

POETRY.

The following beautiful and affecting "Requiem" was extracted from the Philadelphia Gazette. It is probably the production of the Editor, Willis Gaylord Clark, who lately lost his kind-hearted, loving, and accomplished lady.

I see thee still! Remembrance, faithful to her trust, Calls thee in beauty from the east; Then comest in the morning light— Then with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old, Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear; In every scene to memory dear I see thee still!

I see thee still! In every beloved token round; This little ring thy finger bound— This lock of hair thy forehead shaded, This silken chain by thee braided; These flowers, all withered now like thee, Beloved, thou didst call for me, This book was thine—here didst thou read— This picture, all yes here, indeed I see thee still!

I see thee still! Here was thy summer noon's retreat, This was thy favorite bedside seat, This was thy chamber, where each day I sat and watched thy sad decay; Here on this pillow thou didst die, Here on this pillow thou didst die! Dark hours once more it was an old— As then I saw thee pale and cold, I see thee still!

I see thee still! Then art not in the tomb cold, Death cannot claim the immortal mind, Let earth close o'er its sacred trust, Yet goodness dies not in the dust, There, oh beloved, 'tis not thee, Beneath the coffin's lid I see; Then to a father land art gone— These let me hope, my joy no more, To see thee still!

A CHAPTER FROM THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE.

SECTION III. On Books and Study.

It may excite some surprise that books and study do not occupy a more conspicuous place in this work. There are several reasons for this circumstance. The first is, a wish to counteract the prevailing tendency to make too much of books as a means of forming character. The second is, because the choice of these depends more upon parents and teachers than upon the individual himself; and if they have neglected to lay the foundation of a desire for mental improvement, there is less probability that any advice I may give on this subject will be less serviceable than on most others.

And yet, no young man, at any age, ought to dispise of establishing such habits of body and mind as he believes would contribute to his usefulness. He hates the sight of a book perhaps; but what then? This prejudice may, in a measure, be removed. Not at once, it is true, but gradually. Not by compelling himself to read or study against his inclination; for little will be accomplished when it goes "against the grain." But there are means better and more effective than these; some of which I will now proceed to point out.

Let him attach himself to some respectable lyceum or debating society. Most young men are willing to attend a lyceum occasionally; and thanks to the spirit of the times and those who have zealously labored to produce the present state of things, these institutions every where abound. Let him now and then take part in a discussion, if it be, at first only to say a few words. The moment he can awaken an interest in almost any subject whatever, that moment he will, of necessity, seek for information in regard to it. He will seek it, not only in conversation but in newspapers. These, if well selected, will in their turn refer him to books of travels. Gradually he will find histories, if not written in too dry a manner, sources of delight. Thus he will proceed, step by step, till he finds himself quite attached to reading of various descriptions.

There is one caution to be observed here, which is, not to read too long or too much at once. Whenever a book, or even a newspaper, begins to be irksome, let it be laid aside for the time. In this way you will return to it, at the next leisure moment, with increased pleasure.

A course not unlike that which I have been describing, faithfully and perseveringly followed, would, in nine cases in ten, be successful. Indeed, I never yet knew of a single failure. One great point is, to be thoroughly convinced of its importance. No young man can reasonably expect success, unless he enters upon his work with his whole heart, and pursues it with untiring assiduity.

Of the necessity of improvement, very few young men seem to have doubts. But there is a difficulty which many feel, which it will require no little effort to remove, because it is one of long standing, and wrought into all the arrangements of civilized society. I allude to the prevailing impression that very little can be done to improve the mind beyond a certain age, and the limit is often fixed at eighteen or twenty years. We hear it, indeed, asserted that nothing can be done after thirty; but the general belief is that most men cannot do much after twenty; or at least that it will cost much harder effort or study.

Now, I would be the last to encourage any young person in wasting, or even undervaluing his early years; for youth is a golden period, and every moment well spent will be to the future what good seed, well planted in season, is to the husbandman.

The truth is, that what we commonly call a course of education, is only a course which prepares a young man to educate himself. It is giving him the keys of knowledge. But who will sit down contentedly and cease to make effort, the moment he obtains the keys to the most valuable of treasures? It is strange, indeed, that we should so long have talked of finishing an education, when we have only just prepared ourselves.

If any young man at twenty, twenty-five, or thirty, finds himself ignorant, whether the fault is his own or that of others, let him not for one single moment regard his age as presenting a serious obstacle to improvement. Should these remarks meet the eye of any such individual, let me prevail with him, when I urge him to make an effort. Not a momentary effort, either; let him take time for his experiment. Even Rome was not built in a day; and he who thinks to build up a well regulated and highly enlightened mind in a few weeks, or even months, has yet to learn the depth of his own ignorance.

It would be easy to cite a long list of men who commenced study late in life, and yet finally became eminent; and this, too, with no instructors but themselves and their books. Some have met with signal success, who commenced after forty

years of age. Indeed, no reason can be shown, why the mind may not improve as long, at least, as the body. But all experience goes to prove that with those whose habits are judicious; the physical frame does not attain perfection, in every respect, till thirty-five or forty.

It is indeed said that knowledge, if it could be acquired thus late in life, would be easily forgotten. This is true, if it be that kind of knowledge for which we have no immediate use. But if it be of a practical character, it will not fail to be remembered. Franklin was always learning, till death. And what he learned he seldom forgot, because he had an immediate use for it. I have said, it is a great point to be convinced of the importance of knowledge. I might add that it is a point of still greater consequence to feel our own ignorance. "To know ourselves diseased, (morally) is half our cure." To know our own ignorance is the first step to knowledge; and other things being alike, our progress in knowledge will generally be in proportion to our sense of the want of it.

The strongest plea which indolence is apt to put in, is, that we have no time for study. Many a young man has had some sense of his own ignorance, and a corresponding thirst for knowledge, but alas! the idea was entertained that he had no time to read—no time to study—no time to think. And resting on this plea as satisfactory, he has gone down to the grave the victim not only of indolence and ignorance, but perhaps of vice;—vice, too, which he might have escaped with a little more general intelligence.

No greater mistake exists than that which so often haunts the human mind, that we cannot find time for things; things, too, which we have previously decided for ourselves that we ought to do. Alfred, king of England, though he performed more business than almost any of his subjects, found time for study. Franklin, in the midst of all his labors, found time to dive into the depths of philosophy; and explore an untrodden path of science. Frederick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battles, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy, and to feast himself on the rich viands of intellect. Bonaparte, with Europe at his disposal, with kings at his side, and with the heads of thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Caesar, when he had subdued the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. The late Dr. Rush, and the still later Dr. Dwight, are eminent instances of what may be done for the cultivation of the mind, in the midst of the greatest pressure of other occupations.

On this point, it may be useful to mention the results of my own observation. At no period of my life am I conscious of having made greater progress than I have sometimes done while laboring in the summer; and almost incessantly too. It is true, I read but little; yet that little was well understood and thoroughly digested. Almost all the knowledge I possess of ancient history was obtained in this way, in one year. Of course, a particular knowledge could not be expected, under such circumstances; but the general impressions and leading facts which were imbibed, will be of very great value to me, as I trust, through life. And I am acquainted with one or two similar instances.

It is true that mechanics and manufacturers, as well as men of most other occupations, find fewer leisure hours than most farmers. The latter class of people are certainly more favorably situated than any other. But it is also true that even the former, almost without exception, can command a small portion of their time every day, for the purposes of mental improvement, if they are determined on it. Few individuals can be found in the community, who have not as much leisure as I had during the summer I have mentioned. The great point is to have the necessary disposition to improve it; and a second point, of no small importance, is to have at hand, proper means of instruction. Of the latter I shall speak presently.

The reason why laboring men make such rapid progress in knowledge, in proportion to the number of hours they devote to study, appears to me obvious. The mental appetite is keen, and they devour with a relish. What little they read and understand, is thought over, and perhaps conversed upon, during the long interval; and becomes truly the property of the reader. Whereas those who make study a business, never possess a healthy appetite for knowledge; they are always cloyed, nothing is well digested; and the result of their continued effort is either a superficial or a distorted view of a great many things, without a thorough or practical understanding of any.

I do not propose, in a work of this kind, to recommend to young men what particular books on any subject they ought to study. First, because it is a matter of less importance than many others, and I cannot find room to treat of every thing.

He who has the determination to make progress, will do so, either with or without books, though these are certainly useful. But an old piece of newspaper, or a straggling leaf from some book, or an inscription on a monument, or the monument itself—and works of nature as well as of art, will be books to him. Secondly, because there is such an extensive range for selection. But, thirdly, because it may often be left to the reader's own taste and discretion. He will probably soon discover whether he is deriving solid or permanent benefit from his studies, and govern himself accordingly. Or if he have a friend at hand, who will be likely to make a judicious selection, with a proper reference to his actual progress and wants, he would do wrong not to avail himself of that friend's opinion.

From the Weekly Visitor.

LETTERS OF A FATHER TO HIS SONS PURSUING THEIR EDUCATION.

No. IV.

Even an auctioneer, who is not held responsible for occasional offences against the strict set phrases of elegant speech, would excite our laughter if he addressed his audience in the same style about a Raphael and a Ribbon. Now, if in the common business of life it is expected that style should conform to some extent to the nature of the subject, with how much more force of reason may that expectation be justified, when we, with deliberate care, sit down to peruse a work which offers pretensions to elegance, or to listen to an orator who claims our attention partly on the ground that he can use language with more propriety and effect than other men? And when this is not the state of the case, every public speaker comes forward with an implied pledge to use phraseology suited to the nature of the subject; not to exalt his style into a Home-

or Miltonic elevation on each topic which may discuss on ordinary occasions, but to use best he can, a style suited to the importance, or sublimity of the topics concerning which he to his audience discourses, or to his addressers himself.

Every copious and refined language admits of such flexibility. The English possesses its full are of merit in adaption to diversity of subjects. It abounds in forms of speech suited to all varieties of emotion; to grave and gay, gentle and severe—to wrath and passion, to tenderness and soothing melancholy. Of these properties, see how Milton has availed himself in his "Allegro and Il Penseroso." Observe the different structure of the sentences, and the great distinction in the forms of expression in Addison's more familiar pieces in the Spectator, and those in which he discourses of the Omnipotence of the Deity. And even when he ascends to a lesser height, when he enlarges on the pleasures of the eye compared with those of the other senses, observe how his style rises in dignity, as he throws off his frivolis (on familiar and comparatively trifling topics) colloquial style, and shines forth in the copiousness, beauty and grandeur of well selected and dignified expression. If I had time I might illustrate from number of great authors of the English language, the beauty and value of this characteristic of diction, and show how each has more or less recognized and practiced it.

The ancient writers of eminence afford excellent models in this part of polished speech. Cicero's orations furnish an impressive example; compare the characteristics of his oration with the poet Archias, and those against Catiline, and Antony. In the former how gentle, insinuating, soothing, the style of his address to the judges. With how much suavety does he descend on the pleasures of the study; in what mild and engaging lights does he endeavor to place a poetical art, who shall say without success? In the latter, the imagery are in general far more vehement, resembling the flow of a smooth river, rather than the descent of a resounding torrent. But in his Catalinarian orations with that abrupt energy does he burst forth upon the auditor! with what impassioned narrative does he recite his acts of conspiracy, invoke the laws of Rome, the examples of antiquity, and the most efforts of all good citizens! With what amen, vivacity and clearness does he relate the misdeeds of Anthony! How changed from a smiling and complacent orator before the judges of Archias, his speech wandering in the thicket of literature to pluck its flowers, or his memory recurring to numerous historical facts to enliven the character of his client; with what industry of invective does he display the corruptions of the luxurious Triumvir, enlarge upon his crimes, expose his duplicity, dissoluteness and despotic designs! The mild friend of the poetical erudite in the love of antiquity, no more appears; but in his stead there stands forth an erudite in the history and crimes of the state spirit, whom he arraigns, the steel clad patriot, flashing down fire upon his country's foes. A similar occasion gave Cicero scope in the trial of Milo for the display of his profound disimination with respect to the proprieties of style. An attentive perusal of that oration, will so prove the extraordinary flexibility of his diction. The crimes of Clodius, the character of Milo, and all the incidents of the fatal fray in high Clodius were killed, are depicted with a full and energy worthy of the great leader of man eloquence. In short, all the orations of this mighty master to which I have specially referred, as well as his compositions generally, uniformly recognize this great principle of style: exhibit a facility, delicacy of judgment, and command of language in carrying it out, probably never surpassed by any uninspired writer or speaker.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Table listing members of the 26th Congress Senate by state, including names, residences, and terms of office.

Table listing members of the 26th Congress House of Representatives by state, including names, residences, and terms of office.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

- List of Senate committees and their members, including Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce, and various other departments.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—We have just received—10 pieces super west of England Cloths, invisible Green 10 do do do wool-dyed Black 10 do do do Olive Also, 50 pieces English Cassimeres 4 do Asphaltum Cloths, very superior The above will be sold very cheap— DRADLEY & CATLETT.

BREAST-PIN LOST.—A liberal reward will be given for a Breast-Pin, supposed to have been dropped somewhere in this city, or in the cars between this and Baltimore. For description, inquire at No. 150 Market street, Baltimore, or in Washington of S. J. TODD.

THE BALTIMORE COAT-DRESSING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.—Is removed entirely to the city of Washington and located permanently at the South side Penn. Avenue, near Four-and-a-half street. The proprietor, Wm. Bell, gentlemen's coat dresser and dyer, would return his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of the District for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the last 5 years, and assures them, that he has spared no expense in fixing himself, so that he is prepared to dye all colors in the best manner, at the very lowest prices, and to expedite all orders at the shortest notice. His style of work is peculiar to himself, which he is happy to say has given entire approbation to the members of Congress and citizens. NOTICE TO STRANGERS.—I have no connexion with my old stand opposite the wig-wash, although they display my old bills, which may tend to deceive them. Nov. 9-2m (Alex. Gazette. 31) WM. BELL

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL DRAWERS AND SHIRTS.—The subscribers have just received, and offer to the notice of customers—15 dozen super Lambswool Drawers 6 do heavy knit do 12 do heavy merino do 10 do cotton do 12 do Lambswool Shirts 9 do merino do Also an extensive assortment of Silk Shirts and Drawers of best quality. Nov 23 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS complete in two vols.; containing—The Two Friends The Repealer Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman Do do Lady The Victim of Society Conversation with Lord Byron The Honeymoon Flowers of Loveliness Gems of Beauty, This day received, and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. Nov 30

A CARD.—TO THE LADIES.

MERINO and Circassian Dresses, with every other Family Article in the Woolen or Worsted line DYED beautiful Greens, Scarlet, Yellow, Blue-brown Purple, Adelaide, and all the intermediate shades of color at a short notice and on moderate terms, by applying to Coat Dresser and Dyer, only at the WIG-WASH, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near 4 1/2 street, Washington N. B. Family Morning Dyed in 24 hours notice. (33-No connexion with any other establishment. Nov 9-11 6t

HOUSE AND LOT IN MECHANICS' ROW FOR SALE.—We will sell on very accommodating terms the House now occupied by Mr. Given at \$160 per annum. Nov 30 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR.—I would respectfully invite attention to my large and general assortment of gentlemen and boys' fall and winter wear, being late addition to my stock, and consisting, in part, of 25 pieces black, blue, Adelaide, and invisible green cloths 50 do fancy and plain cassimeres 100 do satinetts, all colors and qualities 40 do Kentucky jeans 50 do winter vestings, consisting of silk and satins, plain and cut velvets, Valenciennes, &c. &c. ALSO, Lambswool shirts and drawers Plain and trimmed stocks Super kid, beaver, and Angola gloves Lambswool, Vignonia, worsted, country-knit and silk hosiery Spitalfields and bandanna handkerchiefs Gait elastic suspenders, indeed every article in the line Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles will find an advantage on calling on the subscriber. JAMES B. CLARKE, Composite Centre Market, and No. 2 from 8th street, Nov. 9.