

From the Edinburgh Literary Almanack.

TO THE SPIRIT OF HEALTH. Sweet spot of the sunny brow...

I've sought thee in the youthful hour Of spring, when every little flower...

The city steep I've climb'd for thee; And when the dew-drops on the leaf...

When summer suns wheel'd sultry by, And glittering heat flamed o'er the sky...

In beautiful autumn oft with thee I've roam'd, to mark plain, dell, and tree...

Whither, sweet spirit! hast thou fled? Where dost thou lay (thine angel head?)...

Canst thou behold the feeble streak Leaning on that pale beauteous cheek?...

Thou canst not come, then, spirit mild? Come from the far, the breezy wild!

Dear spirit! come! and spread once more Thy own bright bloom that pale cheek o'er...

SCHPRING—EIN BASTORAL.

Der Winter is gone away von de blaus, Unt Schpring dus dare beauty reahere!

De streams now run swiftly agin, Unt de ice now melts in de flood...

Now Shlooff along mit the milk-gal abbeare, Unt he carries her pocket mit klee!

De cloiboles now run to de blaus, From which so long away dey haf peen!

Mit Bolly, mine shweetheart, I visit de grofe, De phils all so shobertal abbeare...

From the N. Y. Commercial Adver. May 2.

"THE MISERIES OF MAY DAY. "O woe on me!" exclaimed the ambitious and bustling Mrs. Artful...

"Why my dear," said Mr. Artful, "you must recollect that it is a job of your own seeking. I should have been very well content to have remained in our snug two story house in Day-street half a dozen years longer..."

"Mrs. A.—There it is again! Instead of giving me a word of comfort, while I have been slaving myself till every bone in my body aches as though it was broken, I must be reproached and blamed for every thing, as though I had broken the side-board and cracked the pier-glass myself..."

"Mrs. A.—Oh yes, there's the expense again! I don't see why you cannot as well afford it as your neighbors. I'm sure I

economise as much as any of your neighbor's wives. And then you must recollect Mr. Artful, that we have daughters growing up, and they must be provided for. Gloriana "came out" last winter, and Aurelia will be old enough to be brought forward the next. Indeed I mean to take them both to the springs with me this summer. And pray what beaux do you think would ever have paid attention to them in the old house?"

"Mrs. A.—Yes my dear, the expense is an object; but by the looks of things here, there is to be no end to it. Whatever others may do, I wish to pay my debts, and live within my income. Last year, nothing would do but you must have new Brussels carpets, because Mrs. Dashed had them. Mrs. Twist had new damask curtains, and so must you. And now you perceive neither carpets nor curtains can be made to fit a room in the house. Our furniture was respectable, and there was enough of it. Eat what is not broken does not correspond with this house, and if all was safe, there is not half enough of it."

"Mrs. A.—I know there will be some expense Mr. Artful, but you can get a note discounted just for the carpets, and sofas, and sideboards, looking-glasses, and new piano and curtains, that we shall want. And the girls, you know, my dear—that is, if one wishes them to move in gay and fashionable society."

"Mr. A.—Get discount? Get the devil as soon. Compound interest running a note up one way, and compound wear and tear running furniture down another, would soon eat out a man's substance so that he would have nothing to eat himself. Were I to gratify your pride and indulge your ambition throughout, the auctioneer would cry, "going, going, gone," over your fine things in a twelve-month, and my name would appear in the Commercial, "by order of the honorable Richard Riker." And as for your daughters, if they have no better endowments, and no other attractions than are supplied by three story houses and gaudy furniture, I wouldn't give a brass farthing for all the suitors they will ever have. No man who is worth marrying, would be caught by such means; and I would rather they remained single till as old as the ladies of Monkbarren, than to marry an idle fortune-hunter, done up in whale-bone, and enshrouded in lavender."

"Mrs. A.—But dear me, Mr. Artful! are you always determined to be so old-fashioned and ungentle! Would you see Gloriana united to a vulgar tradesman?"

"Mr. A.—Yes—"vulgar tradesman!" What was I but a vulgar tradesman when I began. I'd give more for an industrious, sensible mechanic, or a shop-keeper who attends to his business, than for all the dandies that ever peep'd through an opera-glass."

"Mrs. A.—Marry my daughter to a mechanic indeed? You are so provoking Mr. Artful."

Enter Betty—a servant.

Betty.—Dear me, ma'am! As I was coming along with the shade of the mantle clock, a great big nigger with a hand-barrow run agin me, and smashed it all to atoms."

"Mrs. A.—You careless good-for-nothing hussey, I told you so when you took it. Why didn't you mind what you was running against? It seems that every thing is to be broke before we get settled again. Its enough to drive me stark—"

Enter another servant.

Well Miss Gadabout, where have you been running these two hours? What has become of Phillis, and Chloe, and Sambo, that they are not here cleaning the house and white-washing?"

"2nd. serv.—Why ma'am, I have been all over town.—Chloe is at Mrs. Silverheel's, and Phillis at Mrs. Snugg's—and they've offered their four shillings a day more to do their work first, and they say they won't come till next week. Sambo was put in Bridewell last night, and I've been clear down to Mrs. Gossip's to see if she knew any other white-washer."

"Mrs. A.—Worse and worse: I don't believe we shall ever get settled. And don't you think Mr. Artful and Mrs. Slyboots had the impudence this morning to try to coax the cook away, and offered to give her a dollar a month more wages. I wish with all my heart we were back again to Day-street!"

"Mr. A.—Well my dear, it is had enough to be sure. But your repentance has come altogether too late. These things should have been thought of before. As it is, we must endure the evils, get the house in order, and repair the losses by frugality. In the mean time we must get along as well as we can for a day or two, and perhaps I can prevail upon old Beeswax to let Cassar, or Mark Anthony, or what's his name, come and do the white-washing for you. The foregoing is no ideal picture. Every May day, throws ten thousand families much into the same situation as poor Mr. Artful. Some move to get better houses; some to live in more fashionable streets; some from a love of change; some, in reality to lessen their expenses; and some to increase them; and hundreds and thousands do not hesitate to spend twenty dollars in moving, and destroy fifty dollars worth of furniture, to save twenty-five dollars of rent; while it must be admitted that too many landlords often take advantage of those whose reluctance to remove is great, and screw their rents from year to year up to the highest possible point. And the evil is aggravated an hundred fold by the inconvenient custom of making all leases to commence on the 1st of May. We can hardly conceive of any thing more appalling than the annual return of this season of white-wash, wheel barrows and suds. When the city was bounded on the north by Wall-street the custom was not so inconvenient. But now that it extends half over the island, a bombardment would be a relief to it, for this would soon be over. Now, however, for ten days before the awful moving, the

dreadful note of preparation is heard.—Every house must be cleaned at the same time—every mop and brush is put in requisition, and every one that uses them, becomes impudent and extortionate. "Those who can remove earlier do so—to a number just sufficient to encumber the sidewalks and streets for a week before the fatal day, of the general turn out. And then ascending within doors, and swearing with such a clatter of carts—such breaking of furniture and smashing of crockery and glasses—such a din of every kind, that the confusion of Babel must have been like the rippling rivulet in comparison with the ocean when lashed to a foam by the howling tempest. But whether the complicated evils will ever be remedied we know not. There is little prospect of a change at present. In the mean time, choosing rather to endure the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of, we shall beware of engaging in such moving business as long as we can."

NEW-HARMONY, POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA.

When Robert Owen of Lanark, bought out the establishment of M. Rapp, his intention was to form a society in some respects similar to M. Rapp's, but founded on more republican principles—to form a co-operative community: wherein the members should work together, for the common benefit of all, under such regulations as a domestic municipal legislature, elected by themselves, out of their own body, should enact for their common benefit. He assumed as truths sufficiently established by experience:

- 1. That a number of persons working together for common benefit and under prudent regulations to direct their labours, would labor more effectually, and more productively than by individual effort. Efforts may be made by 100, that a single person could not think of.
2. That living together, and boarding together upon a common plan of frugal plenty, they could live more comfortably and more cheaply than as individuals. Earning more and spending less.
3. That many of the evils of life, arising from contest, competition and consequent dispute, would be avoided in such a community.
4. That their children enjoying a common education, under the immediate eye and observation of their parents in the community, would be more cheaply, more effectually and more perfectly educated, than at any common school.

Robert Owen began on these principles, the present settlement at New Harmony; to which place, there followed him from 1000 to 1500 persons of all ages, talents, dispositions, characters, classes and conditions: a heterogeneous assemblage, containing as might be expected all the elements of future disorder.

His own conduct there, has been most generous and disinterested: so has that of his wealthy coadjutor Wm. Maclure. Never did two opulent individuals meet for a common purpose, whose frugal habits, republican and unostentatious manners, and habitual devotion to schemes of public utility for the good of others, were better calculated to aid the views of this body of experimental settlers. But disputes and jealousies arose in the society. It was manifestly too large and too mixt for a first experiment. Many have gone away: those who remain have subdivided into smaller communities: but the experiment itself—the co-operative system, is going on, and will go on, as we hope and are inclined to think, prosperously, and to prosper. The following is a very honest and undisguised account of the present condition of New-Harmony: we give it at full length, because without being blind to the difficulties and discouragements which attend this new theory, we believe the experiment itself, to be one of great interest to mankind.

From the New-Harmony Gazette.

According to our promise, we proceed to offer our readers some particulars regarding the late changes in New-Harmony, and its present state. Those who correctly understand and duly estimate the principles we have professed, feel that their adoption in society is not a doubtful matter. The knowledge of the world can neither remain stationary nor retrograde: it must advance and increase. To doubt the ultimate success of true and liberal principles betrays, either a positive misconception of their tendency, or an ignorance of the world, as it exists.

So thoroughly convinced are we of this truth, that we do not believe that even the greatest want of judgment and prudence in its friends and advocates, could prevent the universal adoption of the social system over our country; seeing that the increasing feeling in favor of equality and independence and liberality were alone sufficient to sustain and bear it forward under every disadvantage, even though the growing amount of scientific power in this and other countries did not, as it does, ensure a change of system. But yet we admit that the line of general success may be accelerated or retarded, just as the first efforts of our friends are crowned with immediate success, or checked by temporary difficulties. In conformity with these ideas, we have formerly expressed our opinion that the success or failure of the social system does not at all depend upon our success or failure here at Harmony. We repeat the opinion with this addition, that the

time of its general adoption may, and will in some measure be determined by the aspect of affairs here. We consider this single experiment as important, but not all-important; inasmuch as the time of change may be delayed, though the change itself does not depend upon it. We look, therefore, with great, but not with engrossing interest, upon our own operations.

In Robert Owen's address delivered in our hall on the 27th April, 1825, just before the commencement of the preliminary society, and which is published in the first number of our Gazette, he designated the town of New-Harmony, not a community, nor even the site of a future community, but a place of preparation—of education and training to that character which members of a community ought to possess—a "half-way house," where the members of future communities might meet and learn each others characters; subsequently to unite in one or more communities, as their inclinations and capabilities might then dictate.

We think this was a prudent plan; and we are of opinion that the recommendation Robert Owen then added, viz: that the preliminary society should last at least two years before an attempt was made to form out of its members a community—was a wise recommendation.

The first conceived plan was not adhered to. Robert Owen, on his return from Great Britain, about nine months after the first formation of the society, judged that farther delay was unadvisable, and that—ill-adapted as was the town itself, by its variety of building and unequal accommodations, to the purposes of a community, heterogeneous as was the character of its numerous inhabitants and little as they knew of one another—they might be formed, with a few exceptions into a self-governing community. A vote of the whole body determined that no exceptions should be made, and that the whole preliminary society resolved itself at once, without further preparation, into an independent community.

Now, though it be true, that man's character changes with circumstances, and that his education ends only with his life, yet the circumstances of early infancy are the most powerful—the education of childhood the most influential. And though we know that character, even in the adult, can be greatly modified, we have yet to learn that it can be entirely changed. The experiment to ascertain at once whether a mixed and unsorted population could successfully govern their own affairs as a community was a bold and a hazardous one—and, as we think, a premature one.

Our own opinion is, that Robert Owen ascribed too little influence to the early, anti-social circumstances that had surrounded many of the quickly collected inhabitants of New-Harmony before their arrival there; and too much to those circumstances which his experience might enable them to create around themselves, in future. He sought to abridge the period of human suffering by an immediate and decisive step, and the design was boldly conceived. Immediate success would have been a victory gained for the principles under every disadvantage; and, as such, its effects would have been distant and general. A failure would only afford proof that the conception, in this particular case, was not as practical as it was benevolent, inasmuch as the mass of the individuals collected at New Harmony were not prepared for so advanced a measure.

Whether the project was executed in the best and most prudent manner, it is not for us to judge. We are too inexperienced in its practice to hazard a judgment on the prudence of the various individuals who directed its execution; and the only opinion we can express with confidence is of the perseverance with which Robert Owen pursued it at great pecuniary loss to himself. One form of government was first adopted, and when that appeared unsuited to the actual state of the members, another was tried in its place; until it appeared that the whole population, numerous as they were, were too various in their feelings and too dissimilar in their habits to unite and govern themselves harmoniously as one community. They separated, therefore, into three; each one remaining perfectly independent both of Robert Owen and of its sister societies, as regards its regulations and its government. But these societies, again, were incautious in their admission of members and it soon became evident that their size was too unwieldy for their practical knowledge. Two of them then abandoned their separate independence, requesting Robert Owen with the assistance of four trustees to take the general superintendence of their affairs which were getting into some confusion. The third society only, the "education society" under the auspices of Wm. Maclure, continues its original and separate form.

This was another attempt made to unite in a community of common property and equal rights; but it soon became too apparent to the trustees in whom the management was vested, that the establishment did not pay its own expenses, and that, therefore, some decisive change became necessary to arrest this continued loss of property, and thus, by rendering the community successful in a pecuniary point of view, to secure its independence of foreign assistance.

The deficiency of production appeared immediately attributable in part to carelessness in many members as regarded community property; in part to their want of interest in the experiment itself—the only true excitement to community industry; and these again were to be traced to a want of confidence in each other, not perhaps unfounded, and which was increased by the unequal industry and by the discordant variety of habits that existed among them.—The circle was so large, and the operations it embraced so various and extensive, that the confidence of minds untrained in correct principles, and unable to see but a small part of the whole—who had witnessed, too, the various previous changes—was shaken. Their care and their exertions diminished with their confidence in themselves, and the natural consequences ensued.

A remedy presented itself in the voluntary association out of the population of New-Harmony of those individuals together, who had mutual confidence in one another's intentions and mutual pleasure in one another's society. Land, and assistance for the first year, were offered to those who choose to unite in this way; and the consequence was the formation of another community on the Harmony lands.

And, with regard to those who remained in town, the only effectual and immediate remedy appeared to be in circumscribing each persons interest and responsibility. As the circle was too large for their present habits and experience, smaller circles were described within it. The community was subdivided into occupations, each one of which became responsible for its own operations alone, and remained independent of the others.

mining its own internal regulations, and distributing or exchanging its own produce.

New-Harmony, therefore, is not now a community; but, as was originally intended, a central village, out of, and around which, communities have formed and may continue to form themselves, and with the inhabitants of these communities may exchange their products, thus obtaining those manufacturing articles, which the limited operations incidental to an isolated colony do not enable them to produce themselves.

Let us not, then, be misunderstood; for it is important that our friends should know the exact position on which we stand: more particularly those who may wish to join us here. It is not in the town itself, but on the lands of Harmony that the community, as it is in progressive operation.

About a year ago and soon after the first formation of the community in this town, a number of families, separating from the principal body, located themselves on the lands at about a mile distant, eastward from the town. The constitution of that society, known by the title of Fellowship, or No. 3, is to be found in No. 29 of our first volume. It has progressed successfully; and we believe its members are now convinced by personal experience of the benefits of the social system.

In addition to community No. 4, the formation of which we announced in No. 13 of our present volume; and whose lands lie south from the town, we have now to notice the commencement of another community whose formation we have just stated to have preceded the operation into occupation. The lands of this community are located at about two miles distant from town, on both sides of the Princeton road.

These communities commence on a small scale and intend to increase their numbers gradually. They will afford an example how easy it is to begin a co-operative association in a simple manner with little capital, provided industry and good feeling exist among the members. Their advance will not, probably, be sudden and astonishing, but it will be progressive and secure.

Another society, Maclure's, or No. 2, which separated from the principal community about the same time that No. 3 was formed, and continued its operations for about a year, succeeded perfectly in an economical point of view. Their original motive for secession was in part, we believe, a religious one; and we have been told that their subsequent separation was attributable to a similar cause. Their lands have been taken by a party of German settlers to the number of about 16 families, who have already disposed of their property and will arrive here probably next month, to commence a community of mutual labor and common property.

While these changes were only in progress, and it was yet uncertain how they might terminate, we were silent on the subject: some weeks ago we expressed our opinion in general terms that our progress up to that time had been somewhat checked.—Now, we are able distinctly to state what changes have been and in what they have resulted: and we have done so, that no one may come to Harmony, expecting to find matters in a state different to that in which he will actually find them.

We may add, in reply to a question that has been frequently put to us, that our houses are still too much crowded to admit of comfortable accommodations for additional colonists in town, except such as have already communicated their intention of joining us.

EDITOR'S REMARKS.

"Our leading article of to-day contains the exposition which we promised our readers of the late progress and present state of our colony. In that article we have endeavored to present a faithful and unprejudiced statement of facts, and we have occasionally added our opinion as to the immediate causes of the changes we narrated. Whilose know that we have been sincere, we know also that we have not been, and never can become, infallible. The statement contains a relation of facts, as they have appeared to us; and of opinions as they were formed in our minds; but nothing more. We may have seen inaccurately; we may have judged incorrectly.—True; and so may every writer on politics or history; although, in truth, both themselves and their readers sometimes forget the fact.

We are thus explicit, because we have felt how difficult it was to be accurate and impartial. We felt that if Robert Owen, or any other inhabitant of Harmony but ourselves had written it, however much general resemblance there might have been in the narrative, yet some of the views taken, and some of the sentiments expressed, would have undergone modifications, corresponding to the peculiar ideas of the writer. How various are the views that may be taken of one transaction—how numerous the different opinions that may be formed on the same subject!

Enough—we have given our views and our opinions, and we pretend not to have given any thing more.

The following shows the salaries paid to the English and American Ambassadors at the principle Courts of Europe:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Salary. Includes English Ambassadors (France £11,000, Spain 12,000, Holland 12,000, Austria 12,000, Russia 12,000, Ottoman Porte 5,000, United States 6,000) and American Ambassadors (France £1,800, Spain 1,800, Holland 900, Austria 1,800, Russia 1,800, Ottoman Porte, England 1,000).

The Sunday Times says, on this subject, we cannot for the life of us see why our Ministers at Foreign Courts should be allowed six times the amount of salary which the American Ambassadors receive from their government.