



THE MAIDEN TO HER LOVER.

Farewell! farewell! and let us part
With friendship's words at last;
Thou canst not win this lonely heart,
Its dreams of joy are past,
And never can I bend the knee
Again to love's idolatry.

Ay, I have loved, and still my brow
A trace of suffering wears;
And oft mine eyes are, even now,
Clouded with unshed tears.
Why, why should Love's soft sigh
Thus be
The herald of stern misery?

Alas! to look in eyes that hold
Our all of earthly light,
And pray to see a glance less cold,
A smile less calm and bright,
Yet ever meet their chilling beam,
Like sun-rays o'er a frozen stream;

To hang upon the words that fall
From those loved lips, in vain
Some hidden meaning to recall,
Some shadowy hope to gain—
To dwell on every smile and sigh,
And find—fresh food for misery;

Is not this wretchedness? and this
Has worn my heart away,
Then tell not o'er thy hopes of bliss,
Mine bloomed but to decay;
He blossomed without air or light,
And died beneath affection's blight.

Methinks my life has been so drear,
That, e'en should fortune give
All that on earth I hold most dear,
I would not wish to live;
My heart has been sown with sighs,
It could not breathe life's melodies.

I have no joy, no hope, on earth,
Mine is a wayward fate,
And life for me hold nothing worth,
My soul is desolate;
One hope deferred now prompts the
sigh,
The fervent hope, the prayer to
die!

ECHO SONG.

O, I'm the fairy queen of sound,
Mid rocks and caves I roam;
Unseen I float the wide world round
And make the sea my home.

Upon this distant shore I sleep,
Till waked by magic song;
Then, climbing up the mountain
steep,
I bear the notes along.

I hide me in the silent glade,
And rule its trembling air;
The winds in whisper woo the glade,
While I repeat them there.

When darkness clothes the lonely
lake,
And gently flows the wave,
My bed upon its brow I make,
And answer every lave.

But in yon heaven I rest my wing,
Though music fills the skies,
No sound from thence to earth I
bring,
I love alone to rise.

Reasons why John Q. Adams
should not be re-elected Presi-
dent of the United States.

1. Because he was bred an aristocrat by John Adams, his father, former President of the U. States, who was turned out by the People for his violence and intolerance.

2. Because he has lived all his life among Kings, Queens, Lords, Dukes and Courtiers; and has no sympathies in common with the American People, whom he neither knows nor cares for, further than they subserve his own interest.

3. Because he wrote a book on Court Etiquette, detailing rules to govern the intercourse of the fashionables about the purlieus of the Palace at Washington: a work fitted only for such places as London, Paris, or Madrid.

4. Because he ridiculed Mr Jefferson in the most blackguard strain of low doggerel verse.

5. Because he wrote a book in which he denied the right of the people of England to alter their constitution, at a time when they were endeavoring to remove

those imperfections and corrup-
tions which have reduced them
from the estate of a brave and
happy people, to feebleness,
crime, and misery.

6. Because, in the aforesaid
work, he denounced the "Rights
of Man," containing the soundest
republican principles, as "worse
than worthless."

7. Because his political course
has been marked with political
treachery and mean servility of
spirit, having received loaves and
fishes from the Federalists, when
in power, and eaten the sops of
Democrats, when the Federal ta-
ble was cleared.

8. Because he voted in a mi-
nority with the Federalists in eve-
ry stage of the proceedings in the
trial of Judge Chase

9. Because he voted against
Mr. Jefferson and the Republican
Party in every stage of the nego-
tiation for the Louisiana pur-
chase.

10. Because he originated a bill
in the Senate in 1807, to suspend
the writ of Habeas Corpus; and
was one of the committee to car-
ry that bill to the H. of Repre-
sentatives; on which that body re-
fused to act.

11. Because he voted against
amending that part of the Consti-
tution, under the defects of which
the first *cabal* in the H. of Repre-
sentatives nearly succeeded in
making Aaron Burr president in
opposition to Mr. Jefferson, the
choice of the people.

12. Because he meanly prosti-
tuted his dignity and honor as a
Senator of the United States, in
his vote on the embargo; on which
occasion, he declared, "that as
the measure was recommended by
the President, he would not
hesitate—he would not delibe-
rate—he would take the measure
upon the high responsibility of
the President;" thereby violating
the solemn trust confided in him
by the People, to deliberate and
determine according to the dic-
tates of his own judgment, and en-
couraging the slavish doctrine,
that the President, like the King,
can do no wrong.

13. Because when the Russian
Minister asked the United States
to become a party to the Holy
Alliance, Mr. Adams "approved
of this pacific disposition;" which
is nothing more than a union of
despots to prevent the people re-
moving their oppressors and re-
covering their rights. When Mr.
Monroe heard what Mr. Adams
had said, he commanded him to
write to the American Minister at
St. Petersburg, disclaiming the
sentiment.

14. Because at the negotiation
of the treaty of Ghent Mr Adams
proposed to allow the British to
navigate the Mississippi; thus giv-
ing the most powerful nation in
Europe the liberty to sail through
the country, and by that means af-
ford them an opportunity to bribe,
seduce, and alienate the affections
of the people.

15. Because there is every
thing, except demonstration, to
show, that in the second *cabal*
in the House of Representatives
he intrigued for the Presidency—
that is, if H. Clay would support
Mr. Adams for the Presidency
and succeed, H. Clay should be
Secretary of State.

16. Because he shamefully
prostituted the truth, by declar-
ing, after he had been chosen by
the corrupt and degrading mea-
sures to which he restored, that
he would be willing to send the
election back to the people if he
believed the choice would be
more unanimous.

17. Because he has attempted
to strengthen himself by many un-
necessary appointments, to the
great expense of the American
people.

18. Because he has attempted

to destroy the vital sovereignty
of the States by managing their
elections.

19. And finally, because he en-
tertains opinions on several con-
stitutional questions, eminently
calculated to abridge the rights
and powers of the State, whose
immediate tendency is *consolida-
tion*, whose ultimate effect must
be *MONARCHY*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

American Congress.—The fol-
lowing speculations and informa-
tion relative to the great Ameri-
can Congress, are highly impor-
tant. They go decidedly to con-
firm the correct policy of this go-
vernment, in sending ministers to
participate in the deliberations of
that Congress. Much good may
be anticipated from their influ-
ence in softening the existing jeal-
ousies between the States, and
checking the advances of Bolivar
to unwarrantable power, if such
are his real views. The opinions
expressed in the Chilean presses
upon these subjects, may be re-
garded as the sentiments of the
principal political men in the
state.

[Providence Journal.

"BOLIVAR is no longer anx-
ious for the realization of the
once favorite project, the Con-
gress of Panama. He says he
now wants no such Assembly; it
is not now necessary or politic. It
is therefore, highly probable that
this celebrated assemblage will
be dissolved, or rather it will
never be fully realized. One of
the Peruvian deputies, M. Vidaurre,
is understood to be on his way
home, having resigned as it is said
in consequence of disgust taken
at some of the incipient proceed-
ings. In this, he has probably
only anticipated his voyage a few
months, for having as we learn,
given great offence to the *Libera-
tor*, by broaching in a species of
inaugural address to the Assem-
bly, the *present* unpopular doc-
trine, that the *greatest safeguard
against the abuse of power is the
shortness of its duration*, and this
at the very moment when his *mas-
ter* was giving to the world his
"profession of political faith" in
the Constitution of Bolivar; which
establishes a President *for life*, ir-
responsible, inviolable, and with
the power of nominating his suc-
cessor,—it is pretty certain that
he would have been soon recal-
led. No other will probably be
appointed, and in all likelihood,
the remaining one, Perez Torde-
la, will soon be allowed to return
home. Mr. Mendizabel, the Min-
ister for Bolivar, will, with the
same likelihood, receive a hint to
stay his journey, and Messrs Gual
and Briceno Mendez, from Col-
ombia, will perhaps be ordered to
return in consequence of the *dis-
turbed state of that country*. Thus
you will have three Republics
withdrawn from the league.

The others were never very
earnest in the cause and the pro-
ject wanting the *primum Mobile*,
will cease its movements, at least
such are the speculations of the
knowing ones on this quarter.
Mr. Diaz Velez one of the minis-
ters on the part of Buenos Ayres,
(the other Mr. Garcia, resigned,
and as yet his place has not been
filled,) left Chuquisaca the capital
of Bolivar, about the middle of
August last, on his way home,
whence he ought to proceed to
the Congress. Chili has at length
named Plenipotentiaries on her
part, Mr. Infante and Mr. Cam-
pino, two distinguished *liberales*
and of course, obnoxious to the
ruling powers, Mr. Bazanilla of
the same party and a member of
the Congress, Secretary Mr. In-
fante declines the mission, prefer-
ring to retain his seat in the Con-
gress of Chili now in session, in
conformity with the policy which

dictated these nominations it is
probable that Mr. Pinto, another
distinguished *liberal* and man of
fine talents, will be the successor
of Mr. I. But when the legation
will depart is very uncertain, for
the principle difficulty yet re-
mains to be vanquished: that of
raising the ways and means for
putting the wheels in motion.

It has been reported that the
Congress has transferred its sit-
tings to Tacubaya, near the city
of Mexico, in consequence of a
decision to that effect of Mr.
Dawkins, to whom the question
was referred, by the Congress, it
having been divided on the sub-
ject. What authority there is for
this statement we know not.
Should it however be true, it will
afford another argument inimical
to the duration of the assembly in
the mind of Bolivar. But, mutabi-
lity of human policy! those
who were formerly most opposed
to his measure are now its firmest
advocates: nor are they without
reason, or is this change in their
views inexplicable. It was then a
weapon to be wielded by Bolivar,
as they believed for dangerous
purposes—it is now a shield that
may be used against him, as they
conceive, for beneficial ones.

Nov 21.—The ministers on the
part of Chili to the Panama Con-
gress will be instructed merely to
inform themselves with certainty
of the objects of that Congress,
and to communicate the same to
their government for its ulterior
resolutions. This shows the jeal-
ously existing on the part of this
government as to the views and
intentions of the Liberator. They
write, from Buenos Ayres that
there are apprehensions of a rup-
ture between those provinces and
Bolivia in consequence as it ap-
pears of an unwillingness on the
part of the former to acknowledge
under existing circumstances, the
independence of the latter, which
it is alledged is prevented from
expressing its opinions and wishes
freely, by the presence of a large
force of Colombian troops.—It is
also said that the latter have ta-
ken possession of the province of
Tarija, belonging to the United
provinces—this is to serve as a
bone of contention for future use."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 23.

The packet ships James Crop-
per, Capt. Graham, from Liver-
pool, Feb. 16th, and Cadmus,
Capt Alya, from Havre, Feb.
17th, arrived yesterday afternoon,
bringing papers to those dates in-
clusive.

Owing to the continued preva-
lence of easterly winds, there had
been but few arrivals at the above
ports for several days, yet the
cotton market at Liverpool was
more depressed, and the article
had experienced a further de-
cline in price.—Capt. Graham
saw a great number of inward
bound vessels the day after he
sailed.

The papers contain no political
news.—The British stocks had
risen to 83, and the French Fives
to 101, and a fraction.

Owing to the indisposition of
Mr. Canning, the subject of the
Corn Laws was postponed to the
26th of Feb. Numerous petitions
were presented against the pro-
posed modification of these laws.

Deputations from the ship own-
ers in Liverpool, Hull, and all
the principal outports, had ar-
rived in London, with powerful pe-
titions for a repeal of Mr. Hus-
kisson's Free Trade acts.

The French chamber of Depu-
ties had commenced the discus-
sion of the law to regulate the
press, which appears to meet with
a strong opposition in that body.

Some extensive forgeries have
been detected in Scotland. The

principal delinquent is stated to
have fled to the United States.

Gen. Morales, who was long
engaged against the Patriots of
S. America, has been appointed
Captain General of the Canaries.

The amount of actual loss of
money paid into the joint compa-
nies in England, the last two
years, is said to exceed nine mil-
lions sterling.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

The ship Washington, which
arrived here yesterday, and is
now in the Prince's Dock, is pro-
bably the largest American ship
that ever came into this port. At
the head of this vessel is a fine
full length figure of General Wash-
ington, in the American military
uniform. As a specimen of car-
ving, it is highly creditable to the
artist; and it is well deserving of
the public attention.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

"This week our market has
been in a very dull and declining
state, particularly for cotton, and
it is difficult to effect sales at 1-8
per pound reduction on the prices
of 9th inst. The sales from the
9th, to last evening, are estimated
to have been 5,600 bags of all
sorts, about 500 of them Brazils,
for export. The sales yesterday
did not exceed 800 bales—Ashes
have been very dull; a few small
sales have been made at previous
prices.

"One P. M.—There has been
very little doing in our cotton mar-
ket this morning, and purchasers
are wanting the article at some
little reduction.

Extract of a letter from Havre,
Feb. 15.

"Since our last, of the 1st inst.
there has been little animation in
our market. The sales of cotton
this month amount to 3,500 bags.
A continual easterly wind has
kept back supplies. A few par-
cels of Uplands arrived from New
York, were sold at 18 1-2 sons;
906 bales of the George Clinton's
cargo, from Charleston, as yet
unloaded, were sold at 18 1-2.
Prime Uplands would not at pre-
sent fetch 20, good, do. 19, long
price."

JACKSON MEETINGS.

Were we to publish the ac-
counts of all meetings that take
place in various parts of our
country, favorable to the election
of Andrew Jackson as President
of the U. States, we should have
to enlarge our paper, or omit ev-
ery thing else, to find room for
them. In Pennsylvania, where
the friends of the coalition cabinet
pretend they have hopes of yet
succeeding, these meetings occur
every day, and are most nume-
rously and respectably attended.
In our own State, the people of
Culpepper, Hanover, Essex,
Prince Edward, &c. &c., have
stamped the seal of condemnation
on the present men in power at
the next election, and rendered
justice to the man, who has filled
the measure of his country's glo-
ry. What say Messrs. Gales and
Seaton to these signs of the
times?
Pet. Rep.

From the National Journal,

A report having found its way
into several papers, that an ar-
rangement of the difference on
the Colonial question with Great
Britain had been made by Mr.
Gallatin, we have taken some
pains to inquire into the truth of
it.—We learn that there is no
ground whatever for the report;
but that, on the contrary, Great
Britain perseveres in altogether
refusing to treat on that question.
There is, therefore, no prospect
whatever of any adjustment of it
by convention.—[So much for
Mr. Adams' great ability at negoti-
ation.]