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CONDITIONS.

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SELECTED POETRY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

To the Dying Year.

Thou desolate and dying year! Emblem of transitory man, Whose wearisome and wild career Like thine is bounded to a span;

Thou desolate and dying year! Yet lovely in thy lifelessness, As beauty stretched upon the bier, In death's clay cold and dark caress;

Yet—yet the radiance is not gone Which shed a richness o'er the scene, Which smiled upon the golden dawn,

Thou desolate and dying year! Since Time entwined thy vernal wreath, How often love hath shed the tear And knelt beside the bed of death;

And pillowed low beneath the clay. Have ceased to melt—to breathe—to burn— The proud, the gentle, and the gay Gathered unto the mouldering urn—

Thou desolate and dying year! The musing spirit finds in thee Lessons impressive and severe, Of deep and stern morality—

Promise of youth, fair as the form Of heaven's benign and golden bow, Thy smiling arch begirds the storm, And sheds a light on every woe,

And love which never can expire, Whose origin is from on high, Throws o'er thy mourn array of fire From the pure fountains of the sky—

Thou desolate and dying year! Prophetic of our final fall, Thy buds are gone—thy leaves are sear— Thy beauties shrouded in the pall;

Time! Time! in thy triumphant flight, How all life's phantoms fleet away— The smiles of hope—and young delight— Fame's meteor beam—and fancy's ray;

Are borne the wrecks of human pride, The broken wrecks of fortune's war.—

There in disorder dark and wild, Are seen the fabrics once so high, Which mortal vanity had piled As emblems of eternity!

Thou desolate and dying year! Earth's brightest pleasures fade like thine, Like evening shadows disappear and leave the spirit to repine—

Where hath the morning splendor flown Which danced upon that crystal stream? Where are the joys to childhood known When life is an enchanting dream?

Oh! thus hath life its eventide Of sorrow—loneliness—and grief— And thus divested of its pride It withers like the yellow leaf;

FLORIO. Poughkeepsie, Nov. 19, 1821.

Miscellaneous Selections

ADMONITION. The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos, is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful.—“Little babe; thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smiled; contrive so to live, that you may depart thy smiles, whilst all around you weep.”

The Danger of Military Power in a Government.

One of the late London papers state, that a lady in a delicate state, in crossing the Park, the ground being wet and her shoes thin, kept her pattens on, contrary to notice issued by the Ranger. A sentinel called to the lady to take off her pattens, & not promptly obeying his command, he came up to her and shook her, (very gallant for a soldier!) and threatened to take her to the police. A gentleman said to the woman, “never mind,” upon which the sentinel seized him, and demanded to know what he said; but upon refusing to tell him, carried him a prisoner to his box, from whence he was taken to the guard house and examined by the adjutant, who said he was satisfied that he had no intention of acting improperly, but that no civilian must interfere in any way with the military, and he was ordered to go about his business.

A BOLD PRACTITIONER.

In consequence of a recent reduction of legal fees in Vermont, the following notice has appeared: “I have ever had full faith, that whatever the legislature of this State of Vermont might, in its wisdom, see it to do, must be right. Of course, for a number of years past, I have been strong in the belief, that lawyers ought to do all their professional business without fee or reward. Indeed, if a doubt could have remained in my mind on this subject, the proceedings of the Legislature at its late session, must have removed it entirely. I therefore hereby give public notice, that I will, at all times hereafter, at my office, draw writs, subpoenas, deeds, mortgages, (especially for members of the Legislature,) bonds, complaints, warrants, all kinds of pleas, and do all other business appertaining to the profession of a lawyer free of all expense whatever, and I cannot but hope, from the experience I have had, that I shall still continue to enjoy a good share of public patronage. Members of the Legislature will have a preference in my attention to business. The foregoing proposition is made upon the express condition, that, after the small property which I inherited from my ancestors is gone for the necessary support of my family, the town shall be obliged to maintain myself, my wife and children, in as comfortable a manner, as I have heretofore been able to, by an honest course of practice and charging moderate fees.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, JR. N. B. I advise all my brethren in the profession to adopt my plan, and to put upon their signboards, “Law Business done here Gratis.” From the National Gazette. We observe, that some of the New-

York editors have published, entire, a very extraordinary pamphlet, which has been lately printed and circulated by the far-famed Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell. It is entitled “Some of the Memorable Events and Occurrences in the Life of Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, from 1786 to 1821,” and consists of one hundred and twenty-six items, which are followed by an account, also from himself, of the principal portraits and busts, which have been made of him.

The pamphlet has been in our hands for a fortnight, but we abstained from inserting it in our columns, in consequence of doubting whether so egregiously an instance of morbid vanity might not excite more disgust than merriment. It has, however, been gravely introduced to the American world, as a wholesome and commendable precedent, by the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser! We shall say no more of it at present, than that it reminded us of the following anecdote:

Curious Frontispiece.—“The copperplate engraving which faces the title page, of a small edition of Cornelius Nepos, published at Amsterdam, 1783, represents on one side our Saviour on the Cross; and on the other a figure of the author, from whose mouth a label appears to issue forth, bearing the following inscription: “Lord Jesus, lovest thou me?” which is answered by another label affixed to the mouth of the person addressed, with “Highly famed excellent, and most learned Rector Seger, imperial poet, and well deserving master of the school at Wittenberg; yes, thou knowest that I love thee!!!”

“THE TABLES TURNED”

Under this head, we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit. There is a law in this territory that provides for the selling of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of those sales, a negro bought a white man, and ordered him, follow his master, and the order was obeyed. But the poor black took his servant to the steamboat, paid his passage, and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the territory.—Niles' Register.

“The Inquisition.”—A play under this title, has recently been exhibited at the theatre in Havana, night after night, wherein the horrors of that tribunal are displayed to the people, creating in the audience the most lively sensation.

Deferred Foreign Items.

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND GREECE.

The affairs of the Greeks, though yet compelled to struggle single handed, are evidently becoming more prosperous. According to the most direct accounts, the ships of war of the Turks have not gained that ascendancy which might be inferred, if the recent advices from the Morea are authentic. It is now affirmed, that instead of the Turkish fleet supplying the various fortresses on the coast with military stores, their utmost exertions were required in those strong places. In an attack upon two of them, the latter were successful. It is also mentioned in the same accounts, that the Turkish troops under the command of the Pacha Clouschild, have met with a severe repulse, which will render it necessary that the force in Albania should be considerably augmented.

Nothing further has transpired by which we can judge of the ultimate designs of Russia, and the accounts are as contradictory as ever. There is no doubt in our minds at least, that Alexandria would have been in possession of Constantinople months since, had it not been for the jealousy of England and the continental powers.

The Morning Chronicle of Oct. 28, affirms that ministers at length profess a consciousness that they have been deceived by the pretended moderation of Russia, and that the ambitious designs of that power are now manifest. It is not only the interest but the duty of the Russian government, to rescue and adopt the Greek Empire, if the other states of Europe leave her the opportunity, by an universal desertion of the sacred causes of freedom, religion and civilization.

A letter from Vienna, Oct. 7, says, “We have been favoured within these last few days with the revival of the question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey. The Augsburg Gazette, and Austrian Observer, have contributed to the reanimation of what every body thought dead. The advices from Turkey would lead us to suppose, that every thing is arranged, while from other quarters we are led to entertain doubts on the subject. What sources of information they have in Paris, I know not; but there people seem to speak very decisively. The worst of it is, as far as authenticity is

concerned, they speak at times equally positive both ways.”

The information from Russia, brought by these letters, is of some interest. It would now appear that Baron Strogonoff is to have an interview with the Emperor Alexander at Witepsk, when the affairs of Turkey will come again under consideration; and it is said that the question will be then determined, whether the whole of the Russian army will be withdrawn from the Turkish frontiers, or otherwise.

On the 10th of September, a battle, which is announced to have been a very bloody one, took place between the Greeks and Turks, near Dorna.—The former had in the first place the advantage; but the Turks perceiving that the forces of their adversaries were much more considerable than theirs, abandoned the field, and retired to their fortified positions. The Ottoman corps had many killed in this affair.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

In the District of Columbia.

The Trustees of this Institution had the satisfaction, a few months since, of announcing the election of the Rev. Dr. Ytaughton as President, and Messrs. Chase and Woods Professors; and that the College would be opened for the admission of students the second Wednesday in January next. They have recently elected Josiah Meigs, Esq.* Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, James M. Staughton, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Rufus Babcock, A. B. Tutor and Librarian.—The Faculty will appoint provisional teachers in the Preparatory School.

On the second Wednesday in January the President, Professors, and Tutor will be inducted into office. The procession will form at the house of Mr. Professor Chase on College Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and move to the College, when the President, connected with the other solemnities of the occasion, will deliver an address.

From the first of January applicants for admission to the College may present themselves for examination.

The general course of study will be the same as in the most respectable Colleges and Universities in the United States.

The requisites for admission of the Freshman Class will be—an acquaintance with English Grammar, common Arithmetic, some judicious compendium of Geography, and ability to make Latin correctly, and to translate with facility Caesar's Commentaries, the Works of Virgil, Sallust, the Select Orations of Cicero, the New Testament in Greek, and Græca, Minora; and, for an advanced standing, the studies of the class up to the time of admittance. No applicant, however, can be admitted without satisfactory credentials of a good moral character; not, from any other College, without a certificate from the Faculty of the same, of having left it without censure.

Studies of the Freshman Class.—English, Latin and Greek languages; Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra; History and Antiquities; and exercises in Heading, Speaking and Composition.

Sophomore Class.—Geography, History and Elements of Chronology; Rhetoric and Logic; Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, and Euclid's Elements.

Junior Class.—Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Fluxions, Natural History, History of Civil Society, Natural Religion, and Revelation.

Senior Class.—Natural and Political Law, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Analogy of Religion to Nature, through the whole four years attention will be paid to the learned Languages, Criticism, Rhetoric and Oratory.

To the Theological Department students who have previously gone through a collegiate course, and those who have not, may be admitted, bearing satisfactory recommendations and credentials.

To the Preparatory School those may be admitted, who may have designed to enter the Freshman Class, but prove to be not sufficiently prepared, and any who declare it to be their intention to enter, when prepared, some other department of the College. Resident students also, in some particular instances, may be admitted, * Mr. Meigs Commissioner of the General Land Office, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, New Haven, late President of the College at Athens, Georgia, and now President of the Columbian Institute, Washington, generously proffers to deliver lectures, gratuitously, in the Columbian College.

with the special permission of the Superintendent Committee.

The Medical Department is not yet in operation. It is the intention of the Trustees to organize, as soon as circumstances shall render proper, a Law Department.

A thorough useful education is the object of the College. Good accommodations can now be furnished for at least a hundred students. The board— is believed, will not exceed two dollars a week. Other charges for fuel, lamps, washing, &c. will be moderate. Students from the neighbourhood will be expected to supply themselves with bedding; those from a distance, if they prefer, will be supplied by the steward at a reasonable price.

The first Wednesday in September to the third Wednesday in December.

Each student will be required to pay ten dollars on admittance; and for tuition, in the Classical Department, or Preparatory School, to be paid at the beginning of each term, thirty dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the second.

Most vigilant attention will be paid to the moral habits, as well as to the health, and comfort, and literary progress of the students.

The Trustees cannot be insensible of the high expectations created by the peculiar advantages of a College located at the seat of the National Government. The recommendation of a University here by the illustrious Washington and his successors, could not fail to impart great interest to such an institution; and the Trustees have experienced a very particular pleasure in observing the national feeling in favour of this object, as discovered in various notices respecting it in the newspapers, and other periodical publications in different parts of the United States.

The following it is conceived is due to the respectability of the Institution from which it comes, the kindness which prompted it, and the community at large, to introduce here.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Andover, September 25th, 1821.

“To the friends of learning and religion we beg leave to say, that we have considered the establishment of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, as an event of great importance and as likely to be of extensive and lasting utility to the best interests of man. We entertain a high respect for the President of the College, and for those generally who are its guardians and supporters. With the young gentlemen (Messrs. Chase and Woods—the other Professors, elected since, of course were not alluded to in these remarks) who have been appointed as Professors, we have had opportunity to become particularly and very intimately acquainted; and we are happy in being able to say, that we have formed an opinion altogether in their favour; that we think their appointment to these offices very judicious; and that we feel great satisfaction as to their talents and their literary acquisitions, the soundness of their religious opinions, their sincere attachment to the cause of Christ, and their disposition to discharge, with diligence and fidelity, the arduous duties of the stations to which they are called. It is our earnest desire that this infant but promising institution may enjoy extensive and liberal patronage, and may soon be furnished with a library and funds adequate to its objects as a seminary of learning and piety; and above all, that it may enjoy the favour of Him whose blessing is necessary to its success.”

“F. PORTER, “LEONARD WOODS, “MOSES STUART.”

It is deemed proper, also, to republish the following letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Board:

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1821. “SIR: I avail myself of this mode of assuring you of my earnest desire that the College, which was incorporated by an act of Congress, at the last session, by the title of “The Columbian College in the District of Columbia” may accomplish all the useful purposes for which it was instituted; and I add, with great satisfaction, that there is good reason to believe, at the hopes of those who have so patriotically contributed to advance it to its present stage will not be disappointed. “Its commencement will be under circumstances very favourable to its success. Its position, on the high

