

# Poetry.



From the *Baltimore Patriot*.  
THE GRIEF OF S. MERRIDAN, on the death of his wife.

She is gone from this bosom, who gave  
To its throbbings the gladness of life;  
They have born to the cold, cold grave,  
My joy and my comfort—my wife.  
Her smile was the May-morning clear;  
Her look was the blue sky above;  
Her mind was the flow'ry parterre,  
And her bosom the temple of love.  
Her voice was the music that flows  
From the hills of the echo of joy;  
And her eyes, like the fair star that throws  
Benignity over the sky.  
But my May morning's veiled in a shroud,—  
It hath dawn'd on me sweetly its last;  
My blue sky, the vapours becloud,  
And my temple's laid waste by the blast.  
They have born my whole world to the tomb!  
Of all earth, for me nothing appears,  
But solitude, sorrow, and gloom,  
And the last of man's solaces—tears.  
It is this latest solace I crave;  
'Tis a tribute I owe to my love:  
Till I sleep by her side in the grave—  
I would weep till I join her above.

## North-American Review, No. 55, for April, 1827.

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Art. I. New Documents concerning Columbus. Coleccion de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que hicieron por Mar los Espanoles desde fines del Siglo XV. con varios Documentos Ineditos concernientes a la Historia de la Marina Castellana, &c. Por Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete. Madrid, 1825.  
II. Travels in La Plata and Chile. Rough Notes taken during some rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes. By Captain F. B. Head.  
III. Life of Theobald Wolf Tone, and the condition of Ireland. Life of Theobald Wolf Tone, Founder of the United Irish Society, and Adjutant General in the service of the French and Batavian Republics; written by himself; with his political Writings, Fragments of his Diary, &c. Edited by his Son, William Theobald Wolf Tone.  
IV. Kent's Commentaries on American Law. Commentaries on American Law. By James Kent.

V. Policy and Practice of the United States and Great Britain in their Treatment of Indians. Indian Treaties, and Law and Regulations relating to Indian Affairs; to which is added an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the old Congress, and other important State Papers in relation to Indian Affairs.

VI. Mrs. Hemans's Poems.—1. The League of the Alps, the Stege of Valencia, The Vespers of Palermo, and other Poems.—2. The Forest Sanctuary, and other Poems.

VII. Critical Notices.—1. Letter to an English Gentleman. 2. Internal Improvement in Georgia. 3. Goldman's Natural History. 4. History of North Carolina. 5. Marshes Inaugural Address. 6. Eulogy on Mr. Crafts. 7. Rail Road from Boston to Connecticut River. 8. Catalogue of Books in the Boston Athenaeum. 9. Hedge's Abridgement of Philosophy. 10. Mr. Washburn's Agricultural Address. 11. Nouvelles Idées sur la Population. 12. Reports of the Faculty of Amherst College. 13. Comstock's Mineralogy.

Quarterly List of New Publications.  
The *North American Review* is published quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 450 pages each.

The subscription price is five dollars a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the second number for the year shall be received.

Subscriptions received by J. Gales & Son.

MEMBERS OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.—Feeling the deepest interest for the prosperity of Zion and the salvation of souls, we believe it important that something should be done, more than is now in existence, to provoke each other to love and to good works, to consolidate us together as a body, and to excite the public to consult the things which belong to their present peace and future felicity. We therefore believe that if there were a meeting established, by the name of the Union Meeting of the Baptist Denomination of North Carolina, to meet annually, from place to place, and to continue four or five days; at which the preachers of this State would generally attend and continue preaching, praying, &c. and consulting each other on the state of Zion, communicating their views and feelings freely; with the blessing of Heaven it would effect the object designed.

Feeling that we are actuated by the purest motives, and that we have the spirit of God approving such measures, and that it is in compliance with the injunction of the Apostle, that we should not forsake the assembling of ourselves together, and that it will meet with the general approbation of our denomination, we have appointed the first union meeting to be held in Hargett's, commencing on Thursday night before the fifth Sabbath in July next, and continuing till Monday following.

We do hope that the preachers of this State will take a deep interest in this meeting; and feel it their duty to attend; and those who can visit us from neighbouring States, are respectfully invited.

By order of the meeting.

## THE DRAWING

OF THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL Lottery, Sixth Class, Yates & McIntyre, Managers, took at Norfolk on the 23th instant, when the following numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand, viz:

15. 45. 53. 60. 40. 16. 10. 21. 28.

The capital prize of \$10,000 was sold in Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York and Providence—one-fourth in each place.

The fortunate holders of prizes and our customers generally are invited to invest in the Union Canal, or New York Lottery, to be drawn in a few days—See advertisement.

YATES & MCINTYRE,  
Balch or Fayetteville.

We had again the pleasure of selling several capital prizes in this State, one of which is owned by a citizen of Wilmington, April 30.

## NOTICE.

Whereby given that the subscriber, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Duplin, on the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1827, received from said Court, letters of administration, on the Estate of John Cooper, dec'd. and that all manner of persons having claims against said Estate, will bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise, they will be barred of their recovery.  
Wm. S. COOPER, Adm'r.

BLANKS  
Of all kinds for sale at his Office.

## Notice.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the Public, that he proposes recommencing the Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the first Monday in June, 1827. The particular object in view will be to make it a primary School, where youths can be admitted at an early age, and be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and carried forward in them so far as their ages and other circumstances will permit. The following Branches of study and instruction will be included in the course of Education at this Institution, viz: The Reading, Writing and Spelling of the English Language, English Grammar and Composition, the Latin, Greek, French & Spanish languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of the Mathematics, so far as the ages of the pupils will permit, Eloquence, Geography, History, Book Keeping, the elements of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy, to be taught by familiar explanatory Lectures. A complete course of Military Exercise and practical Military duty, including the elementary branches of Military Science, taught also by lectures: The Sword Exercise, Music and Dancing. The Parents and Guardians will be allowed to select the branches to which their sons or wards are to attend. The organization of the Seminary will be strictly military, and the Cadets will be required to go through a regular course of practical military duty and instruction. The military duties and exercises will be attended at such times as would otherwise be spent either in idleness or devoted to frivolous and useless amusements, they will not encroach in the least on the regular studies, but on the contrary, by filling up the vacant hours with a regular, manly and healthful exercise, both the body and the mind will be in a state of constant improvement. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners, morals and personal deportment of the Cadets; they will be constantly under the personal inspection of the Superintendent and officers of the Institution; will in no case be permitted to associate with low and vulgar company, nor to leave the Academic enclosure without special permission, unless on duty or to go to their meals. The Academic and other expenses per annum will be as follows, viz:

Tuition in any or all of the foregoing Branches (excepting the French and Spanish languages, Music, Fencing & Dancing,) five dollars per Quarter of twelve weeks, or twenty dollars per annum, \$20 00  
Room rent, including the use of arms and accoutrements, two dollars per Quarter or eight dollars per annum, 8 00  
Instruction in French, Spanish, Fencing, Dancing and Music, each five dollars per Quarter, 5 00  
Board in respectable private families, including washing and mending, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or eighty-four dollars for the Academic year of 48 weeks, 84 00  
Making the whole annual expense for board, including washing and mending, tuition in all the branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, Fencing and Dancing, one hundred and twelve dollars, 112 00  
The whole annual expense for a Cadet, including the Academic expenses, Board, washing and mending, clothing, books, fuel, and exclusive of the French and Spanish languages, Music, Dancing and Fencing, will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and on an average of three or more years, will not exceed two hundred and thirty dollars. 230 00

The Cadets will be required to wear a uniform dress, which will be the same as that worn by the cadets at the Seminary at Middletown. The clothing can all be furnished at the Institution at established and very reasonable prices, or the cloth and other materials can be furnished by the parent or guardian, and the work done at the institution, where excellent workmen will be provided, and the work executed on moderate terms. The Books, Stationary, Bedding, and all the necessary articles, will be furnished at the Institution on very reasonable terms. It will, however, be optional with those who place students at the Seminary, to furnish them themselves with any, or all the necessary articles, or to have them furnished as above stated. Youths will be received at as early an age as eight years, and none will be admitted who are more than fourteen, unless it should be a limited number of young gentlemen, whose manners and moral deportment should be so correct and unexceptionable, as to render them fit models for the younger pupils to copy. A few such would be considered an advantage to the junior classes, and to the Institution. It will readily be perceived, that this Seminary is intended to be one in which youths may be placed at a very early period of life, before their habits are formed, where, while their physical powers are fully developed, and constitutions confirmed, by a regular and systematic course of manly and useful exercise, the morals will also be guarded by every possible means, and this, at an expense not greater, (probably less) than is incurred at most of the respectable academies in the country.

This Seminary is designed more particularly for preparing youths for admission into the Institution at Middletown, and it would be highly advantageous for every youth within the prescribed age, who is destined to enter that Institution, to spend one or more years at this. Youths can also be well prepared for admission into the Military Academy at West Point, and also for admission as freshmen, into any of our Colleges or Universities.

Norwich is one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in New England. It is located about half a mile west of the banks of the Connecticut, and at an elevation of about 170 feet above its surface. It is one mile from Dartmouth College, eighteen above Windsor, and one hundred and eighteen from Boston. The approach is easy and pleasant by means of excellent stages, which run three times a week in various directions. It is reached from Middletown, Boston and Albany in two days, and from New-York in three days. For health, it is second to no village in New-England. This assertion is believed to be fully substantiated by the fact, that during the whole time (four and half years,) that the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was located there, sickness was scarcely known among the members.—The society is moral and refined.

The Seminary will be placed under the immediate direction and superintendence of a gentleman, who, from his age, classical, scientific and moral character, industry, unexceptionable moral character, and experience in the system of instruction proposed, is in every respect qualified to discharge his duties in the best possible manner. He will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified and experienced instructors. The Institution will frequently be visited by Capt. Partridge, and will in every respect be under his general direction. The following will be the principal regulations for the government of the Institution, viz:

1st. The students will be styled Cadets.  
2d. The morning roll-call will be immediately after sunrise. Immediately after roll-call, the rooms must all be swept, beds made, and the furniture arranged in complete order ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after the roll-call, the rooms will be inspected by the proper officers, who will make out a certified report of their condition to the Superintendent. The time intervening between these inspections and breakfast, will be devoted to military and other healthful exercises.  
3. Immediately after breakfast, Prayers will be attended, after which the guard will be turned off, sentinels relieved, &c.

4th. At 6 o'clock, A. M. the classes will be assembled in their respective recitation rooms, where they will pursue their studies under the immediate inspection and instruction of their instructors, until 1 o'clock, P. M. allowing them an intermission of thirty minutes at the expiration of every two hours for exercise and amusement, within the Academic enclosure. From 1 to 2 o'clock, will be devoted to dining and exercise.  
5th. At 2 o'clock, the roll will be called to see that all are present, immediately after which the classes will be again assembled in their recitation rooms, where they will attend to their studies and recitations as in the forenoon.  
6th. From the 1st of May until the 1st of September, the study hours will terminate at 6 o'clock, P. M. and from the 1st of September, until the 1st of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The time not devoted to study and recitation and the regular meals, will be occupied by military and other healthful and manly exercises. It will be a primary feature in the Institution, that no idle time be allowed the cadets.  
7th. So soon as the regular exercises and other duties of the day are finished, the roll will be called, and the cadets required to retire to their rooms, and all must remain to bed by ten o'clock, at which time there will be an inspection of all the rooms by the Superintendent and Instructors; there will be such other inspections during the day and evening as the Superintendent shall direct.

Board, &c.  
1st. The cadets will board in private families, under such specific regulations as shall be established.  
2d. No cadet will be permitted to board in any family, the members of which do not sustain an unimpeachable moral character, and who do not adhere strictly, in all their intercourse with the cadets, to the established regulations of the institution.  
3d. The clothes of the cadets, particularly of the younger class, will be washed, mended and kept at their boarding houses, and delivered to them only when they are wanted for use.  
4th. An experienced Physician will be attached to the Institution, and in case of any cadet being sick, he will be regularly attended, and well taken care of at his boarding house.

Vacation, Marches, &c.  
1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the 1st Monday in December and continue four weeks.  
2d. The cadets will occasionally perform military marches and other pedestrian excursions, under the command of the Superintendent, or of an instructor appointed for that purpose, which will serve as a relaxation from study, and conduce equally to their health and improvement.

Furloughs, &c.  
1st. To furlough or leave of absence, will be granted to any cadet, in term time, unless in case of real necessity, and at the special request of Parents or Guardians, as they are very injurious to the progress of students.

Public Worship.  
1st. The cadets will be strictly required to attend public worship every Sunday. They will be marched to and from the place of worship.

Money, Accounts, &c.  
1st. No cadet must, under any circumstances whatever, be furnished with any money, except by the Superintendent or his order.  
2d. No cadet must trade or purchase any article whatever, without written permission from the Superintendent.  
3d. Every cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be charged all articles purchased, with the prices annexed & also other expenses.

Instruction.  
The Instruction in every department will be most thorough and critical. The full development and improvement of the mental as well as physical powers, will be a primary object, for the accomplishment of which, no pains or labor will be spared.

Government.  
The organization of the Institution will be strictly military. Military discipline will constitute the basis of government: the administration of it will be parental, and adapted to the ages and dispositions of the pupils. A manly, noble, and independent spirit, will be cherished in all the cadets, regulated by a strict, but salutary discipline.

Terms of Admission, &c.  
1st. Every cadet who shall reside more than 150 miles from the Seminary, will be required to deposit in the hands of Capt. Partridge, or of the Superintendent, at the time of admission, 150 dollars, and at the end of six months, 100 dollars more. At the expiration of the year, the accounts will be made out and should there be a balance due the cadet, it will be credited on his second year's account, or paid in such manner as his parent or guardian shall direct, should he leave the Academy at that time. For the second and every succeeding year, the deposits must be as follows, viz: One hundred and thirty dollars at the commencement, and one hundred dollars at the expiration of the first six months. The accounts to be made out as before stated.  
2d. The bills for those cadets who reside within 150 miles of the Seminary, must be settled quarterly.  
3d. No cadet will be admitted for a less term than one year.

From the foregoing plan, it is confidently believed the following advantages, among many others, will result, viz:—  
1st. By the military and other exercises, the health of the cadets will be preserved, the physical powers fully developed, an erect and elegant person formed, and a correct and manly deportment ensured.  
2d. The morals of the cadets will be preserved, and habits of systematic attention, temperance, industry, and economy, established and confirmed.  
3d. Every cadet will leave the Seminary a well instructed and accomplished soldier, and thereby prepared to become an able and efficient defender of his country's rights.  
4th. Under such a system, it is confidently believed, that the progress of the pupils in their different studies will be much more rapid and efficient, than under the ordinary systems.

Capt. Partridge is fully convinced that the Seminary will be particularly well adapted to the education of the youth of our large cities, and also those of the Southern States where they can, with perfect safety, and without requiring any particular care or attention from their parents, pass their earlier years, and be well prepared for the active duties of life, or for admission into any higher seminary.  
Capt. Partridge is particularly desirous that all those youths, within the prescribed ages, who are destined to become members of the institution at Middletown, should previously be entered at this Seminary, where they should pass one or more years, after which they would be transferred for the completion of their education.

The Quarters are of brick, spacious, airy, and handsomely finished. The parade ground is a beautiful plat, surrounded by an elegant enclosure, eight feet high, which separates it entirely from any communication with the village.  
Gentlemen desirous of placing their sons or wards at this Institution, are requested to apply to Capt. Partridge, by letter, at Middletown, Conn. where the names of applicants will be registered. The number that can be received will necessarily be limited by the accommodations.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to assure the American Public, that no exertions will be wanting to render this Seminary in every respect worthy their patronage.

On the adjoining pages will be found the Prospectus of the proposed Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, to which I would beg leave particularly to call the attention of those who have sons to educate, and whose ages are within the prescribed limits. The plan of the Institution is fully detailed in the Prospectus, as well as the general regulations by which it is to be governed. The object in view is also stated, viz: to furnish a situation where parents and guardians may place their sons and wards at an early age, and under a system the best calculated to develop and improve the mental and physical energies, to inculcate habits of industry, economy, enterprise and temperance; where the morals will be guarded with parental care, seconded by a strict, but correct system of discipline, and where they can be well prepared for admission into the Seminary at Middletown, the Military Academy at West Point, or to enter the freshmen class in any of our Colleges or Universities. It appears to me to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of the youths of our large cities, and many parts of the Southern States.—The evils attending the educating a family of sons in our large cities are best known to those who experience them, but must also be evident to every reflecting observer. When young, it is unsafe to trust them in the streets, where they are liable to injury from various causes, and where their morals are continually in danger of being corrupted from the frequent exhibitions of vice in its most fascinating and dangerous forms. Under these circumstances, they are in a great measure deprived of that salutary exercise so absolutely necessary for the health of youths, and consequently, grow up puny and debilitated, incapable of either physical or mental exertion. The climate in many parts of the southern country, obliges parents to send their sons from home at an early age for their education. The northern States have generally been selected for this purpose. There are many evils, however, attending this course under existing systems. These youths are too frequently placed in situations where they are subjected to little or no control, and being furnished plentifully with money, acquire in early life, habits of insubordination, extravagance and dissipation, which prove most seriously injurious to them in after life, or ultimately conduct them to ruin. These assertions are not founded on conjecture, I have within twenty years, been in too many instances, a witness of these melancholy results, not to be convinced of their truth. These evils, however, may be easily remedied, by placing such youths, when sent a great distance from home, and consequently, beyond the reach of parental advice and control, in a situation where they would be constantly subjected to a strict, but salutary discipline, and their whole time employed either in the acquirement of useful knowledge, or in regular and healthful exercises, and rational amusements. The contemplated Seminary at Norwich, it is confidently believed, will be in every respect calculated to accomplish these important objects, while the expenses will be comparatively moderate.

The Institution at Middletown is now in a perfect state of organization, and furnishes to young men all the facilities for acquiring a finished education. The whole course of instruction is as extensive as at any other Seminary in the United States. As a Mathematical School, combining theory and practice, it is believed to hold a first rank in the country, and consequently, in every respect, well calculated to form first rate Civil and Military Engineers, Scientific Surveyors, and men of practical science generally, and also to prepare young men for the Navy. Indeed, it might answer all the purposes of a Naval School, without any additional expense to the country, as the ordinary pay of a Midshipman would support him, and defray all his necessary expenses at the Seminary. He would also be enabled to acquire a good Military Education at the same time, which would be very useful to every Naval Officer. The Classics are as critically and thoroughly taught, and the course is as extensive as this Seminary as at any of our Colleges or Universities. The French and Spanish Languages are also taught successfully to a large portion of the Cadets, by able and accomplished instructors. The same may likewise be said of Fencing, Music, &c. Civil Engineering, as a Science; Topography, Architecture, including Architectural Drawing; Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, &c. constitute permanent branches of instruction, and are taught in the same thorough and critical manner as the Mathematics and other Branches. Rhetoric, embracing Composition and Eloquence, has been commenced with much zeal and promise of success. The department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Botany, is not yet completely organized, but will be so in the course of the ensuing season. I believe it is now generally considered that this system of education is well calculated to prepare young men in the best manner for the active duties of life, but not calculated to prepare them for the learned professions. This I consider, however, to be an entire mistake. That a young man will acquire, at least, as much of learning in every branch under this, as under any other system, I believe will not be doubted by any who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, and that the nature of the duties under a Military organization, combined with a regular and systematic course of exercise, lay the foundation of a vigorous constitution, and confer a physical and moral energy which the ordinary systems do not, I presume will not be disputed by any one. Now, I would ask, whether a vigorous constitution, and physical and moral energy, are not as necessary for the Clergyman, the Lawyer, and the Physician, as for persons in any other situation? and if so then is not that system which thus prepares the candidates for these professions, superior to those which do not? I will leave the answer to every reflecting mind. As it is generally considered of importance to young gentlemen, especially to those destined for the learned professions, to obtain Diplomas after having completed a course of education at a Seminary, arrangements will be made in the course of the ensuing season, for conferring Diplomas in the usual form, upon all the young gentlemen who shall not complete a course of education at this Institution. Those who do not go through a full course will receive certificates, stating the branches to which they have attended, the progress made therein, and their conduct generally. The best times for joining the Institution, are at the close of the vacation, about the 12th of January, which is the proper commencement of the year, from the 1st to the 15th of May, and from the 20th to the 31st of August. The best ages for candidates are from 14 to 17 years, although many youths may join advantageously, especially those that are to remain several years, before the age of 14, and others who are more than 17, provided their habits and morals are correct. The regulations, hitherto, have allowed the admission of candidates for as short a time as one year. Joining, however, for so short a time, I have been always convinced, is neither to the advantage of the Seminary, nor the student. A first year is much more expensive than any subsequent one, and the advantage to the student is less—as it requires some time for a young man, after joining a Seminary, to feel himself at home, and become acquainted with the instructors, the mode of instruction, and the general routine of duty. He consequently cannot learn as much under these circumstances, as he would in any equal portion of time after he has become acquainted. Besides, a year is too short a period for a youth to prepare himself in the best manner for the ordinary duties of active life. If for instance, he is intended for the Counting House, with the view of being a Merchant, it is not sufficient that he know enough of Arithmetic to cast up accounts, or that he be acquainted with the usual course of Book

keeping, or with the ordinary duties of a statesman, he should be well versed in the principles of Commerce at home and abroad, and with the commercial policy of foreign nations, and its effects upon our own commerce. He should also be well versed in the principles of Political Economy and of International Law—he should further be well acquainted with Geography and History, and a good knowledge of the Mathematics and of Navigation, certainly would not be amiss. To the foregoing should be added a correct knowledge of the French and Spanish Languages. Now this cannot be thoroughly acquired in one year; it would probably require at least two years to accomplish the whole. From the best estimate I have been able to make, after many years' experience, the following periods of time are necessary for a young man to be well prepared for the following pursuits, viz:—  
For the active duties of life, such as merchants, agriculturists, Manufacturers, Surveyors, Military Instructors, Teachers of respectable English Schools, &c. two years.  
For Scientific, Civil and Military Engineers, Navigators, &c. three years.  
For any of the learned professions, which require a complete knowledge of the classics in addition to the other branches, five years.

The foregoing estimate supposes that the student is of the proper age to commence advantageously, and that he begins at the elements. It also supposes, that he possesses, at least, a medium capacity and application. Those who possess a greater share of talent and application, would complete the requisite course in a less time.—For these reasons, and being very desirous that none of my pupils should enter upon any business for which they are not perfectly prepared, I propose, after the general examination in Aug. 1827, not to admit students for a less term than two years. If any one, however, after he has joined, should, by close application to his studies and duties, prepare himself for any occupation for which he may be designed in less time than two years, and should not wish to remain that length of time, he will be recommended and discharged accordingly. Before I conclude, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Parents, Guardians, and Friends of my pupils, to that article of the regulations which prohibits their being furnished with money, otherwise than by the Superintendent or his order. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that this article is to be observed strictly according to its letter. The violations of it have caused the dismissal of more members of the Seminary than all others put together. A parent cannot do his son a greater injury than to trespass on this rule.

I also deem it my duty further to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to that article of the Regulations, relative to Furloughs, which wish it to be distinctly understood, that no Furlough or leave of absence will be granted to any cadet, except in cases of sickness, or other evident necessity, and then the application for such Furlough or leave of absence must be made directly to the Superintendent, and not through the medium of the cadet. Frequent absences are attended with the most unfavourable effects on the progress of the students, and likewise cause a perpetual interruption to the regular duties of the Institution, of which they are members. They unsettle the mind of the student, and keep him constantly restless and uneasy, and it is a fact, of the truth of which I am well convinced, that every separate week that one is absent, causes a loss of at least three weeks in his studies. There is one other subject to which I also consider it my duty to call the attention of parents and guardians, and that is, the impolicy of sending youths of dissipated and otherwise immoral and vicious habits, who have attained the ages of 16 or 17 years and upwards to this Seminary, or to any other, where strict discipline is maintained. They should recollect that youths who have attained to those ages, or have passed them with a parcel of bad habits, are not so easily reformed as they may suppose. The result with such generally is, that when placed under a strict system of discipline, where they find themselves checked in their wayward courses, they soon become restive, violate the regulations, and eventually get dismissed. It is much easier to prevent a youth from acquiring bad habits by properly restraining him at an early age, than to correct those habits after they are acquired and confirmed. Signed, A. PARTRIDGE.

Middletown, October, 1826.

**New Books.**  
J. GALES & SON have just received the following recent publications:—  
LAW.  
Chancellor Kent's Commentaries on American Law.  
Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the United States.  
Archbold's Criminal Law—new edition.  
Peere Williams's Reports, do 3 vols.  
Wheaton's Selwyn, do 2 do  
Buller's Nisi Prius, do  
MEDICINE.  
Dewees on Midwifery.  
—on diseases of Females.  
—on diseases of Children.  
Buchanan's Acoustic Surgery.  
Broussai's Physiology.  
Family Physician.  
Balfour on Tartar.  
MISCELLANY.  
New England Farmer.  
American Orchardist.  
Recollections of the life of John O'Keefe, the Dramatist.  
Nicholson's Operative Mechanist, two vols. in one.  
Elliott's Botany—2 vols.  
Views and illustrations of Trades, Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture, &c. with 63 Copperplate Engravings—by the Rev. Isaac Taylor.  
Adventures of Don Juan de Ullon, by Vasco de Gama, with 24 Engravings.  
Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon, translated into English, with many additions.  
NOVELS & POETRY.  
Almacks, 2 vols.  
Honor O'Hara, by Miss Porter, 2 vols.  
Last of the Lairds.  
Diary of an Ennuyee.  
Tor Hill, 2 vols.  
Yorktown, 2 vols.  
The Cousins.  
Mrs. Hemans's Poems.  
Friendship's Offering, a Literary Album, London, 1827.  
ALSO,  
A very general assortment of School Books, Prayer Books, in various bindings, some superbly executed. Materials for Drawing and Painting, Parchment and Stationary Articles in great variety.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description: Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Blotters, Record Books various sizes, Memorandum Books, &c.  
Kaleigh, April 15, 1827.

**SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS.**  
One hundred yards west of the State-House.  
MRS. ANN DILLIARD solicits a continuance of that patronage and liberal support which the friends of her late husband have so long given to this old Establishment—assuring them that she will exert her utmost efforts to render the House what a good Boarding House ought to be. A few regular Boarders can be comfortably entertained.  
Kaleigh, April 5, 1827.

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