

ADDRESS TO MY ROOM ON LEAVING COLLEGE.

O thou my Room where erst I dwelt,
Where many a pure delight I've felt!
Thou' I'm compell'd to leave you, yet
I pray that I may ne'er forget,—
In the sweet, blithesome month of May,
Just at the closing in of day—
When in thy window I reclined,
What pleasing thoughts stole on my mind!

And oft in midnight's solemn gloom,
When all was silent as the tomb,
Save some lone Flute whose mellow sound
Breath'd softest melody around,
Awoke to tales of other times, the soul,
And gave a melancholy sadness to the whole:

There have I sat in thought entranced,
And on past scenes, past ages glanced:
Heard Eliza in her cell,
For Abelard her sorrows tell—
Sigh to the Abbey's cold drear wall,
Save one unheard, unwept by all—
Heard Petrarch's sweetly labor'd song,
His love—his woe—his pain prolong—

Saw Bertram's haughty—rugged soul
Indignant swell and spurn control:
Heard Roderick sound his woe's shrill,
And lo! the unsuspected hill,
Covered with spears and faulchions bright—
Rose in grandeur on my sight—
Saw haughty Marmon grasp his shield,
And proudly march to Flodden field—
Pursued him thro' the deadly fray
And dreadful carnage of that day—
Beheld his glittering golden crest
As high it blazed above the rest.
I saw his sword as oft it sped
In fiery circles round his head—
His brow, where brooded deadly ire
" That lip of pride—that eye of fire—
I saw that eye with lightning glare—
Fury—madness—hate, were there.

I leave thy walls to take my place
Among a wretched *Yanoo* race:
Where folly, pride and envy's sneer
O'er silent merit domineer:—
Where fond corruption licensed stalks,
And low intrigues at freedom walks;
Where mountebanks gain more applause
Than Newton, priest of Nature's laws;
Where rogues are raised up from the dust,
And virtue in some corner thrust;
Where slander, lies and party rage,
Gainst truth eternal warfare wage;
Where fiddlers, quacks and dancing-masters,
Gamblers, lawyers, poetasters,
Ranting, wild, expensive wives,
The curse and torment of our lives;
Where drunkards, fops, and swaggering bullies,
Arrant cheats, and sneaking cullicies,
Conceited pedants—stupid, proud
And empty wits—a motley crowd—
In one grand league together bound,
A base degenerate world confound.

With such as these what lasting joy,
What happiness without alloy?
What pleasing interchange of thought;
What sentiment with feeling fraught;
What spark of wit, or mirth refined,
Or ray of science can I find?
Sure none—sad thought!—yet will I still
Seek some lone shade, some murmuring rill,
There give a loose to fancy's wings,
And steal from all surrounding things:
To seek thy dear—thy sacred wall,
And memory of each scene recall,
Where oft so many hours I've spent,
Of purest joy, and calm content;
Where with a few warm, constant friends,
My mind fatigued I did unbend;
While social mirth and converse sweet,
Formed from anxiety a sure retreat:
Thy recollection shall assuage
And lighten every pain of age,
And for a moment raise again
A youthful tide in every vein.

But O! this joy I greatly fear,
Will still be mingled with a tear,—
Those recollections of the past,
Be joined with thoughts of painful cast
Of friends whom youth together bound,
How few alas! may there be found—
Some heart that now is sterling gold,
May then perchance be deadly cold;
For whom my life-blood I would shed,
There may then perchance be dead.
Ad'vice, love, misfortune's smart,
May have dislodged me from their heart—
Adversity's relentless blast
Have froze the tide that swelled so fast.
Involved in cares, and fortunes strife—
Tossed on the foisterous sea of life,
All may forget the genial glow,
That makes a Heaven on Earth below.

TRISTRAM TOOLEY WBA:CO

if we think that the false associations, the loose
orality, and the atheistical character of his
oductions, dressed up in poetry not generally
sol, but often fascinating to female and youth-
fancies, is doing a species of mischief which,
he could once be brought to view it in its real
tent, he would probably regret and be anxious
remedy. We love the public mind, and feel
gubblingly alive to its best interests. We love
r country's freedom, and feel satisfied that
city of morals, and the sacred influence of our
essed religion, constitute its only true basis.
We wish ardently, therefore, that we could pre-
all upon the noble poet whose works we are
ow considering to put in execution the promis-
retirement of his muse, and do justice to
ose powers which nature has bestowed upon
m, by giving them their ample range over the
ile circuit of contemplation that lies before
m, selecting those objects which are worthy
his intellect, and connected with his own and
a country's glory—which may lead him thro'
ature to nature's God, and qualify him to open
hat in the language of the author of the Night
thoughts is called "the volume of the skies."

Open thy bosom, set thy wales wide,
And let in manhood; let in happiness;
Admit th' boundless theatre of thought
From nothing up to God."
If Lord Byron could be persuaded to expand
his capabilities, and raise his poetical thoughts
to their proper standard, he might soon perhaps
be able to afford to abandon to their due condem-
nation all those miserable compositions which
have flowed from his pen since the appearance
of the Child Harold, and give us a hero instead
of a malefactor.—British Review.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.
It will be seen by an advertisement in our pa-
per of to-day, that the copy-right of Memoirs of
the Life and Writings of our Franklin, has been
secured to Mr. J. B. Stewart, in behalf, we un-
derstand, of William Temple Franklin, grand-
son of the doctor, to whom the MSS. were be-
queathed, and who resides in England. The
printing of this interesting work has been alrea-
dy commenced in England, and we understand
is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edi-
tion in America. It will probably appear in
March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly
attractive to the American public; as a pretty
general belief has prevailed that it was suppress-
ed. The reason assigned for delaying its pub-
lication to this late period, is said to be a written
objection left by the doctor, that it should not
be published until certain distinguished charac-
ters, with whom he had associated in public busi-
ness, and of whom he makes mention in his me-
moirs, had retired from political life. These
characters are probably Washington, Adams,
Jefferson, Madison, &c. It is represented to us
that the work was prepared for the press by the
doctor himself, and that the memoirs were bro't
down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title, that the publication
will contain "a selection from the political,
philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works,
and familiar correspondence," of FRANKLIN.
The whole will form six volumes, of about 500
pages each, 8vo. According to the plan indica-
ted in the index, which has been shown to us,
vol. I. will contain the first part of his life
down to 1776, including essays and correspon-
dence; vol. II. the residue of his life, with
such interesting miscellaneous matter; vol.
III. private negotiations to effect the recogni-
tion of American independence, his private jour-
nal pending the negotiations for peace, and
some public documents; vol. IV. American
politics previous and subsequent to the recog-
nition of independence; vol. V. letters and
papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects,
embracing a correspondence with the most emi-
nent men in literature and politics in Europe
and America; vol. VI. his most approved pa-
pers on electricity and other philosophical sub-
jects.

A selection of Franklin's works was publish-
ed some years ago in London, by Vaughan,
which though authentic, was altogether incom-
plete; and we are assured that more than three
fourths of the present memoirs have never
been published.—Albany Argus.

JUNOT'S LIBRARY.
The splendid library of Marshal Junot has re-
cently been sold at auction in London. Some
of his books were splendid copies published by
Didot, and printed by him and Bodini, of Paris,
upon vellum; they sold for high prices.
The works of Crebillon, 4 vols. were knocked
flat about \$117. Homer's Iliad, in the Greek
language, 3 vols. sold for about \$88. Horatii
Opera, with beautiful original drawings by Per-
rier inserted, and a set of proof plates, went off
for \$75. La Fontaine's Fables, in 2 vols.
for \$75.—The splendid bible which Junot
had upon and carried away from Portugal
not offered for sale. It is said the govern-
ment of Portugal, anxious to redeem this great
relic, offered Madame Junot 80,000 livres
if she would decline the offer, saying she could
part with it for less than 150,000 livres!

AGRICULTURAL.

OF SELECTING SEED CORN

Mr. Henderson.—A few years ago when on
my way to the Northern states, I visited the ce-
lebrated New-Jersey farmer, Joseph Cooper,
who resides on his estate near the Delaware.
He readily answered my numerous enquiries
relating Rural affairs, and very obligingly
showed me his gardens, vine yard, orchards,
yard, stock, &c. &c. In walking over a
field I was struck with the extraordinary
fecundity of the stalks which generally bore
2 or 3 well filled ears, and sometimes
4. What the average product of the ear was
I do not now exactly remember, but I well
recollect it was greatly superior to what fields
being stalks of a similar size would yield in
the Carolinas. I remarked this disparity of
product in the two places to Mr. C. and he said

that his corn crop was not often equalled in
quality in New-Jersey; that his neighbors sup-
posed he had a more excellent species of corn
than themselves, but that the difference was
entirely owing to his superior mode of selecting
the seed. His mode was when the corn was ripe
to go through the fields and select the ears which
grew upon the most prolific stalks. The prefer-
ence of this method he illustrated by relating
an anecdote of Judge Pennington. This judge,
who is a considerable cultivator, applied a few
years ago to Mr. Cooper for some of his prolific
sort of corn for seed. Mr. C. informed him
wherein its excellence consisted and promised
to furnish him for one year provided he would in
future select his seed in the prescribed man-
ner. Three or four years after the judge made
another and similar application—his corn had
degenerated annually until now it had become
very little if any better than the common sort. On
enquiry he owned that he had from forgetfulness
or other causes failed to select his seed corn in
the field but that he had, in selecting from the
heap, been very careful to choose the largest and
fairest ears. Mr. C. told him this was the
worst selection he could possibly have made. It
was a mode that would inevitably tend to de-
teriorate the species, that these large ears were
singly the only product of a stalk and of course
the least prolific. The judge was again supplied
with seed, was thereafter careful in his selection,
and his corn crops have ever since been very
productive.

It may tend to fasten a conviction of these
facts, and of their importance, upon common
minds, by associating them with some other in-
stances of the effects which the selection of
seeds has upon their peculiar species. Large
and fair potatoes produce a better kind than
the small refuse sort which are usually planted.
The first shoots of pease will produce their
kind considerably earlier the next year than
those which put out later and grow nearer the
tops of the vines. Innumerable facts of the
like kind could be adduced to show how readily
improvements might be effected, and even the
radical change of the species produced.—
The season is approaching when the recollec-
tion of these facts, if ever will be useful, and
I request Mr. H. to give them publicity in the
way he may judge calculated to make the best
impressions. I feel well assured (and the as-
surance rests on what with me is high authori-
ty) that were Mr. Cooper's plan of selecting
seed corn adopted by our farmers, the corn
product of the same grounds and labour would
in a few years experience an increase of from
30 to 40 per cent. CALVIN JONES.
Raleigh, Aug. 20. 1814.



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1816.

Dry times.—The oldest inhabitants in the ad-
joining districts, says the Georgetown Gazette,
cannot remember that Pedee, Waccamaw and
Black rivers have ever been so low as at present.
This circumstance will account for the present
great scarcity and consequent high price of corn
in this market. A great quantity of this article
is usually brought down the first mentioned riv-
er, which is at present impassable.

The following Circular to the Collectors of
the Revenue has been transmitted by the Com-
missioner of the Revenue: "Sir—To guard a-
gainst misapprehensions that may arise, in re-
gard to the descriptions of money demandable
for the internal duties and direct tax, it is con-
sidered proper to advise you that the revenue
will not be collected in coin on the first of Octo-
ber next, unless an arrangement shall be effect-
ed with the State Banks to supply the commu-
nity with the necessary medium, and that due
notice will be given of such an arrangement, if
made."

U. S. Bank.—It is stated in the Philadelphia
papers that Mr. Stephen Girard of that city, has
subscribed for what was wanted to complete
the whole amount of the capital stock authorised
to be subscribed to the Bank of the U. States,
being three millions and thirty eight thousand
three hundred dollars.

Virginia.—A convention consisting of 72
delegates from different counties, met in Stan-
ton the 29th ult.—who passed sundry resolu-
tions disapproving the unequal mode of repre-
sentation established by the Virginia Constitu-
tion, and adapted a memorial to the next legis-
lature, praying that a convention may be called
for the purpose of amending the state constitu-
tion.

"Columbian Institute for the Promotion of
Arts and Sciences."—The citizens of Washing-
ton, D. C. have formed a society under the above
title and published a constitution. A commit-
tee is appointed to carry the purpose into ef-
fect or to act until officers are elected. B. H.
Latrobe is secretary pro tem.

Mr. Schultz, of New-York has made an im-
provement on the English Life Buoy—by which
a person can swim longer, and danger from the
cramp is obviated.

Barbary States.—A letter is published in the
London Courier, relative to the late British
transactions in the Mediterranean. It states
that Lord Exmouth's fleet went a second time
to Algiers for the purpose of obtaining a revision
of the treaty which the Dey had made with A-
merica respecting the sale of prizes in his ports.
The Dey is said to have replied to this question,
that the treaty he had recently made with that
nation was at an end, and if they chose not to
abide by the old one he would agree to no other

Lord Exmouth proposed to the Dey a treaty sim-
ilar to that made at Tunis and Tripoli, for do-
ing away with slavery altogether. The Dey
signified his unwillingness to comply.

A bill has passed the British Parliament, au-
thorising the exportation of machinery for the
erection of a mint in the United States of Ame-
rica. The bill was introduced by Mr. Vansit-
tart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The emperor Alexander has made the Russian
Bible Association a present of a large house,
four stories high, solidly built of stone, and ly-
ing in one of the finest parts of Petersburg,
near the Imperial Summer Garden. The soci-
ety has also received from his majesty a present
of 15,000 rubles.

Since its establishment, the "British and
Foreign Bible Society" has distributed 1,557,
963 Bibles and Testaments. In 1815 its ex-
penditures were above 400,000 dollars.

It is with regret we notice the occurrence of
an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation be-
tween some of the whites and the Indians. It
is almost impossible, perhaps, to ascertain at
this time, a correct statement of facts, as the
representation of the whites, differs materially
from that of the Indians. The statement of
the whites, is substantially as follows:—That
a man called Taylor, had rented from a mem-
ber of the nation, called the Black Fox, a
field, that several Indians came to his house,
a few days before the accident alluded to; in-
sulted his wife, and, as he was apprised by the
Black Fox, determined on killing them. Tay-
lor and his wife escaped by flight—went to the
house of captain James Burleson, (the father
of Mrs. Taylor) and communicated what had
occurred. Burleson, Taylor and six others,
went to the place before named, in the nation,
found a number of Indians collected, and, thro'
the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their
late conduct. The Indians in reply, raised a
yell, and said fight. An attempt was then
made by the whites to cut them off from their
arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security.
This produced a conflict, which terminated in
the death of two Indians.—Huntsville Gaz.

GRAND CANAL.

The Hon. De Witt Clinton and Sam. Young,
Esq. have returned from exploring the route of
the contemplated canal. Messrs. Hawley and
Ellicott assisted. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq.
was prevented by sickness in his family, from
proceeding further west than this village. Mr.
Clinton, on his return, spent two or three days
in this village, and spoke in the most encourag-
ing and confident terms not merely of the prac-
ticability of accomplishing the projected work,
but of the comparative ease and expedition with
which it may be done. Indeed upon this sur-
vey they have found the obstacles to its comple-
tion fewer in number and less in magnitude and
difficulty than even the friends of the measure
have anticipated. The commissioners have di-
rected very minute and accurate surveys of the
whole route to be made, and for that purpose
have appointed surveyors of the most approved
skill, science, and accuracy. The route is di-
vided into three sections. Charles C. Broad-
head, Esq. is appointed to survey the eastern
part, Benjamin Wright, Esq. the middle, and
James Geedes, Esq. the western division.—
These gentlemen have entered on the perform-
ance of their duty with a zeal that promises its
faithful execution. It is confidently expected
that the facts collected by the commissioners,
and the evidence and information furnished by
the surveyors, will be sufficient to confirm the
former friends of the grand project, to banish the
doubts of the timid and wavering, and allay or
quell the hostility of its opponents. To the
next legislature the world will look for acts
worthy of the mighty undertaking, worthy of the
munificence and dignity of the state.—Utic. Pat.

Divining Rod.—The divining or Magic Rod
for finding water, is known to be an instrument
frequently used by the settlers in Kentucky and
the state of Ohio. Until late years the experi-
ment was laughed at by every man of under-
standing, and only regarded as a trick of impos-
ture. Since the discovery of Galvanism, and
the wonderful effects produced by fluids, the
experiment of the Divining Rod has been inves-
tigated both in the schools of Paris and London
—it has been ascertained as a matter of certaint-
y, that the twigs of various trees, such as peach
cherry, plumb, &c. when held in a certain posi-
tion by the human hand, are attracted by water
not exceeding a certain depth below the surface
of the earth.

An important Caution.—Ladies who are ac-
customed to wear their dresses extremely low
in the back and bosom, or off the shoulders, are
particularly requested to beware of a person
who has for some time past frequented all pla-
ces of public amusement, and many private
parties. He is an elderly gentleman, of véné-
rable appearance and correct manners; his con-
stant practice, when he observes a lady dressed
in the manner above described, is, with an al-
most imperceptible and apparently accidental
pressure of a little instrument which he carries
in his hand, to imprint the following words up-
on her back or shoulders:—Naked, but not a-
shamed. The stain is like that produced by lu-
nar caustic; washing will not remove it, and
it becomes more visible by exposure to the air,
so that nothing but a covering can conceal it.—
It is said that several ladies were marked last
summer at various places of fashionable resort,
and that they cannot, even now, strip for com-
pany, without displaying this indelible badge of
disgrace.—Lon. Pap.

NOTICE.
FORWARD all persons from trading for a Duellbill
given by C. E. Wilkinson to J. J. Wilson, some time
in April last, for \$34, as I have never traded for bartered
and duellbill. A liberal reward will be given for the deliv-
ery of said duellbill to me, at C. E. Wilkinson's.
J. J. WILSON.
Columbia, Sept. 17.