



POETICAL ASYLUM, * * * * * FROM THE BALANCE.

CAN crowded rooms affect the heart,
Or ease the troubled mind?
Can cards or dice more joy impart
Than sentiment refin'd?

Can birth-night balls assuage the pain,
Which melancholy brings?
Can midnight revels heal again
Regret's corroding stings?

Can nameless pleasures ever give
One single happy thought?
Or, do we beings only live
To squander time on nought?

Ah! no; not these has Heaven design'd
To interest the soul;
But pleasures of the mental kind
All others should control.

If blest with these, and with a friend;
What can we wish for more?
Continue Heav'n such bliss to send:
Unnumber'd thanks I'll pour.

A gentleman in London having received
three letters by the same post acquainting
him with the death of his wife, his mis-
tress, and his favorite horse, made these
reflections—

I've lost my Mistress, Horse and Wife!
But when I think on human life,
I'm glad it is no worse:
My Wife was ugly, and a scold,
My Chloe was grown lean and old—
I am sorry for my Horse!

ANECDOTES.

In a party a few evenings since, it was
asked, 'why is a woman unlike a looking
glass?' it was answered, because the first
speaks without reflecting, and the second
reflects without speaking.

It being remarked of an unprincipled at-
torney, who has now no business, that he
will go to Hell, a wit observed, that if so,
he would most assuredly go without a cause.

On a gentleman reading to a friend an
account of the Tiger fight in the E. Indies,
an Irish gentleman exclaimed—'A Tiger,
be hanged! Why, sir, I once saw myself
two Kilkenny cats fight till they devoured
each other up, except the very tips of their
two tails.'

The late marriage of Mr. Lyon to Miss
Lamb, is a violation of Horace's rule in his
art of poetry.
'Ne'er let discordant tempers be entwin'd,
'Nor in Lov's chaplet Lambs with Lions
join'd.'

The gallant Sir Thomas Thompson, who
lost his left leg in the glorious battle of
Copenhagen, jocosely observed in a convivial
company, that he still used his left leg,
and his left leg only. How can that be?
asked one of the company. Why, (replied
the gallant veteran) because my right leg is
the only one that is now left to me.

He who swears, tells us his bare word is
not to be credited.

MONITOR.

—Will not God impart his light
To them who ask it? Freely—'tis his joy,
His glory and his nature to impart.
But to the proud, uncandid, insincere,
Or negligent inquirer, not a spark.

Religion alone can give pure and
substantial happiness. Without it
man is liable to every pain and ex-
posed to every misery. His pas-
sions are his masters, and his mind
his torment. A stranger to peace
and in the hour of misfortune, defi-
cient of consolation, he pursues
the path of life, gathering only a
few scattered flowers, which wither
at the touch, and fade in his
hand. Every person who has not
known those joys which religion
affords; who has not experienced
those pleasures which result from
the hope of immortal happiness in
"another and a better world;" whose
hopes

"Tend downward; whose ambition is to
sink,
To reach a depth profounder still, & still
Profounder, in the bottomless abyss
Of folly plunging in pursuit of death;

Can witness that peace of mind
does not arise from the gratification
of earthly desires; that the en-
joyment of the pleasures which he
pursues, falls far short of his ex-
pectations, and that the upbraid-
ings of conscience often blast those
joys which his eager hand has too
fondly grasped. Why then will
not the man of the world embrace
and enjoy that happiness which he
envies in the Christian? His answer
is, that it is his chief desire: that
he would follow the paths of reli-
gion and obey all its precepts, but
that a change of heart is necessary,
and this is not possible for him to
effect. But does he expect his
own frail efforts without the aid of
his Creator, can draw him from
the vanities of the world, & place
him in the way of salvation? No,
he has prayed for light and know-
ledge; he has implored the mer-
cy of Heaven, and entreated the
Saviour of men to open his heart
to the gospel of truth. All this he
tells us he has repeatedly done,
and still find himself—not a Christian.
Let us for a moment en-
quire in what manner he has per-
formed these duties, and see whe-
ther Heaven has disregarded the
fervent cries of the repenting sinner.
Did he, when he approached
the throne of divine mercy, banish
from his heart every worldly
desire, and every consuming lust?
Was he free from pride, ambition,
envy and revenge? Did he lift up
his hands as to the God who could
read his inmost thoughts, as the
sovereign Creator of all things, the
preserver of his existence, and the
dread Being whose power could,
with a word, annihilate all nature?
Did he view the Saviour, with his
pierced hands and his bleeding side
still praying for his murderers?
Did he consider his sins as hateful
in the eyes of God, and deserving
his eternal wrath? Did he view
the gospel of Jesus, as triumphing
over death and hell, and bringing
life and immortality to light? If to
his prayers have been heard, and
his name registered in the book of
life, His God has imparted to him

his light and his truth. But if, ne-
gligently and carelessly, with all his
favourite sins in his bosom, he has
approached the dread Majesty of
Heaven and earth, his cries have
not been heard, nor his sins par-
doned; but he still remains the
slave of vice, and in bondage to the
powers of darkness.

Anecdote of the late general Washington.

One Reuben Rouzy of Virginia
owed the general about one thou-
sand pounds. While president of
the United States, one of his a-
gents brought an action for the
money; judgment was obtained,
and execution issued against the
body of the defendant, who was
taken to jail. He had a consider-
able landed estate; but this kind
of property cannot be sold in Vir-
ginia for debts, unless at the dis-
cretion of the person. He had a
large family, and for the sake of
his children, preferred lying in jail
to selling his land. A friend hint-
ed to him that probably general
Washington did not know any
thing of the proceeding, and that it
might be well to send him a peti-
tion, with a statement of the cir-
cumstances. He did so, and the
very next post from Philadelphia,
after the arrival of his petition in
that city, brought him an order for
his immediate release, together
with a full discharge, and a severe
reprimand to the agent for having
acted in such a manner. Poor
Rouzy was in consequence restored
to his family, who never laid
down their heads at night, without
presenting prayers to Heaven for
their beloved Washington. Pro-
vidence smiled upon the labours
of the grateful family, and in a few
years, Rouzy enjoyed the exqui-
site pleasure of being able to lay
the thousand pounds, with interest
at the feet of this truly great man.

Washington reminded him that
the debt was discharged; Rouzy
replied, that the debt of his family
to the father of their country could
never be discharged; and the general
to avoid the pleasing impor-
tunity of the grateful Virginian,
who would not be denied, accept-
ed the money—only, however, to
divide it among Rouzy's children,
which he immediately did.

The following circular merits the pecu-
liar attention of every section of the union.
It will be recollected that domestic man-
ufacture is the vital spring of commerce,
which raised Great Britain to the highest
pitch of commercial prosperity. We hope
its merits will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.
SIR,

FROM a variety of causes, more par-
ticularly the late embargo, a spirit of enter-
prise in the establishment of useful man-
ufactures in almost every part of the United
States has been exhibited—great exertions
have been made, and large capitals have
been embarked in this line, and the man-
ufacturing interest is forming a new link in
the chain of society, and if properly united
its strength will, in an individual and national
point of view, become powerful, bene-
ficially influential, and permanent.—To
promote these effects, a communication
between diligent manufacturers and a co-op-
eration in plans for the general good, may be
of the first importance. In this city a so-
ciety is established under the protection of
an act of incorporation of the state legislature,
for the support of domestic manufac-
tures, and much good has emanated from

it. The late arrangements of our govern-
ment with England has produced general
satisfaction, and the manufacturers have
participated therein, as preventing the evils
of war, which all were apprehensive of; yet
they feel that these events are likely to pro-
duce a powerful effect on the manufacturing
interest of the United States, and will
require extraordinary exertion and powerful
support to counteract it. Thus impressed,
the manufacturers and artists in this city
have appointed a committee to correspond
with their brethren in every part of the
union.—This committee now address you
as a respectable manufacturer, or as a friend
to that interest, requesting your assistance,
and that of such of your neighbouring man-
ufacturers as can be consulted, in an applica-
tion to Congress at their meeting in
May next, for such protection and support
as the state of the manufactoryes of the U-
nited States shall appear to them to be enti-
tled to—to this end it will be of import-
ance to furnish this committee, with all the
information possible on the nature and ex-
tent of manufactures in your neighbour-
hood, and they will arrange and combine
it, so as to bring the whole into one part,
and prepare it for the view of Congress.—
It is also particularly recommended to form
societies of manufacturers and artists in
convenient districts, and to encourage every
individual to give the best information on
the state of manufactures to such members
of Congress as can be immediately communi-
cated with, and in order to produce the
most permanent advantages to the manu-
facturing interest, it is proposed to hold a
meeting of the deputies as may be formed
in different districts, on Wednesday the
25th of October next, at the Mechanic
Hall, New York; when by a full exhibi-
tion of facts, and of a free communication
of opinion, such plans may be devised and
carried into effect, as may tend to cement
and strengthen this interest, and produce ex-
tensive advantage to individual and to the
nation at large.

Your communications addressed to Wil-
liam Davy, C. C. M. A. Philadelphia, will
receive respectful attention from

Sir your most
Humble servants,
William Davy
John Harrison
James Robinson
Adam Seybert
Abraham Small.

Committee of
correspondence

Natural Phenomenon.—In the north part
of Cumberland, in the state of Rhode Island
near the Attleborough line, twelve miles
from town, about the beginning of March,
in the night the ground for the space of
two or three acres began shaking, and con-
tinued two or three minutes. The houses
shook considerably, the water in the pond
adjacent seemed considerably agitated, and
there appeared many indications of an
earthquake; but it passed off; and the next
day about two in the afternoon, the same
quivering of the earth was observed. Since
every few days, the earth shakes with the
same appearance, and sometimes so hard as
to break crockery ware in the houses.—
These continual convulsions have alarmed
the inhabitants near and on the place, and
in no way can they account for it. Some
have removed.

Phil. Gaz.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Wayne county, dated May 16.*

"I was informed a few days past, that
in the neighborhood of colonel Newell's (a
citizen of Wayne county) that in a large
cave, not far from his house, was found an
Indian, wrapped up in straw. At what
time he was there deposited, it cannot be
ascertained—but the Indian appeared to be
entirely uncorrupted. He had his natural
appearance—his flesh had in a great mea-
sure dwindled away—his skin appeared al-
most to cleave to the bone, and to feel hard
and firm; which must have been so pre-
served, either by the due and equal tempera-
ture of the subterraneous air, or by some
means of embalming and preserving their
dead bodies. He was found by a party in
pursuit of a salt petre cave.

Ken. Gaz.

FROM THE PRESS OF
E. STOUT.

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY AND OF
THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.