

Poetical.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

(Lord Byron has lately published a new Poem, in two Cantos, called the Bride of Abydos. The following description of the beautiful country of the Turks, and the forcible character of its possessors, is extracted from the opening of the Poem.)

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime, Where the rage of the vulture—the love of the turtle— Now melt into sorrow—now maiden to crime? Know ye the land of the cedar and vine? Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine, Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppress'd with perfume Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul' in her bloom; Where the citron and olive, are fairest of fruit, And the voice of the nightingale never is mute; Where the tents of the Arabs, and the hues of the sky, In colour though varied, in beauty may vie, And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye; Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine, And all save the spirit of man, as divine— 'Tis the clime of the East,—'tis the land of the sun: Can he smile on such deeds as his children have done! O! wild as the accents of lovers' farewell Are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell. * Gul', the Rose. † Souls made of fire, and children of the sun, With whom revenge is virtue." (Young's Revenge.

NUPTIAL REPARTEE.

Charles to the altar led the lovely Jane, Then to her father's house returned again; Where, to convey them on their wedding tour, All ready stood a landaulet and four. When, lo! the gathering showers at once descend, Cloud rolls on cloud, and warring winds contend. This moves him not, but in he hands his bride, Then sets himself enraptured by her side: And thus to cheer the fair, he quick began, 'I hope we soon shall have a little son.' But she, to whom the weather gave no pain, Who heeded not the clouds or pattering rain, But mused about her future hopes be-thought her, Replied "my dear I'd rather have a daughter."



FOREIGN.

From the Rhode Island Republican. Providence, (R. I.) March 18. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

After our paper had been prepared for the press, we received by the politeness of Colonel Dagges, contained in the Antigua Journal of the 14th ultimo, brought by the cartel ship Rising States. With great pleasure we present it to our readers.

London, January 8.

Vice admiral sir A. Cochrane is expected at Portsmouth in a few days, to hoist his flag on board the Asia, for the North American command.

A rumor has been circulated for these two or three days past, in the circles of superior emigrants from France, that a direct invitation has been received by Louis XVIII. from Normandy, to return, and with an assurance that his standard would be surrounded by thousands who are in their hearts devoted to his cause.

From the London Gazette of January 1, and Jan. 4, 1816.

War Department, Downing-street, Dec. 30.

Despatches have been received at this office from the marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d inst. It appears, that since the battle of the 14th, marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the A-dour, and towards the rear of sir Rowland Hill's position—but these movements were foreseen and frustrated. The enemy being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

Friday, Jan. 7—two o'clock.

Despatches were yesterday received by government from the Rhine, Holland, and the South of France. By the former a confirmation has been received of the passage of the Rhine by the allies, with the important addition of the accession of Switzerland to the great cause of Europe, the allies pledging themselves, as will be seen by their declaration, to replace that country in the state of integrity and independence, in which it stood before the French revolution.

The substance of the intelligence received by government was communicated in the following Bulletin:

Foreign-Office, Jan. 6.

The allies crossed the Rhine on the 22d ultimo, their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of January.

Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons, and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity & independence as before the revolution.

The army now in operation against Alsace and Franche Comte was upwards of 200,000 men. There are not any accounts of any action. The siege of Huningen was begun.

Government have received letters of the 30th from Sir Thomas Graham, mentioning

two entire battalions of Brabant troops had come over to the allies, under general Von Bulow, who had sent them to assist at Coblenz, in the garrison of which place there were two other battalions of Brabanters, who, it was thought, might follow the example of their countrymen.

The last despatches from lord Wellington were dated on the 26th ultimo. His lordship writes, that Soult had halted his army behind the river Gave, with his left resting upon Hieshorade.

Helvoetsluis, Jan. 2.

Letters from Frankfort of the 25th of December say, that 300,000 of the allies have crossed the Rhine at different points, taking the route by Luxemburg and Nancy.

BAYONNE TAKEN, &c.

Antigua, Feb. 14.

By a London paper of the 8th of January, with which we have been obligingly favored, intelligence of the highest importance to the future happiness of the civilized world has been received. Since our last, there have been rescued from the fell grasp of Bonaparte, the States of Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, and the principal Italian states on the shores of the Adriatic Sea. Flanders, by the express request of the people, is now united to Holland under the name of the United Netherlands, having at the head of the general government the prince of Orange, with the title of the Royal Sovereign of the United Netherlands. Again has victory crowned the arms of Wellington; under the walls of Bayonne, Soult made a desperate stand, from whence he was driven with great loss; that town is in possession of the allies: the ports of the river Adour, on which it stands, are opened to all nations not at war with the allies.

[This cannot be correct, as there are papers and private letters in this city from Bordeaux as late as the 19th of January, which are silent on the subject.]

The London Courier of the 30th December, received by the cartel-ship Rising States, mentions, that on receiving, the preceding day, the anxiously expected despatches from lord Wellington, containing "the gratifying intelligence of another complete victory, or rather a succession of victories, obtained by the allied army on French ground the Park and Tower guns immediately announced the pleasing tidings to the metropolis of England."

The total loss of lord Wellington's army, (including the Portuguese, who bore a great share in the glory of the several actions in the vicinity of the city of Bayonne) amount to about 570 killed and 3,400 wounded. The defeated French army commanded by Marshal Soult, sustained immense loss.

The London Courier of December 31, furnishes the following important articles:

"We have two more bulletins from the crown prince. They give, as his bulletins always do, a clear narrative of operations. There was a good deal of severe fighting between the Swedes and Danes before the latter retired across Eyder, and demanded an armistice. It was only for a fortnight, and would expire on Wednesday, if Denmark did not, in the interval, accept the conditions proposed to her.—One of these is, that she shall join the allies. It is probable that she has accepted them.—Meanwhile the crown prince is pushing on his operations against Hamburg. Hamburg undoubtedly has been much strengthened, tho' it is still far from being a regular fortification, and requires at least 40,000 men to defend it for any length of time. Davoust, since the separation of the Danish force, has not, we think, much above half that number. It is said that the crown prince has sent him a summons to surrender, and that Davoust has expressed his willingness to evacuate the place upon condition of being permitted to retire to France with his army. Such a condition of course will be rejected. Bonaparte, who has a particular hatred against Hamburg, is reported to have given orders to Davoust to destroy the city before he abandons it. There can be little doubt of Davoust being disposed to obey this or any other inhuman order he may receive. But there is one consideration of rather an important nature, which may have some weight with him. He may not be able to make his escape after he has obeyed his master; he might be caught and hanged, a fate which he would richly deserve.

Lord Castlereagh and his suite sailed in his Britannic majesty's ship Erebus, from Harwich, England, for the Hague, on the 30th of December. Gen. Hillsop, who was captured in the Java, sailed the same day for Madras.

FROM CANADA.

We have received [says the Boston Palladium] a Montreal paper of the 5th inst. It mentions the meeting of the Parliament of upper Canada at York, and contains the Speech of the President of that Province, gen. Drummond, on the occasion.—He congratulates the Legislature that the attempts at invasion had been successfully repelled—recommends provisions for increasing the efficiency of the militia—mentions that 2 of the members of the Parliament had deserted to the Americans, and advises the confiscation of the property of all Canadians, who join the enemy, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the relief of the loyal subjects, who may suffer by the war.

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax papers to the 5th inst. have been received in Boston. They contain few articles of interest.

Halifax, Feb. 25.—We have been requested by a warm friend to the British North American Colonies, to republish the 2d article of the Definitive Treaty, between Great Britain and America, signed Sept. 1783, which allows the people of the United States, all the advantages of our fisheries and coasts; with an earnest request that it may never be renewed in any future Treaty.

A Halifax paper complains that some of the prisoners of war here, have counterfeited specie dollars.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

BERNADOTTE

Was born at Pau, a town in the south of France, about 60 miles s. e. from Bayonne. In honor of this event, and as a complimentary return for his exemplary conduct when he entered the electorate of Hanover some years ago as an enemy general, and more especially for his scrupulous attention to his Britannic Majesty's interests at his late entry into Hanover, lord Wellington has received orders in case Pau should fall into his possession, to render it the most marked protection.

At the commencement of the revolution, Bernadotte was sergeant of royal marines under colonel Merle D'Ambert. His activity, talents and bravery procured him a most rapid advancement. He was general of brigade at the battle of Fleurus, in 1794. He belonged to the army of Italy, and took Palma, Nova, Lamina, &c. &c. Bonaparte sent him to Paris to bear the colors taken at Rivoli. He was afterward ambassador at Vienna, where he distinguished himself for great resolution. He was soon after married to a daughter of an Avignon merchant settled at Genoa, a sister of Madame Joseph Bonaparte. After the explosion of Merlin and Larveillere from the directory, Bernadotte was created minister of war, where he introduced the greatest reforms.

The emperor of France created him marshal, and chief of a cohort in the legion of honor. He was chosen to preside at the electoral college of Vaucluse, and was created knight of some distinguished orders in Russia and Bavaria. He obtained the command of the army at Hanover, whence he marched through Hesse and Aispach to Wurtzbourg joined the Bavarians, and restored to them their capital, and after the victory at Ulm marched against the Russians. He commanded the centre at the battle of Austerlitz, was distinguished at the battle of Jena, and created by the Emperor Prince of Ponte Corvo. After his great elevation, he discovered his old Gen. d'Ambert in indigence, and by his influence procured him a comfortable pension. France has not produced a more distinguished soldier; he was always remarkable for manly inflexibility to the supercilious Bonaparte; and his complete independence of the latter was predicted by his bosom friend, Gen. Moreau, as soon as he was elected Crown Prince of Sweden.

His recent transactions, which have terminated in the emancipation of mankind, are too strongly recorded in their eternal gratitude to need a recital.

MISCELLANY.

NOVEL READING.

From the Athenaeum.

Messrs. Editors—I have often had occasion to regret the time thrown away on reading Novels, by the giddy part of my own, as well as that of the other sex. With most, the time thus spent, will be worse than a blank—it will be a blot, in the catalogue of their existence.

But to all the serious arguments against this pernicious practice, the cry of innocent amusement and mental relaxation, is always ready. A reader of Novels dwells with rapture on the improvement derivable from the elegant style, just sentiments, and inimitable views of human nature, which are contained in these interesting manuals. In addition to these, a particular example lately called forth from a female friend, an exposition of another important advantage, which had never struck me.—Among the many nameless and countless excellencies of Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," she observed, that before the reading of it, she had never been so thoroughly acquainted with Scottish history. Had I known the exact extent of the lady's historical reading, courtesy would have prevented me from withholding my belief; but wishing to discover the comparison on which the work in question founded its claim to excellence as an historical record, I asked (using very innocently the author for his book) whether she had ever read Knox or Robertson; she artlessly replied, she had read Knox's "Winter Evenings" about three months ago, & had finished "Robinson Crusoe" before she was seven years old, but that she thought the Chiefs infinitely more improving. An opinion so unqualified in favor of the historical authenticity of Miss Porter's volume, in which the Wallace of Romance is as much like the Wallace of History as "I like Hercules," may be supposed to have been perfectly conclusive; although the burthen of the far-famed nursery ballad, "Poor old Robinson Crusoe," came so forcibly to my recollection, that I could not but admire how the fir cap and goat-skin breeches of this adventurous vagrant should have been mistaken, and that too by a lady, for the surplice and cassock of his clerical namesake.

If Novels must be read, Richardson and Miss Moore might be selected as standards;

but as the enticements to transgress these bounds would probably be irresistible, it would be better to substitute entirely some other reading, or, as my grand-mother, a worthy old lady, once observed, on seeing a manual of card-playing, written after the manner of Hoyle, and entitled "advice to whist players"—"Indeed, the best advice the gentleman could give them would be, NOT TO PLAY AT ALL."

A MILITARY ANECDOTE.

A late king of France who had some Irish regiments in his pay—called one of the colonels before him, on a complaint, that the men were not well disciplined, but were mutinous and often disorderly—and concluded his reprimand by observing, that his Irish troops gave him more vexation and trouble, than all the rest of his army. The colonel made this smart reply, "tis very possible—since it is a fact, that all your majesty's enemies make a similar complaint."

RELIGIOUS.

The friends of Zion throughout the United States, of the Baptist denomination, are hereby informed, that societies for sending the "glad tidings" of Salvation by Jesus Christ to heathen lands, are formed and forming in various parts of the country;—fourteen associations for this truly benevolent purpose, already exist on the seaboard from Salem in Massachusetts to Savannah in Georgia, and one in Kentucky. The subscribers to these societies agree to give annually any sum they may think proper, not less however than two dollars. These Societies have agreed to send, each, one or more Delegates to meet at Philadelphia on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to form a general committee, the object of which is to unite the counsels, contributions and energies of all the Societies, to promote the great objects they have in view. From this brief outline it will be seen, that their design is laudable, the objects in prospect great and glorious, and the individual contributions comparatively trifling; it is therefore with confidence that an appeal is made to the love and zeal of those, who, having themselves tasted that the Lord is gracious, must feel an ardent desire to co-operate in spreading the savor of his name and the blessings of his Gospel to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge; and such are hereby earnestly and affectionately invited, to unite with their brethren in this good work—by forming Societies upon similar principles in every part of the country and sending one or two Delegates from each Society to meet the general committee at Philadelphia in May next.

By order of the Washington Baptist Society for Foreign Missions.

O. B. BROWN, President.

ENO. REYNOLDS, Corresp'g Sec'y.

Washington City, March 21, 1816.

The Delegates from the several Baptist Societies for foreign Missions in the U. States, are respectfully solicited to convene in the Meeting House of the first Baptist Church in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday in May next.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States friendly to the cause of Religion, would confer a favor on the Society and aid the cause, by giving the above one or two insertions in their respective papers.

THE SATURDAY LECTURE.

"A serious mind," says Dr. Young, "is the soil of every virtue." No wonder then the plant is so rare, when there is so little to be found of the soil. Looking abroad into the world, we shall be utterly surprised at the want of seriousness which prevails in every station. Those who have attained the highest degree of this heavenly quality, do not always preserve its genuine tone;—the frailties of nature, the influence of example, and the attacks of surprise often swing them from that steady balance, which they aim to preserve.

I believe it was a French sentimentalist, who declared, that he could not but be serious, when he found everything serious about him; his walls, his trees, his walks, animals, and indeed every object but man, seemed to reproach him for the least degree of levity.—This is a very poor motive; it may be urged with equal force against every emotion of the mind, whether good or bad. Thus we must never weep, because the bare walls about us never shed a tear; we must never rejoice, because the stoical trees would wave reproaches against our weakness; in short, we must be perfect statues, according to this author, in order that we may conform ourselves to the lofty examples set us by inanimate objects.

What then are the motives, which should incline us to a diligent cultivation of seriousness? They are first—the shortness of life. We have not time to be gay. Second—its uncertainty. We should shudder to be called out of the world in a frolic. Third—the presence of God. Who is facetious in the company of his superiors? Fourth—the very enjoyment of the virtue itself. Solomon has plainly enough taught us this. The house of mourning is better than the house of feasting.

To conclude. The means of becoming serious, are, solitude, frequent and deep meditation, prayer, and an habitual, (I repeat it, for there lies the point) an habitual perusal of the bible.