



# POETICAL ASYLUM,

## THE FARMER'S SONG.

Come each honest fellow,  
Who is cheery and mellow,  
Attend unto me and sit easy:  
One jorum is quiet,  
My friend let us try it;  
Hard drinking might make us all crazy.  
More content than a king,  
We will laugh quaff and sing,  
Let no one feel as a stranger:  
But shew me the ass,  
Who refuses his glass,  
And I'll order him hay in a manger.

By ploughing, by sowing,  
By reaping, and mowing,  
Kind nature supplies me with plenty;  
I've a cellar well stor'd,  
And a plentiful board,  
My cottage affords ev'ry dainty,  
I've all things in season,  
Both woodcock and pheasant,  
Beside I'm a squire of decorum,  
At my cabin's far end,  
I've a bed for a friend,  
With a clean fire-side and a jorum.

Were it not for my feeding,  
You'd have but poor feeding;  
You soon would be starving without me.  
I am always content,  
When the day I've well spent;  
Quite happy while friends are about me.  
Draw near to my table,  
I'm thriving and able,  
Let's hear not one word of complaining.  
Whilst quaffing my ale,  
Let each tell a good tale,  
Whilst freely my glasses are draining.

May no quibbling prater,  
Or toul speculator,  
Presumptuously boast of his station,  
Examine more free,  
And they surely must see,  
Where lies the defence of our nation.  
May no bitter toady,  
To aid George's glory,  
Seduce us from honor and union.  
Their motives disdaining,  
We'll hush their complaining,  
They may quit me, or hold no communion.

May siber reflection,  
Deter base defection,  
Tory threats have disgraced the whole na-  
But should times demand, tion.  
We must all lend a hand,  
To avenge her, and be her salvation,  
Let tyrants take warning,  
Who plunder our earnings,  
Enslaving thro' slimy excuses,  
If our wrongs but invite us,  
One and all will unite us,  
And we'll pay them for all their abuses.

Let us merrily now,  
Drink a health to the plough,  
Which braces the nerves of the holder—  
Remembering this truth,  
It prepares our brave youth;  
To become the bold sallow or soldier,  
Our fists tough and hardy,  
You'll find them not tardy;  
To leave those sweet freens so inviting,  
And if treason prevail,  
Or foreign loss us assail,  
You'll find them all ready for fighting.

Let the lazy and rich,  
Loll in splendor and preach;  
I envy him not I declare it;  
I eat my own ham,  
And chicken and lamb;  
I shear my own fleece and I wear it,  
I have horses and beeves,  
And large stacks of rich sheeves;  
The cock is my morning alarmer.  
Ye jolly boys now,  
Who delight in the plough;  
Drink long life and success to the Farmer.

## DEFERED ARTICLES.

New-York, June 6.

Canadian News.—By the Montreal Gazette of the 21st ult. we perceive that all apprehensions of political agitation in that quarter have not subsided. At the police office, on the 14th, an alien was ordered to quit the province immediately. And on the 18th an order was published, "to put a stop to night assemblies of people in disguise, and others, under the names of Barivari."

June 8.

By the British packet Princess Mary, we have received a Halifax paper of the 28th ult. containing the following articles from London papers of the 24th of April, being one day later than by the Fair Helen.

London, April 24.

We have received some Portuguese papers to the 11th inst. The intelligence they contained continues to be of a most satisfactory nature. The Spaniards appear to be most successful in the harassing system of warfare, which they have adopted, and unless the accounts before us are wholly destitute of foundation, the communications between the French army in Andalusia and Madrid, are in great danger of being completely intercepted. The van guard of Belletero's army had advanced to the neighborhood of Seville.

Messrs. McKenzie and Dickerson, who sailed lately from Plymouth, to Morlaix, to negotiate respecting an exchange of prisoners, have arrived at the latter place. They were received with every mark of respect, and immediately proceeded on their journey to Paris.

Letters have been received from Norway, which state, that all the American ships in the ports of that country have been seized, and were in a course of adjudication; many of them had been condemned on the most trifling pretexts.

Letters from Koenigsburg, of the 8th instant, state, that in pursuance of the system to be adopted throughout the Baltic, the court of Denmark has issued a decree, which is to be enforced with the utmost rigor, ordering that no neutrals shall be allowed to pass the Sound, or to land her cargo on the Danish territory, which shall not have come from some port of America, or direct from the West India islands.

The officer sent to command the important garrison of Ceuta is general Fraser, of the royal African corps, a distinguished officer, who lost his leg in the service. He has with him a battalion of Lord Chatham's regiment, to 4th, or king's

regiment 1000 strong—a very fine body of men.

The reduction that has lately taken place in the staff comprehends five generals only; viz. lieutenant generals Pigot, Loftus, lord Cavon and Tarlton in England, and lieutenant general Campbell, in Scotland. The districts of Yorkshire and other quarters, are not, we understand to be blended.

Baltimore, June 8.

Latest from Spain & Portugal.

By the ship Augustus, captain Bacchus, from Lisbon, whose arrival was noticed last evening, we have accounts three days later from Cadiz. Captain B. left Lisbon on the 17th April, at which time the allied army of Portuguese and British troops on the frontiers was understood to be 100,000 strong. The recent reinforcements from England being considerable, the portion of British troops was rated at 30,000 effective men well appointed. The combined armies rather courted than apprehended an attack from the French; whose advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the sailing of the Augustus, they had accounts from Cadiz to the 12th April, (two days later than the fabricated account of its capture.) No advance had been made by the invaders for the last week. On the contrary the French troops it is said, had abandoned port St. Mary's, whence the city obtained water as usual. It was supposed, that the French generals withdrew their troops either from fear of being Duponted (cut off by advancing too far) or in order for a concentration of force, and a vigorous attack on the combined armies covering Portugal, & which it might be feared would advance, should their opponents continue much longer wasting their resources under the walls of Cadiz. The whole island of Leon becomes stronger and more inaccessible every day, inasmuch that Cadiz can only be reduced (if it ever falls) but by a protracted and costly siege. They have cut a canal across the island about midway, or six miles from the city, & have fortified the city side, mounting heavy cannon in such positions as to command the gut and rake the causeway; so that should the French become possessed of the end next the main, they can only approach the city under the fire of the British fleet and gun boats in the canal, and of the cannon on its adverse bank. We are assured that immense will be the loss of France before Cadiz will surrender. The surrender is not expected.

Earthquake.

Accounts have been received in private letters from Malta, which describe that island to have undergone a severer shock of an earthquake than it had ever before experienced. It took place on the night of the 19th of February, having been preceded by extraordinary and terrific symptoms. The shock continued two minutes with the respite of a few seconds, an

usual length. The consternation of the town of Vallette was beyond conception; all the bells ringing, monks praying, women screaming & people running desperately thro' the streets, and the horses and cattle, as usual, joined in the terror and noise.

The solid rock was shook, like a cradle, and ships in the harbour tossed up and down as if in a swing. Two more shocks ensued the next day, though not so severe. The only actual damage done to buildings is the fall of one hospital and one of the gates of the town. The packet put back in the hurricane, and did not sail again till the 19th, when it was currently reported and believed, that three islands on the coast of Sicily, with Syracuse itself had been destroyed.

London paper.

The John Adams arrived.

We are at length enabled to announce with certainty, the arrival of the John Adams, at Annapolis, after a long and boisterous passage. She left Havre the 24th of April, and met with almost a constant succession of westerly winds during the voyage.

Captain Fenwick, the bearer of despatches from France, arrived in this city last evening. The contents of the despatches have not transpired.

We learn from captain Fenwick that general Armstrong, our minister in France, had proposed returning to the United States in the John Adams, but had found her accommodations inconvenient for his family. It was understood that he had taken his passage in a vessel to sail from Bordeaux, and indeed that part of his baggage had been already forwarded to that port.

Captain Fenwick brings no continental news of importance which has not been anticipated by other arrivals.

Nat. Int.

Horrid Discovery.

In cleaning out a well of water in Snow street, west side, on Thursday, the body of an infant child was drawn out, supposed to have been thrown in the well immediately after being born, and to have lain there seven or eight weeks. It was tied up in a towel, with a string round its neck, to which was suspended a stone—a hole appeared in its head, supposed to have been made by a nail or bodkin. If any thing could add to the enormity of the diabolical crime of murdering an infant in such a horrid manner, it is the placing the body in a well, which supplied many families in the neighbourhood with water, and which might have in mid-summer, have occasioned the death of many hundreds. The coronor's inquest was, "wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown."

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