

TO ELLA.

HARK! while I sound my trembling shell,
And bid the nymph, sweet echo tell;
Where on her velvet couch she lies,
Hid from the gairish burning skies;
How the soul-enlivening sound
Of thy enchanting lyre,
Was borne on Ether's waves around,
From each soft-speaking wire.
'Twas when beside the wizard stream,
I saw the sun's last golden beam,
With yellow tip the aspiring heads,
Of time-contending oaks, the king of shades!
I saw the night flies buzzing round,
I heard the beetle's humming sound:
My soul to sober thought inclin'd,
Thus ran the current of my mind.
No longer now my cheeks disclose,
The beauty of the budding rose;
No longer, as in former days,
I joy, the sprightly laugh to raise.
O! then each lovely, summer's night,
'Twas my enraptured soul's delight,
To tread the lonely silent vale,
And "drink the spirit of the gale."
Or when the cloudless moon on high,
Beam'd forth her radiance from the sky:
To wander o'er the airy hill,
Where pattering falls the lucid rill;
And see the wild fl. w'rs flaming bright,
Crown'd with the tears of weeping night.
But O! the wondrous change!
Now, it delights me not to range,
The fields and valleys, bright and gay,
With beauties of the laughing May.
When the shrill spirits of the coming storm,
Th' shrieks of terror pour along the wind;
And fiercer raging all the grove deform,
The branches tear, and shatter down the rind:
When heav'n's bright fires descending from on high,
An awful day flash thro' the gloomy sky,
And from their dwellings the hoarse thunders roar,
And dusky torrents down the valleys pour:
'Tis then my soul enjoys the dreadful hour,
And bows my God! in reverence to thy power.
'Twas thus I mus'd, when borne along the air,
Thy heavenly notes came trembling on my ear;
Sweet as the gentlest showers
Of spring, descending on the flowers,
When murmuring Zephyr sinks to rest,
Soft-sighing on the lily's breast.
Ah! wouldst thou with thy arm sustain
My wearied form, and soothe my pain?
And wouldst thou all the lingering Eve,
With thy soft sounds my soul relieve?
And hast thou learn'd the healing charm,
The power to bid the tyrant sickness fly?
O! hither come, extend thy potent arm,
And bid the beam of Hope stand sparkling in my eye!
Ah! now, ev'n now, this very hour,
I confess thy magic power!
Charm'd with thy notes divine,
No more my troubled soul,
O'er scenes of horror loves to brood,
No more my freezing blood,
In lazy tides doth roll;
Bright in my eye the tears of rapture shine,
Thro' all my nerves I feel a tremor run,
Now cold as Zembla's snow, now fervid as the sun.
O! may thy generous sympathizing heart,
Ne'er feel the anguish of affliction's dart;
May streams of earthly treasure on thee flow,
That thou, the pure celestial joy may't know,
To bid the beggar smile, and cheer his house of woe.

BIRTH A.

From the (Stockbridge) WESTERN STAR.

[BY REQUEST]

TO THE PUBLIC.

CONSIDERING the knowledge of the properties and virtues of medicine of such vast importance and necessity, in order to administer it with propriety and safety, I have ventured to offer my sentiments, (which are the result of a variety of experiments and observations) to the Public in general, on the medicinal qualities and effects of the celebrated SPRING in NEW-LEBANON.

From a variety of experiments that I have made (which are too numerous to insert here) it appears that the water is possessed of several valuable properties; two of the most important that I have discovered are an alkaliescent quality, and a degree of fixed air. But the water, with all its properties, is not an infallible specific for every disease, though almost every kind of invalids attend it.

There are a great number who attend the POOL, that might receive benefit, which do not, on account of the misapplication of the water.—There are others, who require some medical assistance with the water; and there are others again, who obtain a cure from the common method of using the water, without any other assistance.

But it is certain, the difference of diseases, age, constitution, &c. must require a different use of the water (where it is indicated) as well as any other medicine.

For example—suppose a medicine is held up to view which is much celebrated for restoring health, and every person has an equal right to partake, and use it according to their own judgment.—Suppose for instance Peruvian Bark which is a very powerful tonic and antiseptic and well adapted to many cases; but even in cases where it is strongly indicated, some preparation is often necessary for the safety and eligibility of the cure.

But this valuable medicine in many cases (if taken) would prove as fatal as arsenic, or any other virulent poison;—particularly in the first stage of inflamadry fevers.

Similar objections may be offered to the general use of almost every medicine; and also to the general use of the water.

It appears from a parity of reasoning, that great improvement may be made in applying the water; and with other necessary assistance it will undoubtedly be of very great public utility.

For example—last summer a gentleman of the Faculty visited the POOL to regain his health, (being in a very infirm state) but the common use of the water alone, proved detrimental to him—whereupon he made use of some suitable medicine, (which had proved ineffectual alone) together with the water, which proved, (as I have since heard) a radical cure for his disorder.

A variety of similar cases might be mentioned; but a publication of this kind will not admit of it.

I expect to publish more largely, after the ensuing season.

By request of a number of my friends, in concurrence with my own inclination—I have undertaken to keep a register of every disease, symptom, age and sex of the patient; with the method of applying the water; which is an undertaking that has long been required.

Any gentleman that wishes for my advice, may find me living within a few rods of the Spring, where I expect to be able to satisfy any gentleman's curiosity with regard to the quality of the water, &c. &c.

From the Publick's
Most devoted, humble Servant,
STEPHEN HALL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

THE late misfortunes experienced by the Ottoman arms, have thrown this city into consternation and fright, but the Grand Signior has abated nothing of his haughtiness and inflexibility.

It is said that the Sultana Valide, having, at the solicitation of the principal people of the empire, endeavored to employ that influence which she had over him, to induce him to enter, as soon as possible, into a negociation with Russia, the Sultan treated her with the greatest harshness, and confined her to the old Seraglio.

He ascribes to the Divine displeasure all the misfortunes which he has experienced, which he hopes to soften, by recalling the Mussulmen to a more rigid observance of the laws of their religion: he has, in consequence, given the strictest orders that all drinking-houses should be shut up, not only in Constantinople, but throughout the empire.

These orders have produced a violent ferment among the people, who, notwithstanding the precepts of their Prophet, are much addicted to wine, and a general rising could only have been prevented by the greatest vigilance. Eight days only have been allowed to the Christians to lay in a store for six months, and the foreign ministers have been ordered to give in an account of the quantity of wine which will be necessary for the consumption of their households.

VIENNA, March 2.

The public do not expect a peace: They cannot imagine that our Court will abandon Russia, and remain without allies, or that the negotiations at Sistovia will terminate by a definitive treaty, before it is known what the Court of Russia may hope or fear from the allied powers who interest themselves in the fate of the Ottoman empire.

SARDINIA.

The spirit of liberty is daily spreading. Some very serious risings of the people have taken place in Sardinia. The King has given orders for the marching of 10,000 men, to prevent the meetings, or to disperse the people who may have so assembled.

PARIS, March 10.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon TE DEUM was chanted at the metropolitan church at Paris, by way of thanksgiving for the happy recovery of Louis XVI. A deputation from the National Assembly, accompanied by the Municipality, the Judges of the new tribunal, and his Majesty's Ministers, assisted at the ceremony, which was grand and brilliant. At the conclusion, the bands of music belonging to the military, at the desire of the people, played several favourite airs, as *ca ira: Ou peut-on etre mieux qu'au sein de sa famille* [where can the poor king go! where will he be better off than in the bosom of his own family!] and *Vive Henri IV.* The people testified their joy on quitting the church, by repeatedly shouting—"Long live the Nation! Long live the King!"

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 13.

The Military Committee informed the Assembly, that 14,000 musquets had lately been distributed among the departments bordering on Germany, Piedmont, &c. &c.

M. D'Andre said, that the Dukes Deux Ponts and Wirtemberg had agreed to accept of an indemnity in lieu of their invaded possessions in Alsace; and that the Courts of Prussia and Vienna had resolved not to interfere in the affairs of France. Even the Bishop of Basle seems inclined to accede to fair and just conditions.

The Assembly was informed that the health of the King is almost entirely re-established.

MARCH 17.

The President announcing to the Assembly that on the following Sunday, *Te Deum* would be chanted in the church of Notre Dame, on account of the improved state of the King, that august body determined that it would assist by a deputation at that interesting ceremony.

A memorial was read to the Assembly, stating, that many Ecclesiastics, who had not taken the oath before the expiration of the time limited by the Assembly, wished now to take it; and praying the Assembly to pass a decree, that all Ecclesiastics whose benefices have not already been filled up by successors, be allowed to take the oath, and continue in the enjoyment of their situations.

LONDON, April 3.

The French king's aunts had very powerful reasons to wish to leave France, it being discovered that they had been deeply engaged in abetting, planning and forwarding the conspiracy of Lyons; or in other words, in furnishing immense sums to bring that infernal plot to the wished for end. The business is now before a committee of enquiry, and proofs the most incontrovertible appear against them. The conspirators will be instantly tried and the whole appear in *puris naturalibus*.

Thursday night lottery tickets were so low as seventy guineas—and at that price there were instances of some people and their money being soon parted.

The late Earl of Strafford was the fourth from the friend of Charles the First, who did not long survive the execution of his favorite upon the scaffold.

The collection made at the London Tavern, by the benevolent Society of St. Patrick, amounted (including 100 guineas each from the Prince of Wales and Duke of York) to the unprecedented sum of 1200l. The company present were about 600, of which the majority were Irish; but in the minority there was not a kingdom, or even a colony in his Majesty's dominions, that had not its proper representatives. Or Lord Rawdon's health being drank, his Lordship, after thanking the company, took occasion to observe, that all distinctions between kingdoms under the same sovereign were in fact idle, except those that tended to promote an honorable emulation, and a principle of probity. Thus far, said his Lordship, my ideas of Nationality extend, but no farther—For it is my opinion that he who prefers any man from the single circumstance of his having been born in the same country, to a more worthy candidate of any other, not only indulges a very reprehensible prejudice, but degrades the cause he wishes to support. National partiality, within proper restriction, is natural and laudable; beyond that, it is illiberal and unjust.

The offensive remark given to the British Minister at Petersburg, is said to be in substance as follows: 'I am mistress of my own actions, the free executrix of my own councils; if my measures give offence to the British Court, the British Minister may retire.'

All the convicts, since their arrival on board the vessels at Gravesend, have been stripped of their clothing; the heads of both men and women being closely shaved, they are furnished with woolen caps, jackets, and petticoats, of blue baize, &c. Barrington, though he made one of his best speeches for the preservation of his head of hair, was obliged to submit to the humiliating operation.

Dr. Price lies dangerously ill at his house in Hackney. His complaint is a strangury.

It is scarcely credible, but the fact is so, that there are *American Zealots* in this city, who are industriously employing themselves in propogating as opportunity serves, the doctrines of rebellion. But *John Bull* is a sturdy fellow, and though he does pay plenty of taxes, he is not very easily to be persuaded that Old England is not the best place in the world—that King George is not the best King in Europe—and that he does not enjoy as much liberty as is necessary for the happiness of a rational being.

Though John Wesley was a thin man, his bones will afford good picking to the Biographers, a legion of whom are now brandishing their grey goose quills about his life. Neither elegance nor accuracy are at all requisite; the whole depends upon expedition, for the first oars will be sure of a silver badge.

The age is certainly much improved—every little Grocer's shop is a tea warehouse—every gin shop a wine and brandy vault—every three penny spelling school an academy—Mantua makers and milliners are taught music—and the Green-