

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE CENTINEL.

In the following exquisite lines, the reader cannot fail to recognise the genius and fancy of Thomas Moor.

Who is the maid my spirit seeks
Through cold reproof and slander's blight?
Has she love's roses on her cheek?
Is her's an eye of this world's light?
No—wan and sunk in midnight prayer,
Are the pale looks of her I love;
Or if at times a light be there,
Its beam is kindled from above.
I chose not her, my soul's elect,
From those who seek their Maker's shrine
In gems and garlands richly decked,
As if themselves were things divine.
No! Heaven but faintly warms the breast,
That beats beneath a broider'd veil;
And she who comes in glittering vest
To mourn her frailty, still is frail.
Not so the faded from I prize,
And love because its bloom is gone;
The glory in those sainted eyes
Is all the grace her brow puts on.
And ne'er was beauty's dawn so bright,
So touching, as that form's decay,
Which, like the altar's trembling light,
In holy lustre wears away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. ADAMS.
QUINCY, FEB. 21, 1819.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your Address to the New-England Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, which I have read with pleasure and edification. It abounds in ingenuity and information—it is eloquent and pathetic—it is pious and virtuous—it addresses itself to the understanding and the heart.

A drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of modesty, shame or disgrace; he has no sense of duty, or sympathy of affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister, his friend or neighbor, his wife or children; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad selfish joy of the moment.

Is it not humiliating, that Mahometans and Hindoos should put to shame the whole Christian world, by their superior examples of temperance? Is it not degrading to Englishmen and Americans that they are so infinitely exceeded by the French in this cardinal virtue? And is it not mortifying beyond all expression, that we Americans should exceed all other eight millions of people on the globe, as I verily believe we do, in this degrading, beastly vice of Intemperance. I am, sir, your obedient friend and humble servant.

JOHN ADAMS.

Wm. Willis, Esq.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

We yesterday afternoon witnessed a very ingenious and interesting experiment made by Mr. Perkins of this city, by which the fact is completely demonstrated that water is compressible, and also elastic, contrary to the hitherto received opinions of philosophers upon that subject. The experiment was made with a hollow brass cylinder 3 1/2 inches in length, divided into 1000 equal parts and filled with water. A piston so fitted as to be perfectly water tight was introduced, and by means of a force ingeniously applied, equal to the pressure of about forty atmospheres, the column of water within was reduced in height by thirty parts out of the thousand, or 3 per cent. The utmost degree of compression hitherto ascertained, we believe to be about the thirtieth part of one thousand, or the third part of one per cent.

M. P. expects so to improve and perfect his apparatus as to be able to apply a pressure equal to that of 100 atmospheres; the result of which, should he succeed, of which we have little doubt, we shall be curious to know, and prompt to announce to the public.

[Phila. Union.]

From the New Hampshire (Keene) Centinel, of April 3.

PATENT SPRING RIDING-SADDLES.

We have recently viewed several of these improved saddles, at the manufactory of Messrs. Mixer and Brewer, in this town, the former of whom is the inventor, and we do not hesitate to speak of them in terms of unqualified approbation. The improvement is in the saddle-

tree; the wood composing the front and rear part of the saddle-tree is connected by a plate or rib, of steel of about three feet (its original length,) but so folded as to afford 4 springs combined in one, on each side, which supply the place occupied by wooden side-bars in the common saddle. The step of the horse gently depresses the center of the saddle, and the action of the spring again restores it, so that the rider is free from that violent agitation, which in a hard trotting horse is peculiarly painful. So advantageous are these saddles in this respect, that an invalid may ride them with as much ease as sitting on a couch.

They are not liable to break by the rolling of the horse upon the ground, as the pressure upon the extremities only acts upon the springs, hrowing up the center; they are much easier to the horse, and certainly not so liable to injure the back; an advantage which every one will know how to appreciate who has ever experienced that provoking affliction, a CALLED JADE, upon a long journey.

We have no doubt, that the superiority of these saddles are fully known by the public, that a liberal sale of them will reward the skill and enterprise of the inventor and his partner.

From the New-York Gazette.

Letter to Dr. Samuel S. Mitchell, on the Oil of Pumpkin Seeds, by C. S. Rafinesque.

NEW-YORK, 20th FEB. 1819.

While I was at Harmony, on the banks of the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, last summer, I was told by the industrious German Society of the Harmonists, that instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs the seeds of their pumpkins, as is usually done all over the country, they collected them and made an oil from them, which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. It is well known that all the different species and varieties of pumpkins (Genus Cucurbita, of Linnaeus) afford an oil, which has valuable medical properties, possessing in the highest degree the refrigerent quality; but I had never heard before of its being made on a large scale, and for economical uses.

It will be sufficient to mention this fact to some of our enlightened farmers, to induce them to imitate the worthy Harmonists, and I recommend highly the practice, as likely to become eminently beneficial. The pumpkin seeds afford their oil with the greatest facility and abundance. One gallon of seeds will give about half a gallon of oil. They may be pressed like rape seed and flax seed. Their oil is clear, limpid, pale, scentless, and when used for salad instead of sweet oil, has merely a faint insipid taste; it burns well, and without smoke. Those advantages entitle it to our attention, as an indigenous production of first necessity. Pumpkins grow all over the United States, from Maine to Louisiana, and with such luxuriance as to produce sometimes as much as 50,000 lbs. weight of fruits, and about 2000 lbs. weight of seeds in one acre of Indian corn, without injuring the crop of corn. These 2000 lbs. of seeds might produce about 200 gallons of oil, worth about 300 dollars. I calculate that about two millions of gallons of such oil could be made annually in the United States from the seeds that are wasted or given to cattle and pigs. This is worth saving—and in addition to the bread, pies, soups, dishes, feed, &c. afforded by pumpkins, we shall have a good and wholesome home-made vegetable oil for lamps and food.

CURE FOR A CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

The medical world has been very agreeably surpriz'd by an account of some experiments made with the vapor of boiling tar, in the cure of pulmonary consumption, by Dr Crichton. This tract must of necessity excite the attention of the public in no common degree. From the many failures and disappointments which have heretofore attended the inhalation of different gasses, or modified airs—and particularly from, it should seem, the total failure of the plans adopted by the late Dr. Beidooes at Bristol, the faculty have, for some time past, been torpid, or slumbering over their hopeless patients in phthisic pulmonalis, content with merely smoothing their descent to that bourn whence no traveller returns; but the facts detailed in this publication, cannot fail to arouse their energies and awaken their attention. Dr. Crichton's first patients were exposed to the vapor of tar in a cable manufactory, which he one day went to see, without any other mo-

tion than of taking a walk. In the place where the tar was boiled in large quantities, he found to his great surprize, that although the vapor affected the eyes painfully, yet he breathed with perfect ease. In a kind of magazine adjoining to this, where the vapor and odor of boiling tar were weaker, yet strong, the eyes were not affected; and it immediately struck him that this artificial atmosphere might be of use to a consumptive patient, whom he despaired of curing. The proprietor of the cable manufactory immediately consented to the trial being made, and many patients were materially benefited thereby. Experiments were afterwards made by the physicians of the hospital, Messrs. Blumh and Ross, who say that they found "the easiest and best way of making the tar fumigation, (pux liquida,) is to put tar in any earthen vessel, over a lamp or heated iron, to cause a slow volatilization, until the air of the ward be sufficiently impregnated with it. This process is repeated three or four times a day." The result of their observations is, "That the tar fumigation produces a very quick and salutary effect on the cough, expectoration and respiration; that the sleep becomes more tranquil and continued, and restorative, and that the patient regains strenght." They also remark, that in the beginning of this treatment, the sweats are generally more profuse; & that they sensibly decrease in the course of a few days. Patients who, before entering the tar vapor, kept their beds constantly, soon regained sufficient strength to raise from them, and walk about the ward the whole day. All who submitted to the tar fumigation have become convalescent; but it is too early yet to affirm that any are yet completely cured." Dr. Crichton observes, "that it is evident, from the preceding cases, that tar fumigation, though completely successful in some of them, did not produce the same good effect in all: but, on the other hand, the very great relief which every patient experienced at first from it, particularly in the diminution of cough, expectoration, and hecated fever, is a fact which ought to encourage us to multiply the trials of this remedy as far as possible.

Month. Mag.

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were rousy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Ruslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge black upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very center of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every p-w door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now, the most polite and attentive to strangers, of any in America.—Balt. Fed. Rep.

EMPLOYMENT.

The safe and general antidote against sorrow, is employment. Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrescence of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.

THE MINT.

From official documents, transmitted to Congress during the last session, it appears that the total amount of gold, silver, and copper coinage at the Mint of the United States, from the date of its establishment, up to the end of the year 1817, was \$ 14,183,768 36; and the amount of gold coins made during the year 1818, was \$ 242,940; of silver, \$ 1,070,427 50; of copper, \$ 52,320; making a total amount of \$ 1,365,687 50—which, added to the aggregate of coinage in former years, makes the amount coined up to the first day of the present year \$ 15,549,456 06.

It further appears, that the "net amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the Institution to Dec. 31, 1818, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery," was \$ 514,046. [Nat. Int.]

THE FIRST "SAVANNAH" GONE TO SEA. NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

By an advertisement in this day's paper, it will be seen that the new and elegant Steam-Ship Savannah is to leave our harbor to-morrow. Who would have had the courage, twenty years ago, to hazard the prediction, that, in the year 1819, a ship of 300 tons burthen would be built in the port of N. York, to navigate the Atlantic, propelled by steam! Such, however, is the fact. With admiring hundreds have we repeatedly viewed this prodigy: and can also bear witness to the wonderful celerity with which she is moved through the water. On Monday last a trial was made of her speed, and, although there was at no time more than an inch of steam upon her, and for the greatest part not half an inch, with a strong wind & tide ahead, she went within a mile of the anchoring ground at Staten Island & returned to Fly-market wharf in one hour & fifty minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to bear twenty inches of steam, and that her machinery is entirely new, it must be evident that she will, with ease, pass any of the steam-boats upon our rivers. Her cabin is finished in an elegant style, and it is fitted up in the most tasty manner. There are thirty two births, all of which are state rooms. The cabin for ladies is entirely distinct from that intended for gentlemen, and is admirably calculated to afford that perfect retirement which is so rarely found on board passenger ships.

For beauty of model, the Savannah has seldom been exceeded. She is commanded by Captain Moses Rogers, an experienced engineer, and belongs to a company of enterprising gentlemen in Savannah, who have spared no expense in rendering her an object worthy of public admiration and public patronage. She is so constructed as to be navigable in the usual way with sails, whenever the weather shall be such as to render the wheels in the least degree dangerous.

This vessel is intended as a "Savannah and Liverpool Packet," and we sincerely hope the liberal minded proprietors may be abundantly rewarded for their efforts to facilitate the communication between Great Britain and America.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day 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 Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz.

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 17 18 19 17 19 20 19 10 11 16 17 18 20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday April next, for the sale of Townships numbered 5 6 7 & 17 18 19 20 in range 4 17 18 19 20 3 17 18 2 17 1

At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10 7 7 8 9 10 11 6 7 8 9 10 11 5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks; and no longer,

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818. JAMES MONROE. By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the Gen'l. Land Office. 43—law1stmy.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of Febr'y, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

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 Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive & fract'l township 53 in range 19 48 to 52 & fract'l township 53 20 48 to 52 21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next for the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 13 53 to 56 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE. By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the Gen'l. Office. 21—tmvglo.

A. Giraud, & Co.

HAVING taken the house lately occupied by Mrs. Huau, in Craven-street, for the purpose of carrying on the CONFECTIONARY and FRUIT business, have the honor to inform the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, that they have and will constantly keep on hand, a general and extensive assortment of all kinds of articles in their line, and amongst which are the following:

- Almonds, soft shell'd Anchovies, Filberts, Sweet Oil, Palm Nuts, Spermaceti Candles, Pacanes, Nutmegs, Raisins, Cloves, Sugar Plumbs of all kinds, Mace, Dry Citron, Porter in bottles, West India preserves, Spanish Sigars, Snuff Boxes, Sugar Toys, Cologne Water, Rock Candy, Playing Cards, Sugar Candy of all sorts, Perfumes, Shaving Soap, Cordials, assorted, Pocket Knives, Fruits in brandy, Dolls, Muscatel Wine, Tooth Brushes, Lime Juice, Pocket-books, Claret Wine, Cheese, Olives, Chewing Tobacco, &c. &c.

They will keep a constant supply of fresh CAKES of all descriptions. Also PUNCH and LEMONADE.

Country merchants are respectfully informed that they may at all times supply themselves with all kinds of Confectionary and Fruits at the same price they could in the Northern cities, A. G. & Co. being determined to sell as low as they can possibly afford, and warrant their articles as good as any in the United States.

N. B.—A. G. & Co. have on hand a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY, some with Pearls and filagree—also gold and silver Watches—the whole of which they will sell low, wholesale or retail. Newbern, Nov. 7, 1818.—1y34

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber at Swansborough, on the 23d December last, a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, near fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, both hind feet white, has had his mane cut some time past, which shews roached a little on the left side—his shoes were lately taken off, and the nail holes remain.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to Mr. Joseph Bell, Newbern. Mr. Asa Smith, head of White Oak, Onslow county, or to Doctor Dixon, near Trent Bridge.

ABRAHAM ADAMS. Bath, Beaufort county, Jan. 13, 1819.—16