

POETRY.

Whate'er the mead or flowery field,
The grotto, 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 trust, 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 PRINING-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 partake, 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 outward religious communication. It promotes humility, by checking that disguised pride which induces an undue confidence in our own opinions, or in our spiritual attainments, and by leading us to esteem others 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 Christian 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 conflicts which await our fellow travellers towards the city of God. Let us then, beloved 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 consider in what way this unity is most effectually promoted. It was the language of our Holy Redeemer, "One is your master, even 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 Master? Ah! then, if in the love of the Gospel, we could but persuade all our dear friends to be daily aspiring after the highest attainments, 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 aright; and we have been at this time convinced, that if this were our primary individual 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 various allurements—greater devotedness of heart to the service of Him whom we acknowledge as the author of all our blessings. May we then pursue the path of Christian obedience, and be animated in the remembrance of that Divine assurance, "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 obedience of Christ, the only sure refuge and resting place of the righteous. Be engaged, 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 the time, anxiously, yet affectionately concerned 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 endanger that tranquillity of mind to which we have alluded. They often involve in perplexities, which disqualify us for exercising a patient dependence upon Him from whom cometh our strength.—They are very apt to lead us into acts unbefitting the character of upright men, and in some cases their effects are deplorably felt by innocent sufferers. They expose to the danger 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 difficulties. 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 disposition to honest industry, to let their wants be few; to keep to habits of moderation 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 incident to human life, our thoughts are again turned to the responsible situation of parents and others who have the care of children.

Much depends, under the Divine blessing, 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 principles 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 importance that every endeavor should be used, in love, to check the evil propensities of their nature, to controul their will, to induce 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 teachings 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 parental love, regulated by the love of Christ abiding in the heart, is thus exercised, it often produces obedience and corresponding 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 testimonials which we believe ourselves called upon to bear of the purity of the Christian dispensation is that against the payment of tithes and all other ecclesiastical demands. 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

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

Whilst our attention has been more especially turned to the religious welfare of our own Society, we have observed with pleasure, in our usual exchange of Epistles with our dear friends of Ireland, and of the various yearly meetings on the American Continent, that they also are interested 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 commiseration 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 extended towards the whole human race.

"Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding 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 ages, 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 Hodgson," in two volumes. Mr. Hodgson, the Scotsman informs us, is a respectable Liverpool merchant, who unites philanthropy and literature with business. He was sixteen months in America, and in that period travelled about 8000 miles, partly thro' districts never traversed before by an English traveller. Being a zealous Englishman, (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 American Republic, will help to cure the Tories and High Churchmen of England of some of their prejudices. Though starting 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 repeatedly 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 affecting 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, sinecures, 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 country, where there are neither tithes nor test acts, than in England where it is "part and parcel" of the law of the land.

Lond 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 an 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 newspaper 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 historian to the king, or a compiler for the "Annual Register," I would rather have the newspaper advertisements, for my original documents than the "Gazette" and the "Moniteur" both together. Indeed, I am quite convinced, that if those veracious 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 informed,"—"Advices received from Trieste,"

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

It must, however, be freely confessed, that documents of this description are every body's market, and that not only genius is necessary to pick the marrow in the bone, but much perspicuity also, to avoid such errors as that Frenchman, who inferred the political corruption of England 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 preceding traveller made; and can answer the whole newspaper would not contain all the applications to the heads of departments from gentlemen who want places, applications which employ so many corresponding 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 single miracle. To be tossed about by the waves of the wide world, without one spot he can call his own, to be friendless in the midst of mankind, looked down upon by beings 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; all humanity would sink beneath the weight, was it not for that supporting hand which binds up the broken heart. When gloom of misfortune is the thickest, often the bow of mercy shines the brightest; when the unkindness of the world press 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 blacksmith at Cambrai 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 disapprobation with so much asperity, that the son of Vulcan taking her by the hand led her to the door, declaring he was determined not to marry a spitfire. The notary complained of having been called to no purpose. "Stay a while," says the Cambrian, "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 your 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 liking." "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 en toilette." "No, no, you will do very well as you are; and I am afraid the notary will be out of patience. Apropos, 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 troublous by a dispute.

Temper.—The first and most important female quality, is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surely—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 delicate features, that they might be disfigured with anger.

CLAY TICKET.

JAMES RARIDEN,
WILLIAM W. WICK,
WALTER WILSON,
JAMES WELSH,
MOSES TABBS,
MASTON G. 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 MNAMEE.