

## POETRY.

What'er the mead or flowery field,  
The grove, the grove, or garden yield,  
Of useful, fragrant, choice, and rare,  
We still select."

From the Saturday Evening Post.

### CONTENT.

I ask not for wealth or gaudy attire,  
Or things which should folly invent;  
That dear little treasure, I mostly desire,  
And which e'er will fancy be taught to admire,  
This gift of delight is content.  
For where is the pleasure, or joy to be found,  
In the circle of fashion's descent,  
More sweet to me far are those scenes that surround,  
Where true simplicity, friendship abound,  
And blended with smiles of content.  
For naught but vexation I have found to preside,  
When on life's dull follies we are bent;  
Then let me e'er banish indulgence, and pride,  
And still in that mild moving circle reside,  
Where meek charity dwells with content.  
ELLEN.

### ON A PRINTING HOUSE.

This World's a PRINTING-HOUSE in which enclosure,  
Each soul's a SHEET, form'd by the great COMPOSER;  
Our thoughts and deeds are TYPES of various sizes,  
Which Christ CORRECTS and Heav'n the whole RE-  
VISES.  
Death is the PRINTING-PRESS, from which being  
driv'n,  
We're gather'd SHEET by SHEET and BOUND for  
Heav'n.

### WHAT IS BEAUTY?

Beauty with all its charms combin'd,  
Is but an idol of the mind;  
An empty show bedeck'd with pride,  
A spring whence fancied pleasures flow,  
A field where disappointments grow,  
Or like a sun-beam dancing on the tide.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE  
YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,  
Held in London by adjournments, from the  
19th of the Fifth Month, to the 27th of  
the same month, inclusive, 1824.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in Great  
Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS.—The benefits of which  
we have, through the mercy of the Lord,  
been permitted on former occasions to par-  
take, have not been withheld from us in  
the course of the present meeting. We  
have had to rejoice in the company one of  
another, and this has been to many of us a  
time of the renewal of our spiritual strength  
and of the belief that our Heavenly Father  
is still judiciously disposed to bless us as  
a religious society. Under the animating  
influence of his love, we again address you  
in a brotherly affection, desiring that grace,  
mercy, and peace, from God the Father,  
and Christ Jesus our Lord may abound  
amongst you.

Great indeed are the advantages of out-  
ward religious communication. It pro-  
motes humility, by checking that disguised  
pride which induces an undue confidence  
in our own opinions, or in our spiritual at-  
tainments, and by leading us to esteem oth-  
ers in the Lord as better than ourselves.  
In the proper support of it, we are called  
upon to be tender of the reputation and  
character one of another; to watch over  
each other for good; and when these Chris-  
tian duties are practised as they ought to  
be, we are taught the great value of the  
care and counsel of our friends. In the  
fellowship of the Gospel, we are cheerfully  
disposed to bear one another's burdens,  
and thus fulfil the law of Christ; and we  
come to participate in those joys and con-  
flicts which await our fellow travellers to-  
wards the city of God. Let us then, be-  
loved friends, be unremitting in our endeavors  
to maintain "the unity of the Spirit in the  
bond of peace."

But it is highly needful for us to consid-  
er in what way this unity is most effectually  
promoted. It was the language of our  
Holy Redeemer, "One is your master, e-  
ven in Christ; and all ye are brethren." And  
can we expect to become entitled to this  
endearing appellation, by any other  
means, than by striving, in all things, to  
become the servants of this gracious Mas-  
ter? Ah! then, if in the love of the Gospel,  
we could but persuade all our dear friends  
to be daily aspiring after the highest at-  
tainments, that of being a meek and self-  
denying disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ!  
Each of us has his part to act, and to each  
it is of infinite importance that he acts ar-  
right; and we have been at this time con-  
vinced, that if this were our primary in-  
dividual concern, there would be more  
firmness of Christian character amongst us  
—more decided attachment to that which  
we believe to be the law of our God—more  
of separation from the world, and its var-  
ious allurements—greater devotedness of  
heart to the service of Him whom we ac-  
knowledge as the author of all our bless-  
ings. May we then pursue the path of  
Christian obedience, and be animated in  
the remembrance of that Divine assu-  
rance, "If thine eye be single, thy whole  
body shall be full of light."

Our progress in the way to the kingdom  
of Heaven is greatly aided by maintaining  
an habitual quietude of mind, whatever be  
our circumstances in life: not by a disuse  
of the talents intrusted to us, nor by a state  
of mental indolence, but by having our

thoughts brought into captivity to the obe-  
dience of Christ, the only sure refuge and  
resting place of the righteous. Be engag-  
ed, then dear friends, by patience, and  
watchfulness unto prayer, earnestly to seek  
after a settlement upon this rock, a stability  
in the truth from which you may not be  
shaken.

And we are, at this time, anxiously, yet  
affectionately con-ned to warn all our  
beloved brethren to guard against some  
of the obvious temptations of the present  
day. Speculations of any kind which  
may seem to hold out the prospect of a  
rapid accumulation of wealth, greatly en-  
danger that tranquility of mind to which  
we have alluded. They often involve in  
perplexities, which disqualify us for exer-  
cising a patient dependence upon Him from  
whom cometh our strength.—They are very  
apt to lead us into acts unbecoming the char-  
acter of upright men, and in some cases  
their effects are deplorably felt by inno-  
cent sufferers. They expose to the dan-  
ger of violating our religious testimonies to  
the simplicity of the Gospel of Christ; they  
often arise from the love of Money, and  
encourage that eager pursuit after riches  
which is inconsistent with the character  
of a people who believe in the necessity of  
being redeemed from the spirit of this world.

We are aware that many of our dear  
friends may at the present time, in seeking  
for a fair means of gaining a livelihood, and  
in the regular conducting of their outward  
concerns, be subjected to peculiar difficul-  
ties. In the competition of trade, they may  
be tempted to do that which endangers  
their own peace of mind, and disturbs the  
harmony of society. We would tenderly  
counsel all those, whilst they cherish a dis-  
position to honest industry, to let their  
wants be few; to keep to habits of mod-  
eration and economy, but at the same time  
abhorring covetousness: above all, so to  
live and so to act, that they may be able  
to place a humble reliance on the blessings  
and care of the Almighty, and to follow  
the exhortation of the Apostle: "In every  
thing, by prayer and supplication, with  
thanksgiving, let your requests be made  
known unto God." And we desire that a  
Christian example in others who are not  
subjected to the same difficulties, may  
strengthen them in these good resolutions.  
—In contemplating the temptations inci-  
dent to human life, our thoughts are again  
turned to the responsible situation of pa-  
rents and others who have the care of chil-  
dren.

Much depends, under the Divine bless-  
ing, upon the early formation of character.  
We therefore, earnestly recommend to all  
who have the charge of youth, to embrace  
the first opportunities to instil into their  
tender and susceptible minds correct prin-  
ciples of piety and virtue; in reverend  
fear to speak to them of Him who made  
them, and of Him who died for them; and  
to turn their attention to the discoveries  
of the Spirit of Truth. It is of great im-  
portance that every endeavor should be used,  
in love, to check the evil propensities of  
their nature, to controul their will, to in-  
duce habitual reverence for God, and for  
the solemn truths of the Gospel, and to lay  
the foundation of that humble faith in  
redemption through Christ, and in the teach-  
ings of the Holy Spirit, which we believe to  
be the basis of the Christian edifice.

Calmness and firmness on such occasions  
and indeed in the daily occurrences of life  
—precept enforced by consistent example  
—are well calculated to command respect,  
and to give the most beneficial effect both  
to restraint and counsel.—When true pa-  
rental love, regulated by the love of Christ  
abiding in the heart, is thus exercised, it  
often produces obedience and correspond-  
ing love in the child. In this parental  
love, a watchful care is maintained with  
regard to his associates; and this dangerous  
avenue to evil is sedulously guarded. On  
the same principle, the attentive parent  
will exercise a diligent care that the minds  
of his offspring are not contaminated by  
the perusal of such books as would induce  
a disregard for the tendering visitations  
of divine love, or a disrelish either for the  
truths of Holy Scripture, for the society  
of good men, or for the narratives of those  
who, through the power of redeeming love,  
have been prepared to enter into eternal  
rest. Thus we may see that that which is  
of the world leadeth unto the world, whilst  
that which is of God leadeth unto God.

Although we do not find it to be our  
place now to allude severally to those  
Christian duties which annually claim our  
attention, we have not been unmindful of  
their importance. Amongst other testi-  
monials which we believe ourselves called  
upon to bear of the purity of the Christian  
dispensation is that against the payment of  
tythes and all other ecclesiastical de-  
mands. The amount of the sufferings of  
our friends, in Great Britain and Ireland,  
on this account, as reported to this meeting,  
including the charges of prosecution and

distrain and a few demands of a military  
nature, is upwards of £13,900.

Whilst our attention has been more es-  
pecially turned to the religious welfare of  
our own Society, we have observed with  
pleasure, in our usual exchange of Epis-  
tles with our dear friends of Ireland, and  
of the various yearly meetings on the A-  
merican Continent, that they also are inter-  
ested for the prosperity of truth, and that  
the state of the descendants of the African  
race and that of the Indian natives, have  
respectively claimed their sympathy, and  
excited them to active benevolence on  
their behalf.

The Slave Trade, with its inseparable  
horrors, and the gradual but total abolition  
of Slavery, continue to be objects of deep  
interest in our view, and although we have  
not found it to be our duty, as a religious  
body, to be frequently appearing, by any  
public act, as advocates of humanity and  
justice, we would again commend injured  
Africa and her offspring to the commisera-  
tion of every one amongst us. And we  
warmly desire that the moral and religious  
improvement of every class of our fellow  
men, and the alleviation of their sufferings  
and distress may ever obtain that aid and  
sympathy, which in the unlimited love  
of the Gospel of Christ, should be extend-  
ed towards the whole human race.

"Now unto Him that is able to do ex-  
ceeding abundantly, above all that we  
ask or think, according to the power that  
worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the  
Church by Christ Jesus; throughout all a-  
ges, world without end. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by  
JOSIAH FORSTER,  
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

### RELIGION IN AMERICA.

Another new work on North America  
has appeared; the "Letters of Adam Hodg-  
son," in two volumes. Mr. Hodgson, the  
Scotsman informs us, is a respectable Liv-  
erpool merchant, who unites philanthropy  
and literature with business. He was six-  
teen months in America, and in that peri-  
od travelled about 8000 miles, partly thro'  
districts never traversed before by an En-  
glish traveller. Being a zealous English-  
man, (the same journal continues) and a  
zealous and pious Episcopalian, the very  
favorable account he gives of the religious,  
moral, and political state of the North A-  
merican Republic, will help to cure the  
Tories and High Churchmen of England  
of some of their prejudices. Though start-  
ing from a different point, and seeing we  
may add through a different medium, his  
conclusions correspond very closely with  
those of Mr. Duncan, whose work he re-  
peatedly refers to in terms of praise.—  
The statements of these two travellers  
who are both men of sound understanding  
and acutely sensitive as to every thing af-  
fecting Christianity, must, in our opinion,  
be held completely conclusive respecting  
the state of morals and religion in the  
United States. It is gratifying, indeed, to find  
that, while worldly minded persons, who  
identify Christianity with fat benefices, sine-  
cures, and antiquated forms, affect to see  
nothing in America but moral darkness  
and disorder, men of true seriousness and  
piety candidly declare, that religion is in  
a more flourishing condition in that coun-  
try, where there are neither tithes nor  
test acts, than in England where it is "part  
and parcel" of the law of the land.

London Exam.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Of all the improvements of civilization,  
there is nothing in life like a newspaper;  
and the newspapers of our times are the  
ne plus ultra of journals. Such variety,  
such abundance, such a happy adaption  
to all sorts of tastes! Whigs, Tories, ultra-  
royalists, radicals, and half-radicals—all  
have their measures accurately taken; and  
there is such an infinity of shadings, that a  
man's politics must be as badly shapen as  
Yorick's head, if he does not somewhere  
find the echo of his opinions.

The advertising columns of a newspa-  
per are, to a philosopher, who sees into the  
essence of things, a camera obscura, or  
moving picture of the world, in which,  
whatever is passing abroad, is reflected  
with a fidelity and perspicuity that delight  
and edify; and I protest, were I histori-  
ographer to the king, or a compiler for the  
"Annual Register," I would rather have  
the newspaper advertisements, for my or-  
iginal documents than the "Gazette" and  
the "Moniteur" both together. Indeed, I  
am quite convinced, that if those voracious  
continuators of Smollet and Hume, who,  
for a reason the very opposite of Pope's,  
"Write in numbers, for the numbers—go,"

were to pay more attention to this branch  
of philosophy, their works would at once  
be more lively and more accurate.

Do not for example, the advertisements  
from the ordnance-office give "dreadful  
note of preparation," more certain and  
trust worthy than "We are credibly inform-  
ed,"—Advices received from Trieste,"

or "We have it from the best authority,"—  
in all which credence follows in the inver-  
ratio of asseveration. Then again, in mat-  
ters of trade, revenue and other branches  
of political economy, the notices to insur-  
vents afford much plainer indications of  
national prosperity or adversity, than could  
be gathered from all the Custom-house re-  
turns that ever was printed.

It must, however, be freely confessed,  
that documents of this description are not  
every body's market, and that not only ge-  
nius is necessary to pick the marrow from  
the bone, but much perspicuity also, to a-  
void such errors as that Frenchman, who  
inferred the political corruption of Eng-  
land from the column which he imagined  
an address to Lord C—, and which is  
headed in large capitals—"Wants Places." Those  
who know the details of office can best  
tell how egregious a blunder the presu-  
ming traveller made; and can answer that  
the whole newspaper would not contain all  
the applications to the heads of depart-  
ments from gentlemen who want places,  
applications which employ so many corre-  
sponding clerks in the answering of them.  
[LONDON PAPER.]

POVERTY.—God tempers the wind to the  
shorn lamb; and the poor and destitute are  
taken care of, often in a most miraculous  
manner, yet without the agency of a sin-  
gle miracle. To be tossed about by the  
waves of the wide world, without one who  
he can call his own, to be friendless in the  
midst of mankind, looked down upon by  
hundreds of the same flesh and blood—to be  
exposed to the storms of winter, and the  
burning sun of summer—to hunger and  
hardships—to sickness and sorrow; and  
humanity would sink beneath the weight,  
was it not for that supporting hand which  
binds up the broken heart. When the  
gloom of misfortune is the thickest, often  
the bow of mercy shines the brightest—  
when the unkindness of the world presses  
heavily, then are the smiles of Heaven the  
most reviving; when the grave opens, and  
he stands upon its brink, then are the hopes  
and prospects of Heaven the fairest.

ANECDOTE.—A few weeks ago a black-  
smith at Cambray proposed marriage to a  
young mantua-maker, to whom he had long  
paid his attentions. Being a good looking  
youth, his offer was accepted, the notary  
sent for, and the marriage contracts drawn  
up; but one of the articles not happening  
to please the lady, she expressed her dis-  
approbation with so much asperity, that  
the son of Vulcan taking her by the arm  
led her to the door, declaring he was de-  
termined not to marry a spiteful creature. The  
notary complained of having been called on  
to no purpose. "Stay a while," says the  
Cambrasian, "I'll try and find a wife," and  
immediately departed. While going along  
the ramparts he met a pretty servant girl,  
with whom he commenced the following  
conversation: "Are you good tempered?"  
"Oh, yes! you may inquire of my mistress."  
"Are you prudent?" "I have never yet  
had a sweetheart." "Are you inclined to  
marry?" "Yes, if I find a man to my like-  
ing." "What do you think of me?" "Oh,  
you are very well." "Come along with  
me, then; the contract is ready; we have  
only to sign it." "Stop at least till I put  
myself on toilette." "No, no, you will do  
very well as you are; and I am afraid the  
notary will be out of patience." Approx-  
imately, what is your name?" "Annette." "And  
mine Francis. Take my arm, and let us  
make haste." They arrived at the house  
together, signed the contract, and in a few  
days were married; and we are assured  
this singular union has not once been trou-  
bled by a dispute.

TEMPER.—The first and most important  
female quality, is sweetness of temper.—  
Heaven did not give to the female sex in-  
sulation and persuasion, in order to be sur-  
ly—it did not make them weak, in order  
to be imperious—it did not give them a  
sweet voice, in order to be employed in  
scolding—it did not provide them with deli-  
cate features, that they might be disfigured  
with anger.

### CLAY TICKET.

JAMES RARIDEN,  
WILLIAM W. WICK,  
WALTER WILSON,  
JAMES WELSH,  
MOSES TABBS,  
MASTON C. CLARK,  
JOHN DAWSON,

### JACKSON TICKET.

EDWARD PATTON,  
JESSE B. DURHAM,  
JOHN CARR,  
HIRAM ALDRIDGE,  
JOHNATHAN MCARTY,  
DAVID ROBB,  
GRIFFIN TREADWAY,  
JESSE Y. WELLBORN,  
WILLIAM WILSON,  
JOHN MILROY,  
ELIAS M'NAMEE.