



POETICAL ASYLUM, RESIGNATION.

Born to live a life of trial,
Keen the bosom pangs of mine;
Drinking deep in sorrow's phial,
Earthly comforts I resign.

I'm the dupe of disappointment,
At my touch does wealth recoil,
Splendid fashion gay refinement,
Claim from me no thought of toil.

For afflictions, I can bear them,
Nor complain my fate's severe,
When I view and oft compare them,
With the woes that others bear.

While misfortune's path I travel,
And its various terrors brave,
Death, I think with me will level
Potentate's within the grave.

Life's sharp contest soon is over,
Soon the dream of bliss is fled,
Then alike beneath one cover;
Rich and poor are overspread.

Let the rich pursue a treasure
Worthless as the fiddid dust,
Tis the poor man's only treasure
To be thought both good and just.

But let sorrows thick assail me,
Showers of sad distress descend,
Only when my life shall fail me,
Be, Oh God, my faithful friend.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

London April.

Dutch papers to the 25th, with French and German Journals of a late date have been received. We have extracted from them every thing of the least interest. An article from Strasburgh mentions that very large reinforcements are proceeding to the peninsula, and that a formidable train of heavy artillery, destined to reduce all the contumacious cities and fortresses, is collecting at Bayonne. Fresh circumstances transpire daily to give further sanction to the project referred to the courts of Vienna and Paris, of falling upon the Porte at no distant period. The former has ordered the formation of a summer camp at Pest; and the French army has actually passed the Illyrian frontier under the pretence of punishing some irregularities on the part of the Turks.

An article from Vienna states that the Turks have made an inroad from Bohemia into Illyrian Croatia, and attacked all the positions of the army under Marshal Marmont on the frontiers. This will probably turn out to be a mere predatory excursion of freebooters, but it is by no means unlikely that it may be made one of the pretences for an attack by France in conjunction with Austria on the Turkish dominions.

An article from Naples states, that an attack was made on the 22d ult by 3 or 4000 British troops on the Island of St. Maure, near Corfu and that the garrison had shut themselves up in the fort. It is also stated that an attempt was made by the English on the 26th ult. to burn the town of Reggio, in Calabria, but that it failed.

The Prussian military establishment consists only of 40,000 men.

An article from Copenhagen says—"The English are digging a canal in the Isle of Anholt from the place where they build their privateers, to the strand. The garrison of the Island principally consists of Highlanders."

The Dutch papers reiterate the report, that some propositions were about to be made from the Court of Vienna to the British Government, and add that Count Metternich, the Austrian Minister of State is to be employed on this mission. It is also rumoured, that the Emperor of Austria intends shortly to visit Paris, accompanied by the Archduke Charles.

The following is assigned in the Dutch papers as the cause of hostilities between the French and Turks:—A quarrel took place in the fortress of Sizig, between the French troops and the Turks, in which the latter were worsted.—The Turks, exasperated by this occurrence, secretly assembled in great force and making a sudden onset upon the French took 3000 of them prisoners, whom they beheaded or impaled. Marshal Marmont, the moment the news reached him, marched at the head of a corps consisting chiefly of Croatians carried the fortress of Sizig by storm, and put every Turk in it to the sword.

By the John Adams.

The U. S. corvette John Adams Capt. Evans, has at length arrived at Baltimore, after a passage of 51 days from Havre.

By this arrival dispatches have been received from Gen. Armstrong. The gentleman who bears them has proceeded to the seat of Government.

The state of affairs in France on the departure of this vessel was much the same, as far as it relates to the concerns of commerce, as before. The American Minister immediately upon the measures taken for the sequestration and sale of American vessels, presented a strong memorial and representation on the injustice and impolicy of this measure. No answer had been received to that memorial at the expiration of 5 weeks. Whether any answer was subsequently received or not, is uncertain; but possibly the dispatches now received may contain some advices on the subject. Some persons appear to calculate on a prospect of accommodation, because Gen. Armstrong has not arrived; but this amounts to nothing; because it is certain that the general had determined to return home, under whatever circumstances affairs stand.

The sequestration and sale of American vessels in the ports of

France, Holland, and the northern ports, had continued. Several vessels, had been seized and sold. There is no prospect of any change in this particular.

There was a faint rumor of negotiations for a peace; but they were accompanied by an unusual and sudden movement in the military circles; and a numerous force was said to be put in motion for Spain, and large corps for Italy.

It was believed at Paris that the Turks would be forced to cross the Hellespont in the course of the present Summer, and their European provinces torn from them. A Russian army was assembled on the Arminian shore of the Caspian sea, which had excited an alarm in the Turkish provinces of Lesser Asia.

A British naval squadron was in the Euxine, and had been engaged in making surveys of the coast from Sinope to the eastward and borders of the Taurida.

The Prince of Esling (Maffena) had set out for Spain. He took the route of Toulouse, and was to advance through Catalonia into Valencia.

The French Emperor, it was supposed would not go to Spain. This inference perhaps arose from his sending Maffena alone, with unlimited powers, as his lieutenant in Spain.

Dispatches had very frequently passed and repassed between the courts of Paris and London, in the early part of April.

Aurora.

The Little Emperor.

Who could believe it? Yet it is a fact that the little emperor of the Washita, who went to cultivate lands with *chapeaux brass* and *cutteaux au chasse*, is in fact now in the pay of the great emperor of the west.

It is an absolute fact that Burr had received a quarter's pay as an agent of France.

It is a solemn truth, that the writer of this article quarrelled with Pichon, in Philadelphia, several years ago, for his making this declaration; that the governments of both France and England knew that they could possess Burr, for money, at any time. Pichon asserted it as a fact, within his own knowledge, and Burr was at that vice-president.

It is curious that it is through this very Pichon, Burr obtained passports to enter France.

Would it be very extraordinary after all, if Burr, who has been as conspicuous as the noted Scapin, for cheating every one, and even himself, should be at the same time in the pay of England, and in the pay of France also?

If it be but a moment considered, that Burr intrigued with Liffon, in Blount's conspiracy; with Merry, and with Yrujo, at the same time; could it be surprising to find him intriguing all round at the same time?

There are examples of thieves who have escaped the gallows, through half a century of tricks and adventures. Burr's friends

have some reason to congratulate themselves on their connection!

Ibid.

To Printers of News-Papers.

There will speedily be issued from the press, an "History of printing in America," &c. which among other things will contain an account of all the Newspapers printed in British America, previous to the commencement of the revolution in 1775; and the author wishes to add a list of all the newspapers printed in the United States as well as in the British, French and Spanish dominions, on this continent, and in the West Indies, on the 1st day of January, 1810.

With a view to enable him to complete this list, he requests the printers of newspapers will do him the favor to forward one or two of their papers, addressed to "I. T. printer, Worcester, Mass." and in order that this intelligence may become generally known, he begs they will give this advertisement one or two insertions in their respective papers, which will be considered as an additional obligation.

If such publishers of newspapers or other gentleman, as have newspapers printed in British or Spanish America, on the 1st of January, will do him the favor to forward one of each kind, as above, they will render him a very acceptable service. It is intended to insert in the history of printing, above mentioned, the titles of the papers, names of the printers, the towns and states in which they are printed, and the periods of their publication, as daily, weekly, &c.

Publishers of magazines and periodical works, other than newspapers are also requested to favor the author with the titles of publications, the names of the publishers, and an account of the periods when, and the places where they are printed.

Worcester, (M.) May 16.

Plagues of Life.

An unfaithful servant—a smoky chimney—a stumbling horse—a scolding woman—an aching tooth—an empty purse—an undutiful child—corns on the toes—an incessant talker—hogs that break through enclosures—a dull razor and pimpled face—a butting ram—a bull that gores—mosquitoes in a bed room—are universally allowed to be very bad things.

A woman being brought before a justice to be examined, and appearing to have an uncommon share of confidence, for the female sex, the justice observed, "Madam, there is brass enough in your face to make a five pail kettle." "Yes (she replied) and there is sap enough in your head to fill it."

Suspicion indicates a great depravity of mind, and suspicious people are generally found to be dishonest themselves.

FROM THE PRESS OF
E. STOUT.

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