



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 mistress, 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 attorney, 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 entwined,
'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 exposed to every misery. His passions are his masters, and his mind his torment. A stranger to peace and in the hour of misfortune, destitute 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 enjoyment of the pleasures which he pursues, falls far short of his expectations, and that the upbraidings 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 religion 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 knowledge; he has implored the mercy 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 enquire in what manner he has performed these duties, and see whether 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, negligently 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 pardoned; 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 thousand pounds. While president of the United States, one of his agents 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 considerable landed estate; but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debts, unless at the discretion 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 hinted to him that probably general Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. 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. Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years, Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite 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 importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

The following circular merits the peculiar attention of every section of the union. It will be recollected that domestic manufacture 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 particularly the late embargo, a spirit of enterprise in the establishment of useful manufactures 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 manufacturing 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, beneficially influential, and permanent.—To promote these effects, a communication between distant manufacturers and a co-operation in plans for the general good, may be of the first importance. In this city a society is established under the protection of an act of incorporation of the state legislature, for the support of domestic manufactures, and much good has emanated from

it. The late arrangements of our government 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 produce 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 manufacturers as can be consulted, in an application to Congress at their meeting in May next, for such protection and support as the state of the manufactories of the United States shall appear to them to be entitled to—to this end it will be of importance to furnish this committee, with all the information possible on the nature and extent of manufactures in your neighbourhood, 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 communicated with, and in order to produce the most permanent advantages to the manufacturing 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 exhibition 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 extensive advantage to individual and to the nation at large.

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

Sir your most

Humble servants,
William Davy
John Harrison
James Robinson
Adam Seybart
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 continued 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 measure dwindled away—his skin appeared almost to cleve to the bone, and to feel hard and firm; which must have been so preserved, either by the due and equal temperature 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.