

POETRY.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The following extract from a late English paper, gives an impressive description of the horrors of the "Battle ground." And although the scene here portrayed is in France, yet it is equally descriptive of the plains of Chippewa or Orleans.

Nay, old man, go not to the field, Unless thy heart's to pity steel'd; I would not view that deadly dance For all the treasure once in France:

For, now I ventur'd out to see If any living there might be; I pass'd along—all silent—dead! They rested on their grassy bed.

Oh! but it was a fearful sight, To see that field in lonely night; Just one wide wad'ring glance I threw, And closed my eyes to shun the view.

A murmur'ing sound stole on my ear, It seem'd the sigh of some one near; I call'd but no reply was given: A soul had wing'd its way to Heaven;

Again, again, a low strange sound! 'Twas the blast of night as it swept the ground, Lifting the plumes all bloody and low, That once waved bright on the warrior's brow.

Then Julian came, and we went on, In vain—there was no living one; But many an English mother's care, And many a Lady's love lay there.

There was one spot, where something bright Was glitt'ring in the pale moon light! Oh! blessed virgin! who might be Unmov'd, that mournful sight to see!

'Twas a warrior youth, whose golden hair All lightly wad'd on the dewy air, And the moon-beam resting on his face, Gave it a sad, unearthly grace.

A broken sword beside him lay, It fall'd him on that desperate day; Slumber'ing he seem'd, but drew no breath, His sleep was the heavy sleep of death.

Nay, go not, go not to the field, Unless thy heart's to nature steel'd, For all the treasure once in France, I would not view that deadly dance.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY WEEKLY GAZETTE.

On the entertainments offered by the citizens of the district of Columbia to General Jackson.

Three cities strive each other to excel,

In treating major-general Jackson well.

Two dinners give; the third, with wisest care,

Provides the warrior more efficient fare.

Rations are good; but skill and courage—all

Would fall the soldier if he had no ball.

Literary and Scientific.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

"A System of Military Discipline," by a board of officers, of which Gen. Winfield Scott, was president, 1 vol. octavo, New-York, G. & S.

"Biographical account of Distinguished Officers in the American Navy," by Mr. Tolson, Newburyport.

"Sketches of Epidemic Diseases in Vermont from its settlement to 1815," by J. A. Gallup, M. D. octavo pp. 419, Boston.

"The Carolina Law Repository," no. 1 of vol. 3, J. Gales, Balt'gh, \$1.

PROPOSED AMERICAN WORKS AND EDITIONS.

"Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered," an epic poem in 24 books, by Lacien Bonaparte, translated by Drs. Butler and Hodgson, with a likeness of the author, 2 miniature volumes, \$3, Thomas, Philadelphia.

"Military Chronicle of the events of the late War," 1 vol. 800 pp. 500, \$2, boards, Brown, Boston.

"A Picture of Boston," its building, institutions, &c. &c. Tilton and Wild, Boston.

"Sermons by Dr. Griffin, of New-Jersey," Haddock, Hartford, 1 vol.

"Letters from Chili," by S. B. Johnson, an American citizen, Curtis & Co. Albany.

"The American Practical Brewer and Tanner," by J. Coppinger, New-York.

"The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Andrew Jackson," by Major Reid, aid-de-camp to the general, 2 vols. octavo, plates.

"Memoirs of my own Times," by Gen. James Wilkinson, late of the United States' army, 3 vols. large octavo, \$9, Small, Philadelphia. [In this work the general proposes to make strictures on the late war, and to defend himself against the aspersions of his enemies.]

"Life of Patrick Henry," by Wm. Wirt, Esq. author of the British Spy, Webster, Philadelphia.

Mercen & Co. New-York, are reprinting the "Speeches of Charles Fox," from the London editions, compiled under the inspection of Lord Erskine.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Cunningham, the author of the "World without souls, and the "Velvet Cushion," has published a poem, entitled "DE RADEFI."

The author of "Waverly," and "Guy Ranning," has now in press a third novel, entitled "The Arrivants," it is three volumes.

It is said that "Walter Scott has been gleaming laurels where Wellington cut his last hair," in publishing a new poem, entitled "The Field of Waterloo."

Sir James Macintosh, notwithstanding his parliamentary and various professional duties still continues to progress in his projected history of England.

Thos. Campbell, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope, has in press, in four post octavo volumes, Select Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets and Critical Dissertations.

GREAT LITERARY PRIZES.

Scotland.—One of the greatest literary prizes ever given in this island, was decided at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on the 4th inst. Mr. Burnett, a merchant in that city, bequeathed by his will, a sum to accumulate until he should amount to 1000 pounds sterling, to be then given in two prizes; the first of 1200 pounds, and the second of 400 pounds to the writers, who should in the opinion of three judges, chosen by the members of the King's and Marischal Colleges, the established clergy of Aberdeen, and his own trustees, produce the best dissertations on the subject prescribed in his will. The subject was "The evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the deity, and that in the first place from considerations independent of written revelation, and in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus, and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary for and useful to mankind." It was required that all the essays should be lodged with a gentleman at Aberdeen, by the first of January, 1814. Several years were allowed for the candidates to prepare their dissertations. Repeated notices were given in the newspapers, of the amount of the prizes, the subject and the conditions.

The judges appointed and sworn were Gilbert Gerard, D. D. Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen,

MR. GLASSCOCK said, though he venerated the constitution, and duly appreciated the merit of those venerable men who framed it, he believed both it and them were fallible. Its framers did not believe they had produced a perfect work, they had provided for its amendment, and we should profit little by our experience if we did not correct the errors and supply the defects of our predecessors. We had seen and felt enough at the last session of the Legislature to convince us, that impeachment was not the proper mode of proceeding against subordinated officers. The oppression of this course upon the house and the Senate, was such as to convince every member of the necessity of transferring the business of trying delinquents to another tribunal. As to injustice being apprehended from the heated passions of the people, he thought it altogether without foundation.—The disposition of the people is to act with justice. We see them every day, in our courts, disposing of property, settling controversies, and deciding on life itself; and we neither see nor hear any thing of their injustice. Surely then, when under the direction of a wise and upright bench, we can trust the tenure of office of few sheriffs, clerks and ordinaries in their hands.

The motion lost. On reading the bill, when arrived at the section which provided, that on being removed from office, the persons should forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office in the state.

MR. DANIEL rose and moved to amend the bill so as to give the courts power to extend the disqualification to such a period as they should think proper, but not to make it perpetual.

MR. GIST was opposed both to the amendment and the original clause.

The amendment not carried.

MR. BLACK then moved to strike out the whole clause.

MR. DANIEL thought some other punishment than that of mere removal from office, ought to be inflicted for mal-practices. He should therefore make another attempt to amend the clause before he parted with it entirely. He accordingly moved that the disqualification for holding any office should be for not more than five nor less than two years, according to the discretion of the court.

Maj. FELDER now rose and said it was extraordinary, that a bill of this importance, a bill going to alter in a very essential particular the constitution, had never been before a committee. He was ready to acknowledge the talents and legal learning of the gentleman who drew the bill, but no one man was equal to the task. It required the united labours of many to give it such perfection as to preclude the necessity for the amendments which are offered—and to do away the occasion for these loose discussions that grow out of them. He therefore moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.

MR. TRESGOTT was opposed to the reference. The principle of the bill was well understood, and was contained in a single point, and he did not perceive any advantage it would derive from passing through a committee.

MR. GIST said it should have been shewn that there was some error in the bill to remedy which reference was necessary. If there is none why commit it?

The motion for reference not being agreed to the question recurred on Mr. Daniel's amendment.

MR. BLACK was opposed to both the amendment and the clause, but was favorable to the principles of the bill. The general wish, said Mr. B. is to place the powers heretofore exercised by this house and the senate, in other hands, but not to make penalties more severe, or give to courts greater powers than existed in the whole body of the senate. The senate could not inflict the punishment of future disqualification; neither should your courts. Never place a man who has had reputation and should know its value, beyond hope. Give him an incentive to retrieve his character, by leaving the doors of honor and confidence open to him. Besides if your punishments are immeasurably severe, juries will be unwilling to convict. Justice to the accused, and to the state, as a part of the constitution, should not exist. The clause was stricken out and the bill passed.

On the score of expense therefore there could be no difficulty. As to artists there was also none. Mr. Blackburn whose memorial gave occasion to this report, is distinguished in his particular walks of learning. As a man of science, industry and zeal, he is eminently qualified.—As a mathematician he has few equals in this or any other country. He was employed in running the line between this state and North-Carolina, and the map which is suspended at my right hand, is a favorable specimen of what may be expected from his talents. But we have other citizens equal to this undertaking.—The gentleman who exhibited a plan for the defence of Charleston, is every way qualified.—But the committee very properly declined proposing any individual. The present Governor is as well or better qualified than we are to make the selection, and the Governor for the time being, whoever he may be, is selected for his high qualities, and is one in whom we may place confidence to have the business conducted with zeal, fidelity and economy. He hoped therefore there would be but one mind in giving the assent of this house, to the resolution proposed by the committee.

The resolution was agreed to.

MONITORIAL.

SELECTED FOR THE TELESCOPE.

THE MISER.

[The following beautiful allegory is extracted from Mr. Knapp's Oration delivered before the Merrimack Humane Society (Newburyport, Massachusetts) at their late anniversary.]

"Charity, in walking her rounds of duty, met a rich but hard-hearted man, who had that day made thousands by a successful speculation.—She asked of him a little portion of his great wealth to assist her in softening the woes of human life. She pointed to an hospital full of maniacs under her care;—the ravings of madness and the wailings of despair pierced the air around them—but they did not enter his marble bosom. She next directed his attention to a hovel, in which was seated an old man, broken with misfortunes and bowled down with years;—he was wringing the cold dews of the night from his matted and silvered hair. "Mark him," says Charity, "he is an aged patriot, who has thrice saved his country—a Belsarius, driven from his home by a faction and obliged to beg his bread and wander in exile; look at his tears, how eloquently they plead in his cause." The monster despised the patriot's worth.

She then shewed him an orphan, and described with pity's fervor their constant sufferings and their deceased parent's virtue. He listened, but his adamant breast would not receive the holy influences of Charity. But she in pity to the wretch, was unwilling to leave him, and entreated him to give her something for a life-boat to float on the river which rolled rapidly by them; she mentioned the frequent fate of unhappy travellers plunged in the waves.—At that instant was seen a youth full of gaiety, managing with careless and ignorant hand the skiff which bore him. Charity noticed his danger, and the churl saw and exclaimed "Great God! my only son." The words had scarcely escaped his lips, when the boat dashed against a rock. The youth bore up against his fate awhile—but Charity could not relieve him, for she had no means—and he sunk forever!

—The Angel of Mercy had spread his wings to bring succor, but Eternal Justice forbade his flight;—for the register of Heaven did not contain the record of any good deed of the father, nor any blessing for his welfare, written in the book of life.—

He wandered wild and insane, until Charity, unmindful of her wrongs, led him to her hospital of maniacs, and begged the bread for his support—for strangers had seized on his possessions and aliens devoured his sustenance."