

THE MANSION OF REST.

I TALK'D to my flattering heart,
And I chid its wild wandering ways;
I charg'd it from Foot's to part,
And to husband, the best of its days;
I bade it no longer admire
The meteors that FANCY had dress'd;
I whisper'd 'twas time to retire,
And seek for a MANSION OF REST.

A CHARMER as list'ning the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay;
Oh come then, she cried with a smile,
And I'll shew you the place and the way;
I followed the witch to her home,
And vow'd to be always her guest;
"Never more, I exclaim'd, will I roam,
"In search of the MANSION OF REST."

But the sweetest of moments will fly;
Not long was my fancy beguill'd,
For, too soon I confess'd, with a sigh,
That the Syren deceiv'd, while she smil'd;
Deep, deep, did she stab the repose
Of my trusting and innocent breast,
And the door of each avenue, close,
That led to the MANSION OF REST.

Then FRIENDSHIP entic'd me to stray,
Through the long magic wiles of romance,
But I found that he meant to betray,
And shrank from the sorcerer's glance;
For EXPERIENCE has taught me to know,
That the soul which reclin'd on his breast,
Might toss on the billows of woe,
And ne'er find a MANSION OF REST.

PLEASURE'S path I determin'd to try,
But PRUDENCE I met in the way,
CONVICTION flash'd light from her eye,
And appear'd to illumine my day;
She cry'd—as she shew'd me a grave
With nettles and wild flowers dress'd
O'er which the dark cyprus did wave—
"Behold there, the MANSION OF REST."

She spoke and half vanish'd in air,
For she saw mild RELIGION appear,
With a smile that would banish DESPAIR,
And dry up the penitent tear;
Doubts and fears from my bosom were driv'n,
As, pressing the cross to her breast,
And pointing serenely to HEAVEN,
She shew'd the true MANSION OF REST.

MATERNAL LOVE.

What pen can describe all the feelings of grief, or joy, which takes place in the bosom of a mother? Her tender solicitude for the object of her affections; her alarms, her agitations, when she is in danger of losing him, her despair when he is lost! The wife of a noble Venetian, having seen their only son die, abandoned herself to the most cruel and excessive grief. A minister of eminent piety endeavored to console her. He reminded her of Abraham, whom God had commanded to plunge a poniard in the bosom of his son, who had obeyed the divine will without a murmur. "Alas! my godfather," replied she, with impetuosity, "God has never demanded this sacrifice of a mother."

AGRICULTURE.

Sir John Sinclair recommends feeding calves with hay tea as a cheap plan, and as the means of saving milk for other purposes.—In order to make this tea, take one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of clear spring water, boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts, then take out the hay, mix a pound of barley, oat, or bran meal in a little water, put it into the pot and keep it stirring till thickened; when done, give it to the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal.

The Sun Flower is a very profitable plant in agriculture. The leaves furnish abundance of agreeable fodder for cattle, the flowers assembling bees from all quarters by their supply of honey, and its prodigious quantity of seeds affording valuable food for sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.

From the Petersburg Republic.
SPIRIT OF '76.

When the memorable Boston port-bill, and other acts of oppression and injustice on the part of Great Britain, towards her then colonies, first roused the spirit of Americans to assert and maintain the rights of human nature, the electric principle spread, like lightning, thro' our vast continent, and in one moment produced a blaze of patriotism, terrible to the enemies of freedom. From Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic ocean, to the western boundary of the united colonies, the flame became general & unquenchable. All ranks evinced a divine enthusiasm, a holy fervor in behalf of their insulted and oppressed brethren of Boston—and every man was ready to avenge the blood of their countrymen Gray, Maverick, Atucks, and Carr, inhumanly murdered in cold blood, by the sanguinary soldiery of George III.—Throughout the colonies patriotic meetings were held and spirited resolutions adopted, declaratory of a determination to render every assistance to the suffering citizens of Boston, and aid them in the defence of their rights and liberties. Virginia, (to her immortal honor be it recorded,) set the glorious example, and resolutely stepped forward at the call of patriotism.—And shall the citizens of the United States, at this day, be reproached with a want of that spirit which animated their fathers in '76? Will they, with calm indifference and criminal apathy, view a re-

petition of the bloody deed of March 5th, 1770? Will they behold the murder of John Pierce, and not rise up at the great call of nature, to avenge his death, and demand the head of the murderer, as an atonement for the insulted laws of God and of Man?—No!—Let the citizens of the United States assemble in their cities, towns and villages, and proclaim to their brethren of New-York the deep concern they feel at the blockade of their port, the restriction of their commerce, and the murder of the innocent and unoffending John Pierce. Let them declare in the language of '76, that they will support the independence of their country, at the risk of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following details are taken from the New-York prints of Monday. There is no American who will not feel indignant, in common with the citizens of New-York, at the injuries and insults thus inflicted upon our rights as an independent nation; and who will not wish that it were in our power, without committing the peace and the great interests of the nation, to hurl on the heads of the offenders a condign vengeance. These lawless acts, we have no doubt, will be met, as they ought to be, with spirit; and the best measures pursued for vindicating our rights.

While, however, we join in the honest sensibility of the citizens of New-York, we cannot refrain from the expression of our astonishment at the wanton attack made by men, who profess themselves to be federal republicans, on the conduct of the federal administration. Was this an occasion, when unanimity ought to have been cherished, to light the torch of discord, and carry it into the ranks of those whose common interests should have led them to the adoption of vigorous measures? Was this a time to propagate slanders, which those who diffuse them do not, cannot themselves believe? Is it for this that certain men, high in consideration, have hitherto worn the mask of moderation and candor and friendship? Where is the proof that the present administration have consented to pay money to avoid foreign insult, or to prevent the violation of national rights? Where is the proof that the administration patiently permits foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbors, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, and to impress, wound and murder our citizens? Where, we demand are the proofs of these charges? We deny their existence. The whole nation knows them to be false. We ask again why the propagation of these falsehoods at this time?—An adequate answer is only to be found in the state of the local politics of New-York. The papers from which we take the proceedings are dated on Monday, and the election of members of congress and state representatives was to take place the next day. We are justified then in saying that it was for this paltry purpose, that these atrocious libels, which are unworthy of any man, and much more so of those men whose names stand most prominently at their head, were thus jealously published.

BALTIMORE, April 25.

Our city, in various parts, felt a sensible concussion about six o'clock last evening; and a report of some distant explosion was distinctly heard from the north-west quarter by many persons, who were much at a loss to account for it.—And shortly after, a cloud of a singular appearance advanced from the same point exciting still greater curiosity.—All doubts, however, were soon arrested by the painful tidings that the valuable Powder-Mills, belonging to Mr. Lorman and Mr. Donnell, about four miles from the city, had blown up.

The loss of property is very considerable—three houses, two of which were the mills, being quite demolished and another much injured. One of the workmen received a concussion on the head from a descending fragment of one of the buildings, of which he died this morning—another is so badly burnt as to leave no hopes of recovery—and a third considerably maimed. How the catastrophe originated, cannot be ascertained.

NORFOLK, May 5.

We believe that the oldest inhabitants do not remember so long a drought; the consequence of which, it is feared, will be ruinous to the agriculture, which is now greatly injured for the want of rain. The great Dismal Swamp has been for some weeks on fire, which has extended for many miles. We have conversed with some gentlemen of information from that quarter, who assure us, that the damage already done, is moderately estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Two millions of three feet shingles ready for market are consumed, a number of buildings, bridges, and an immense quantity of timber are also consumed, and the fire was yesterday raging in every direction with great violence. Without rain, there is no hope of its stopping, short of the destruction of all the timber in this great tract of country. The re-

pidity with which our informant states the flames to proceed, exceeds any thing that can be described.

Increase and Multiply—A remarkable instance of which occurred last week in Southam, Massachusetts. The wife of Capt. Josiah Green, a gentleman about 80 years of age, produced him a child, his daughter a child, and his grand daughter a child—all within 24 hours.

In the London Times of March 1, the following is given as the genuine Will of the late William Pitt:—

"I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thousand guineas, from October, 1805, as a professional debt.

W. PITT."

"12,000l. with interest, from Oct. 1801, to Mr. Long, Mr. Steele, Lord Carrington, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, Mr. Joseph Smith, and I earnestly request their acceptance of it. I wish, if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my servants who were with me at my decease.

W. PITT.

"I wish my brother, with the Bishop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.

W. PITT."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
Militia of the United States.

We have received from a friend at Washington, a "Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a statement of the Militia of the United States according to the returns received from the several states and territories." "April 11, read and ordered to lie on the table." This statement is distributed into too many tables and spun into too many details, to be either interesting or instructive in its present form. We have therefore deemed it sufficient to throw these different details into one general view.

Two principles are clear, that few governments can preserve peace who are not always prepared for war; and that for a republican government to preserve its liberty, it must prepare itself for war by a disciplined militia, and not by standing armies. But at the present moment, we have the most delicate relations to adjust with the powers of Europe. An amicable accommodation of our differences, is perhaps, beyond our reach. We have even heard some vague but alarming rumours, of a "threat of hostility from France." We know not how far the intemperate passion of Buonaparte may hurry him, how soon he may patch up a peace in Europe, and unite his troops with those of Spain, to invade our southern or western frontier.—Under such circumstances it may not be uninteresting to examine this general view of our numbers and our means.

The following message introduces the report of the secretary of war:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress a statement of the Militia of the United States, according to the returns last received from the several states and territories. It will be perceived that some of these are not recent dates; and that from the states of Maryland and Delaware no returns are stated. As far as appears from our records none were ever rendered from either of these states. From the territories of Orleans, Louisiana and Michigan, complete returns have not yet been received.

Tn: JEFFERSON.

April 11, 1806.

The General and Field Staff includes the following ranks and number of officers; 70 Major Generals; 133 Brigadier Generals; 8 Quarter-Master Generals; 15 Adjutant Generals; 114 Aid de Camps; 1 State Engineer; 1 Commissary Gen. of Purchase; 1 Commissary General of Issues; 160 Brigade Majors; 1 Pay-Master General; 1 Physician General; 1 Apothecary General; 0 Deputy Adjutant General; 1 Deputy Quarter Master General; 1 Wagon-Master General; 1 Forage-Master General; 22 Brigade Quarter Masters.—The second list, viz. of Field Officers and Regimental Staff, comprehends the following ranks and numbers of officers; 0 Colonels; 760 Lieut. Colonels Commandants; 1500 Majors; 422 Pay-Masters; 587 Sergeants; 562 Surgeon's Mates; 618 Quarter-Masters; 732 Adjutants.

The return of the Artillery includes, 14 Lieutenant Colonels; 45 Majors; 195 Captains; 25 First Lieutenants; 159 Second Lieutenants; 17 Adjutants; 16 Quarter-Masters; 735 Sergeants; 91 Corporals; 358 Musicians; 146 gunners; 62 Alarm-men; 958 Matroses.

The list of Cavalry embraces 36 Lieutenant-Colonels; 70 Majors; 431 Captains; 776 Lieutenants; 399 Colouels; 23 Adjutants; 8 Paymasters; 25 Quarter-Masters; 1376 Sergeants; 433 Musicians; 37 Farriers; 30 Saddlers; 1765 Dragoons.

A distinct list is given of the Grenadiers, but they are very few in number. It contains 3 Captains; 3 Lieutenants; 2 Ensigns; 10 Sergeants; 3 Corporals; 2 drums and fifes; 137 Rank and File.—The number of the light infantry also is very limited; being no more than 7 Captains, 3 Lieutenants; 9 Ensigns; 20 Corporals; 5 Sergeants; 6 Musicians; 241 Rank and File. The list of Rifle-men includes 32 Captains; 87 Lieutenants; 73 Ensigns; 227 Sergeants; 96 Corporals; 96 Musicians; 4124 Rank and File, of which Pennsylvania alone furnishes 332.—The

list of Infantry which is placed last on these returns of the Militia of the United States, comprehends, 7263 Captains; 7093 Lieutenants; 6951 Ensigns; 499 Serjeant-Majors; 275 Quarter-Masters Serjeants; 452 Drum Majors; 442 Fife Majors; 24569 Serjeants; 2222 Corporals, 10395 Musicians; 245 Pioneers; 7471, 568 Privates; besides 60 Catawba Warriors, in S. Carolina.

The following is a table of the whole number of privates in the artillery, cavalry and foot, belonging to the different states and territories. Under the term "foot" we mean to include; grenadiers, light infantry, rifle-men and infantry.

	Art	Cavalry	Foot
New-Hampshire	462	1629	19160
Massachusetts	2069	2126	59316
Rhode-Island	86	57	4444
Connecticut	487	1795	16365
Vermont	324	1098	18708
New-York	1148	1784	6744
New-Jersey	136	903	21742
Pennsylvania	310	2382	64418
Delaware			
Maryland			
Virginia	1050	3096	61962
North-Carolina		238	37871
South-Carolina	778	1743	29185
Georgia	71	630	16650
Kentucky			29385
Tennessee		636	14285
Ohio	46	50	6970
District of Columbia	81	43	1895
Mississippi Territory			1623
Indiana Territory		16	1710
Michigan Territory			
Orleans Territory			
Louisiana Territory			
In the United States	7083	17675	476995

*Number liable to military duty, 30th January last, 2210

Number of militia, exclusive of officers in those states and territories, from which returns were received at different years, 563075

The arms, ammunition and accoutrements, are arranged under the following heads, the particular quantities in each state and territory, being distinctly specified. We are satisfied with exhibiting the sum total only of each.

Brass twelve pounders, 8; brass six pounders, 31; brass four pounders, 44; brass 3 pounders, 156; howitzers, 2; iron 9 pounders, 5; iron six pounders, 3; iron four pounders, 3; iron three pounders, 13; (these are the pieces of artillery belonging to the United States.) Artillery side arms, 933; sabres, 12,850; pairs of pistols, 10,984; muskets, 204,133; rifles, 45,013; fuses, 1251; bayonets, 116,746; cartridge boxes, 110,813; knapsaks, 53,414; ramrods, steel, 99,070; espontoons, 80; pounds of powder, 22,534; cartridges with balls, 798,627; tum; brils and waggons, 107; stands of colour, 21; loose balls, 293,703; with 211 lbs. in Virginia; wires and brushes, 66,301; flints, 227,281; scabbards and belts, 24,164.

As it may be of some interest however to have a particular view of the proportions in which some of these articles are to be found in the different states and territories of the union, we have for this purpose selected the three most common and necessary instruments of war; viz. sabres, pistols and muskets.

	Sab.	Pr.	Pist.	Musk.
New Hampshire	1808	1705	12520	
Massachusetts	1587	2357	46228	
Rhode-Island	87	87	3052	
Connecticut	1577	1415	13085	
Vermont	1010	1013	8824	
New-York	1431	1341	39114	
New-Jersey	695	581	11423	
Pennsylvania	1703	1513	20600	
Delaware				
Maryland				
Virginia	407	312	10470	
North-Carolina	71	114	16021	
South-Carolina	1385	127	5916	
Georgia	671	239	1738	
Kentucky			3966	
Tennessee	75	45	4645	
Ohio	30	30	277	
District of Columbia	39	39	1037	
Mississippi Territory			386	
Michigan Territory			976	
Orleans Territory				
Louisiana Territory				

Whole number belonging to the United States, 12550 10984 204130
The return from Virginia is for 1805.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at New-Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 16th, 1806.

"Governor Poak, who commands in Pensacola and its dependencies, has forbidden Mr. White, the person who carries the Mobile mail, to land or bring a mail by water thro' any of his Spanish Majesty's Dominions. I waited on Gov. Claiborne who advised me not to send a mail by that route. If we are not permitted to carry our mail through the dominions of his majesty, we shall for a while be at a great inconvenience, as our mail cannot go by land farther than Point Coupee.—You, as well as myself, know the situation of the country; however, I will do my best for the public good.—You may rest assured that the communication will not be stopped.—Please inform the merchants of Philadelphia of the same. I will write you by next mail if any thing should happen. Mr. White arrived here on the 19th from Mobile."