE examination of the students of this institution, commenced on Friday, 23d July, and terminated on the day following. We deem it unnecessary to make any distinction, as regards the statements of the pupils; but it affords us great pleasure in stating, that their performance on the various branches of education was generally satisfactory, which was the highest evidence of the great ability with which the students have been instructed, by Mr. O. Wiley, the principal of the Academy. Mr. Wiley is a Graduate of Altham College, Georgia, and is a young man of the first rate, classical education, as the diploma which he has exhibited from that institution sufficiently authenticates; and what adds more to his worth and excellence as an instructor of youth, he has the strictest adherence to morality and virtue, and spares no pains to impress upon the minds of his pupils ideas of the same nature.

This Academy is situated in Abbeville county, and is the most healthy and pleasant situation in it.—The surrounding neighbourhood is densely populated, and board can be had very cheap. Upon the whole, we have not the least hesitation in saying that a young man can be as well prepared to commence a collegiate course of studies in this institution, as any other in the State. JNO. P. BATES, GEO. W. DEMMEES, CLEMENT MARSHALL, Cos.

The Trustees would barely state, in addition to the report of the examining committee, that every facility is now afforded to render this institution useful and respectable; that they have a new and commodious building now fit for occupancy, and have employed Mr. Edmund T. Dargan as assistant to Mr. Wiley, who is an excellent classical as well as English scholar.

Terms of Tuition will be as heretofore. Board will be from \$30 to \$34 pr. Session, the year to be divided in two sessions. By Order of the Board. JOHN BEARD, Sec.

Valuable House and Lot, In the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, is a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house. April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

Take Notice.

A FURTHER sale of the estate of Robt. Simonton, deceased, will take place in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Monday, the 21st day of August next; where will be exposed for sale, about Twelve valuable young NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; all the household and kitchen furniture, about fifteen lots in the town of Statesville, some of them well improved others unimproved; about 200 acres of land joining said town on the Morganton road, with a very handsome site in view of said town for building on; also, the tract of land formerly belonging to John Simonton, consisting of four lots to five hundred acres, joining lands of Col. John McKee, James Simonton, and the lands of the late Col. Richd. Allison, dec'd. on the waters of Fourth Creek, with a good Dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, and corn cribs. The lands will be sold on a credit, and perhaps the negroes. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by JAMES CAMPBELL, THEOPHILUS FALLS, GEO. L. DAVIDSON, Esq's. R. Simonton, dec'd.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by the late Robert Simonton, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the third Monday of August next at the COURT-HOUSE in Statesville, six or eight likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

Also, a tract of Land, lying in the county of Iredell, on Fourth creek, joining the lands of Col. John McKee, and the heirs of the late Col. Richd Allison, and others, containing between 300 and 300 acres. Also, a House and Lot, and several unimproved lots, in the town of Statesville; and a tract of land joining said town, containing about 200 acres.

The Negroes will be sold at a short credit; and the real estate at such credit as the Executors of said Simonton shall prescribe. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. D. F. CALDWELL, Trustee. July 5, 1826. 5122

For Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to move to the country in the fall, wishes to sell his House and Lots in Salisbury; he will dispose of them low for cash, or a credit. If not sold by that time he will Rent the same. He also wishes to buy a tract of Land, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, &c. June 22, 1826. 16 HENRY SMITH.

New Store and Tavern.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. in the house formerly occupied by A. R. Jones, Esq. He pledges himself by his Tables, his Bar and Stables, shall be as well furnished with every thing necessary, as the locality of his situation will admit of.—His personal attention will always be cordially at the service of his customers. He has also on hand, an excellent assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, and GROCERIES; which he intends selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine quality, ask prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN A. CHAFFIN. July 28, 1826. 5125