



### POETICAL ASTLUM.

#### COLUMBIA'S EAGLE.

Let England's Lion boast his pow'r.  
Let Gallia's Cock defiance crow;  
Columbia's Eagle ne'er shall cower  
to any foreign foe,  
With equal ease aloft she waves  
The branch of Peace, or shafts of War,  
And wafts the same  
Of Freedom's name,  
To lands enslaved and realms afar.

Once, could the Roman Eagle soar  
Beyond the reach of human eye;  
But now, she plumes her wings no more,  
No more invades the sky;  
For Freedom fled, and with her bore  
The Eagle's power, the Eagle's sway;  
Her wings are weak,  
And dull her beak,  
Her name no more shall strike dismay.

Not so Heaven's favorite bird that wilds  
The weapons of Columbia's ire,  
And every dear bought interest shields  
From mad Ambition's fire;  
While time rolls on the passing hours  
Her flight the world shall awe,  
And widely spread  
The Olive's shade,  
To shelter Liberty and Law.

From the *Washington Federalist*  
August, 15

The editor is requested to  
publish the following, with  
a request that it may be  
published through the u-  
nion.

#### INHUMANITY!

At Georgetown, district of  
Columbia, Madame Turreau,  
the wife of the French am-  
bassador, has been for many  
months, and now is, in the  
utmost distress and misery;  
where she has been on a bed  
of straw, till relieved by one  
lent to her. She is left in  
this destitute manner, without  
a cent, and with two of gen.  
Turreau's small children—a  
girl of about 7 or 8 years old  
and a boy of two years old.  
I enquired if any misconduct  
of hers had reduced her to this  
miserable situation; but heard  
that her character was with-  
out a blemish, and her con-  
duct in this country has been  
so marked with prudence,  
that she may defy the tongue  
of calumny! From the splen-  
did style of the ambassador of  
the powerful government of  
France, he cannot want the  
means of supplying his lady  
with luxuries: instead of leav-  
ing her to starve, and yet she  
starves! To tell all that she  
has suffered, would harrow  
up the the soul of the most

callous. Suffice it at present  
to say, that the wife of the  
French ambassador and grand  
member of the legion of hon-  
or, with his two children,  
starve at the seat of govern-  
ment of the United States!!  
HUMANITY.

Citizens of America—read  
the above. Nothing more is  
necessary to excite your sym-  
pathy.

Every person that feels for  
a stranger that cannot speak  
our language—a mother in  
distress, with two children in  
a foreign land, and without a  
single relative to whose suc-  
cour she may fly, will natural-  
ly wish to render some aid.  
A trifle from each affluent  
family, would rescue from  
misery one who has a great  
ful heart, who weeps less the  
brutality that has brought her  
so low in misery, than the re-  
miffence of that touching  
kindness she has experienced  
from those whose benevolent  
hearts have been open to her  
at all times, and whose exer-  
tions in her favor are only  
limited by want of ability.

She knows nothing of this  
address to my country, and  
let us shew she is not among  
barbarians.

Let those who feel for her  
distress, deposit for her what  
ever sum they can spare in the  
bank nearest them, and each  
cashier will be so good as to  
transmit the same, occasion-  
ally, to the cashier of the bank  
of Columbia, or the cashier of  
the office of discount and de-  
posit, Washington. These  
are gentlemen of humanity,  
and I know will act honora-  
bly, though they, as well as  
madame Turreau, are igno-  
rant of this address.

A Christian.

To JOEL BARLOW,

Philadelphia.

New-York, 22 Aug, 1807.

My dear friend—

My stream boat voyage  
to Albany and back, has tur-  
ned out rather more favora-  
ble than I had calculated.  
The distance from New York  
to Albany is 150 miles; I ran  
it up in 31 hours and down  
in 30 hours. The latter is just  
5 miles an hour, I had a light  
breeze against me the whole  
way going and coming, so  
that no use was made of my  
sails; and the voyage has  
been performed wholly by  
the power of the steam en-  
gine. I overtook many sloops  
and schooners beating to  
windward, and past them as  
if they had been at anchor.

The powers of propelling

boats by steam is now fully  
proved. The morning I left  
New York there was not per-  
haps thirty persons in the city  
who believed the boat would  
ever move one mile an hour  
or be of the least utility—and  
while we were putting off  
from the wharf, which was  
crowded with spectators, I  
heard a number of sarcastic  
remarks; this is the way you  
know in which ignorant men  
compliment what they call  
philosophers and projectors.

Having employed much  
time and money and zeal in  
accomplishing this work it  
gives me, as it will you, great  
pleasure to see it so fully an-  
swer my expectations. It  
will give a quick and cheap  
conveyance to merchandize  
on the Mississippi, Missouri &  
other great rivers which are  
now laying open their trea-  
sures to the enterprise of our  
countrymen. And although  
the prospect of personal emol-  
ument has been some induce-  
ment to me yet I feel infinite-  
ly more pleasure in reflecting  
with you on the immense ad-  
vantage that my country will  
derive from the invention.

However, I will not admit  
that it is half so important as  
the torpedo system of defence  
and attack; for out of this  
will grow the liberty of the  
seas; an object of infinite im-  
portance to the welfare of  
America, and every civilized  
country. But thousands of  
witnesses have now seen the  
steam boat in rapid movement  
and they believe: they have  
not seen a ship of war destroy-  
ed by a torpedo, and they do  
not believe. We cannot ex-  
pect people in general will  
have a knowledge of physics,  
or power of mind sufficient to  
combine ideas and reason from  
causes and effects. But in  
case we have war, and the  
enemys ships come into our  
waters, if the government  
will give me reasonable means  
of action, I will soon con-  
vince the world that we have  
surer and cheaper modes of  
defence than they are aware  
of.

Yours &c.

ROBERT FULTON,

Extract of a letter received at  
N. Y, dated Richmond,  
July 25, 1807.

"The people of Richmond  
are truly patriotic; we infi-  
nitely exceed you in enthusi-  
asm; even the ladies of this  
city are forming themselves  
into volunteer corps; they  
were to meet to day to elect  
their Officers, the result of

the meeting has not yet trans-  
pired, I am told they will  
parade on Monday, and when  
the troops arrive, they will  
meet them out of town and  
escort them in their uniform,  
a white dress: blue spencer  
turned up with white (the u-  
niform of the state) blue shoes  
the head dress I have not  
yet learnt. Their appearance  
will be truly beautiful and  
grand. no longer let the nor-  
thern states say, our Virginia  
ladies are too puny to bear  
fatigue. I can assure you that  
they possess the true Ameri-  
can spirit."

Philadelphia Aug. June 9

Capt. Mayne. of the brig  
St. Croix Packet, arrived at  
the Lazaretto, informs that  
before he sailed, the British  
Packet had arrived there,  
which brought intelligence  
that Bonaparte was about  
concluding peace with the  
powers of Europe; but that  
Great Britain would not be  
admitted to join them unless  
the treaty of Amiens was un-  
equivocally acknowledged by  
that power. The british Pac-  
ket brought papers to the 29  
June, but they contain noth-  
ing material.

As the appearance of a  
rupture with Great Britain,  
on account of the late attack  
on the Chesapeake, has put  
every person on the alert to  
find where she is most vulner-  
able, we have here given a  
statement of her population in  
Canada, hoping it may be ac-  
ceptable to a number of our  
readers.

Great Britain, claims all  
the country inhabited by Eu-  
ropeans lying north and east  
of the United States, except  
Greenland, which belongs to  
Denmark. Upper Canada  
twenty thousand; Lower Ca-  
nada one hundred and thirty  
thousand, that is, Kingston,  
Detroit, Niagara, Quebec,  
Montreal; Cape Breton i-  
land, one thousands; new  
Brunswick, nova Scotia thirty  
five thousand.—Towns, Sid-  
ney, Louisburgh, Frederick-  
town, Halifax, St. John's i-  
land and new Britain not  
known.

(Carlisle Reg.

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