













LITERARY

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

A POET'S DYING HYMN.

Ye! I will praise thee with impetuous voice!
Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,
In such a temple as was never builded,
Beard for thy presence; there I am bound
To worship, here and every where—'twas wont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Providence American.]

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF AND UNION.

It has been said that there is more in the
opposition than meets the eye. It is not
the "Tariff" so much as the "Union," that
makes this opposition so offensive to the
South. The southern people entertain the
idea that their slave population can be bet-
ter governed if they had a stronger arm
than their own, or what the general govern-
ment affords them, and this they believe
they cannot have, as long as they form a
part of the Union. That their slave popu-
lation should give them serious cause of al-
arm is not to be wondered at; for it is a
growing evil, and probably before many
years will shake the southern states to their
centre. Already the slave population ex-
ceeds the white, in South Carolina alone,
by upwards of seventy per cent.

giving round the room, as though they were
Greek warriors; coats filled with gold
lace, and huge epaulettes mounted upon
their shoulders. In points of etiquette and
poiteness, I am inclined to think they
could not be excelled. Several of the ladies play-
ed on the piano, and sang with great taste
and judgment. The middling and lower
class of society have all the appearance of
poverty. There is one thing, however,
here, one is not troubled with beggars. The
climate is so luxuriant that all the tropical
fruits grow as it were, spontaneously. These
fruits, with a small piece of bread, make up
the meals of the poorer class, which, by the
way, appear to be in great numbers.
The country has a more charming aspect
and interesting appearance than the city.
We there see something to admire; large
and highly cultivated coffee estates, fruit and
vegetable farms, which convince the beholder
that there is some industry in the coun-
try. There is no raised here in quantity
as in Cuba, because the planters appear
to have given all their attention to the
culture of coffee. Sugars, that might be
raised here in great quantities, are in a
measure neglected. The export of that article
is small, in comparison to what it might be.
I was surprised to find that the fruit of our
trees were here in abundance—peaches,
apples, &c., though not so fine as they are
with us.
I have not yet seen President Boyer, in
consequence of his absence from the city,
on a visit to some of the towns on the sea
coast. He is said to be rather a popular
President—with the army. His much so.
This form of Government has the appear-
ance of being any thing but a republic.
From the number of soldiers that are sta-
tioned in all parts of the city, and in every
section of the island, one would say it was
purely military. It requires all the resources
of the island in their present state, to
support the large standing army. These
troops were here in abundance—looking troops
are stationed in all parts of the city. They
say that they can bring into the field 45,000
regulars, well equipped, which is the num-
ber of their standing army at this time; and
about 60,000 militia; who are enrolled as
sharpshooters, as they term it, something
resembling our riflemen, though they arm
themselves indiscriminately with guns of
every description. To the army is attach-
ed, as officers, all the young men of the
higher and middling class of society, and
their fathers and uncles, holding the stations
of senators and representatives, who are
elected for life as well as the President.
Hence, the population of the island is
very military. Many of the highest officers of the army are
senators, and they are kept under military
rule.
There is a very friendly feeling existing
among the people here, as well as the gov-
ernment, towards the United States. Such
a feeling, if judiciously cultivated, will be
of infinite service to our commerce
and manufactures. If our domestic cottons
were introduced here, as are the cottons of
other nations, at a moderate duty, which I
am told they are not, the consumption would
be very great. I observed that all the poor-
er class are clad in cotton stripes and gim-
pams. It is said that the whole military
of the island is near a million, and that of the
city of Port-au-Prince about 40,000. I can
see no reason why it would not be right and
proper to have some commercial arrange-
ment with those people, who are really very
friendly, which would be of service to both,
and give a vast deal of employment to
the poor. The friendly disposition of
the government and the people towards
the U. States is to me a convincing proof
that the consumption of the produce of our
country, as well as manufactures, would be
very great under some commercial arrange-
ment that would be equitable to each. It
is, therefore, to the advantage of all the
great interests of our country, manufactures,
agriculture, and commerce, that some ar-
rangement should be made, if it does not
already exist.

the east, in company with an affectionate
husband, the connections of both being of
the first respectability, and he being obliged
to travel to the south upon business, chose
rather to enjoy the company of his beautiful
and seemingly amiable and virtuous wife,
on his journey, than leave her behind. Upon
arriving in Philadelphia, she became fasci-
nated with its appearance, and though the
nated with its appearance of an affectionate
young and favored wife of an affectionate
and indulgent husband, expressed a desire
to remain in the city, until his return from
Baltimore, the place of his destination. Un-
willing to thwart her wishes, he acquiesced,
and securing a home for her at the place
they lodged, a hotel of the first respectabil-
ity, and trusting to her fidelity, took passage
for Baltimore, and left her. Since when,
her fair form, "O Dan's visage,"
has changed to one of foul and black dis-
color, and she is now on the high road to
infamy and ruin.
Her husband is daily expected to return,
to join the beloved partner he left, so re-
cently, in the full confidence of her in-
tegrity and virtue, but a sad reality and dis-
appointment await him. He can feelingly
exclaim with the poet,
"O Faith thy partner's woman!"
She left his city for New-York to-day,
to avoid a meeting with her injured partner.
CHOLERA IN PARIS.
Private Correspondence of le Journal du
Havre.
PARIS, April 4. Being desirous of giving
you a correct and precise information
as possible in relation to the cholera, I have
visited the Hospital Dieu this morning,
and passed the afternoon there.
From 7 until 9 o'clock, I saw brought in
more than twenty cholera patients, (I speak
only of the apartment in which I was) the
greater part had been attacked with the
disease during the course of yesterday, and
were in a very advanced stage of it when
they reached the hospital; some even died
while their names were entering on the
list.
The singular belief, which has gained
ground among the poorer classes of people,
that cholera in reality only exists in the
proclamations of the police and in the inter-
ested views of physicians, is attended among
other deplorable circumstances, with that
of preventing the unfortunate individual at-
tacked, from applying for medical aid until
the last moment, and the physician arrives
but in time to see them expire.
The progress of the disease becomes
frightful. At the Hospital Dieu alone,
there died in the twenty-four hours which
expired between 1 o'clock yesterday and
1 o'clock this morning, 71 persons, of
which 31 were alive at 8 o'clock in the
morning, the 40 others died in the remain-
ing five hours. I observed amongst them
but one minor, it was a young girl 14 or 15
years old.
The most remarkable occurrence of the
day, was the case of a young man, who
was left the hospital at 11 o'clock to return
to his home; all three were attended by
M. Magendie. You know that the mode of
treatment adopted by that physician consists
principally in causing his patients to drink
large quantities of punch and hot wine.
The exasperated populace tore in pieces
yesterday an unfortunate being, who had
been arrested on a charge of having thrown
powder of arsenic in a wine tank. They
believe there is poison in the water even
when the office of the water cranks has been
closed by a large iron plate and padlock.
To poison, they attribute the effects of a
disease, which kills in a few hours those
who are attacked. The fatal cholera, the limba,
which gives a violet or bluish cast to the
face, which produces but a slight effect on
the functions of the brain, and renders the
corpse not more offensive to the smell than
that of any other human being who dies a
violent death.
PARIS, 5th April. The official bulletin
of cholera from the 3d at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon until mid day of yesterday, the
4th of April, states the number of deaths at
107, of which 63 are men, and 44 women,
and the whole number of new cases 329, of
which 27 are soldiers of the garrison.
The people of Paris, whose minds are
preoccupied with ideas of poison, direct their
attention to a little moderation, as the
cholera yesterday and today a bewilder-
ing epidemic, frightened by the disclosures
of the Prefect of Police, which denounced
to the public a band of poisoners, assassinated
in the street St. Dennis, at the market,
at Vaugouren and near the Hotel de Ville,
five individuals suspected of having mixed
poisonous substances with the wine of the
 tavern leasers; others only escaped from
the exasperation of the people, through the
protection of an armed force, which how-
ever was not every where successful in saving
the victims of this stupid belief that it was
possible to poison water in wells and foun-
tains. The call on the National Guard un-
der circumstances where the public un-
willingly is imperious, and they are obliged
to bring out ten tenths of the body to
different places of assembling. The troops
of the numerous garrisons of Paris were
almost alone employed, to suppress the inter-
nal feverish agitation in the capital, which
does such injury to commerce.
We have not been able to obtain this af-
ternoon an exact bulletin of the Cholera,

but the information which has been given
us, leads us to believe that there are great
cases of Cholera taken to the hospital this
morning, the 5th, than the preceding day.
The incredulity as to the existence of
cholera, is not yet overcome. This circum-
stance in the case of the number of sick
are not carried to the hospital, except when
at the last extremity, and when all the ef-
forts of art are useless.
The people are impressed with the idea
that the cholera has never existed, and
will be very difficult to make them renounce
of their error. Some fresh occurrences
have just come to our knowledge, which
show to what extent the exasperation of the
populace is carried. This morning an indi-
vidual having been surprised in a street
stealing a five franc piece from the pocket
of a person standing near him, cried
'down him! poison!'—were immediately
heard; the unfortunate man was knocked
down, a bull dog set upon him which took
his breast, and at last he was carried to the
placette de Greve, where the cholera had
spread, to the bridge of Arcole, and was
thrown into the river.
At the barrier of Sevres, an individual
was seized by the crowd, suspected of hav-
ing thrown poison into the tanks of a
merchant; he was knocked down, his head
beaten with a cord and dragged to the neigh-
boring guard house, where he was confined
in the plain collections of people assem-
bling in the place du De Grève, Port St.
Antoine, place du Chatelet, and along all
quays. Some individuals are seen associ-
ated with clubs, who say, 'We will go through
all Paris to search for poisoners.' However,
the popular fury does not seem to be
excessive public order, because all reasonable
people use the utmost exertion to prevent
those who have allowed themselves to be
thus led away.
TWENTY GOOD REASONS FOR ABANDONING THE USE OF TOBACCO.
1. The loss of time which it occasions.
2. The habit is a sore inconvenience.
3. It is to many persons a very dangerous
disease.
4. The cost of it is very filthy one.
5. It is more injurious to health.
6. It interrupts the course of business.
7. It thus causes inefficiency of char-
acter.
8. It betrays great irreligion.
9. It shows the ascendancy of appetites
over reason.
10. It is really a species of intemperance.
11. It is disgusting to most families.
12. It is rapidly becoming detestable.
13. It is incompatible with cleanliness.
14. It is more or less expensive.
15. It occasions great uneasiness, when
not indulged.
16. It is a habit whose claims daily become
more unenviable.
17. No good reason exists for persisting
in it.
18. There are many comforts in not
smoking.
19. My own conscience and reason are
fully convinced.
20. Therefore, to persist in a great
crime, is wrong.
Twenty more might be added, but they
are enough.
TEMPERANCE.
SCHOOL. Whereas there are many persons
who are not having their minds properly
used into good behavior, and a knowledge of
A B C, and are often at a loss how to put the
into execution, Mrs. Tabitha, who has been
to inform them that she has taken School
and will open it in a few days as a nursery
preparatory seminary, and will receive chil-
dren of all ages, from the age of three years
and upwards, and will be taught to read
and by methods peculiarly her own, according
to progressive reform, to ripen her own children
the best possible order.
This seminary will be open to all boys and
ragged old men with deep pockets. Who
those fill, she has a choice assortment of
made from the most terrific kind, who are
ways ready to eat up naughty little children,
she has machinery for chopping them up,
after sunset, or to be laid without being
seen in a cloud in the sky without a pang.
Apply at the institution.
CHILDREN. Beware of the day, and
out of their way, or into fire, on reasonable
terms.
PROGRESS OF HUMANITY.
The following paragraph from a London
publication shows that the philanthropists
are yet in advance of the new, and call
is a most commendable attention to the
cause of humanity.
Rats and mice must be destroyed, but
in the manner of attention. Poisoned
bane, (not venoms) are put into their
mouth, but, or any thing they are found
with, they are not to be touched, and
born blind, and kill without pain. I have
seen a rat, who had been taken, and
opportunity of seeing a mouse which had
been taken with the mixture, with a
and in the act of eating it when it died;
the effect. For cats and dogs the mixture
is sufficient dose, answers very well, and
in the present manner. Cooks and wash
kitchens, are also produced by the mixture,
and venoms. Arsenic produces the same
agonies, which lasts for several days, and
in less place; this mixture is very useful
ing its effects upon the venoms.
son, its use should be strictly pursued,
to be used in the same manner, and
disqualifying nature and practice of eating
holding a poor animal with the bones of
shattered and the body of the animal
in the street, and finally decaying by the
in, during the hours of night, while the
reposing in quiet sleep.—[Voice of Humanity.]

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 22, 1832.

As I have visited in some of the first
fruits of the Republic, I have had an opportunity
of observing their manners and customs. I
whom I have visited most certainly come up
to all the politeness of accomplished French-
men. I spent an evening at the house of
one of the generals in the Haytian army,
where we had an entertainment equal to
any thing of the kind that I have seen in
America.
It is amusing to me to see these fair ones
of the African race being led down the
couchs drape, or wheeled round the room
in gallant style in a waltz, by a dashing Amer-
ican naval officer. This was an assemblage
truly resembling a masquerade, contrasting
the fair ones rosy lips and ebony skin with
their attire of dressers and ornaments,
made it really amusing. And it was not
less so in witnessing the gods of war strut-

SEVENTH.

The Philadelphia Chronicle
gives the following account of a recent
case in that city.
A female, who gave her name, Mary
Crest, was brought up this morning, by watch-
man Vanhook, who stated that he had ar-
rested her last night near the theatre, for
her disorderly conduct and blasphemous lan-
guage. She had just come out of the the-
atre, in company with a young man, with
whom she was arm-in-arm—and, upon some
unknown provocation, a quarrel ensued be-
tween them, she being in liquor, which end-
ed in her being led by the watch.
When arrested, she was most splendidly
attired, her dress of the most costly and
fashionable order, literally hung with gold-
en chains, and sparkling with jewels, and
the fingers of either hand thickly studded
with rings of pearls and precious stones.
After arriving at the watch house, a disguise
was brought to her, and she was led off with
whom she first appeared, and a friend or two.
The change consisted of a blue calash, and
fine brown cloak. After the hearing be-
fore his honor this morning, she was fined,
and security required for her future good
behaviour, at which her paramour gave his
name.
Upon inquiry it was ascertained that she
arrived in this city a few weeks since, from