

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

Real Beauty.

All symmetry is JULIA'S face—
Her cheek's all bloom—her forehead
fair—
What lips! what eyes!—yet can I trace
But little real beauty there.

LAURA has pass'd youth's earliest prime,
A sweet, but rather faded flower:
But LAURA'S charms, invidious Time!
Defy thy beauty-spoiling power.

Without fair JULIA'S lip or cheek,
To fascinate the sensual eye,
LAURA'S diviner beauties speak,
And to the heart resistless fly.

They dwell not in the dimple's place,
Nor in the eye's seductive roll:
They shine in many a nameless grace,
A bright intelligence of SOUL.

Happy the man whose amorous sigh
That breast to tender thoughts shall
move—
On whom that soul-illumined eye
Shall beam with intellect and LOVE.

MORTALITY AND IMMORTALITY.

BY S. OSBORNE.

What is this body!—Fragile, fair,
As vegetation's tender leaf—
Transient as April's fitful gale,
And as the flashing meteor brief.

When long this miserable frame
Has vanish'd from life's busy scene,
This earth shall roll, that sun shall flame,
As thou this dust had never been!

What is thy soul?—Eternal Mind
Unlimited as thought's vast range—
By groveling matter unconfined!—
The same, whilst states and empires
change.

When suns have waned, and worlds sub-
lime
Their final revolutions told,
This soul shall triumph over time,
As though such orbs had never roll'd!

MINISTERIAL MOBS:—

Or a new way to crush rebellion by rais-
ing one.

The late attack on the prince regent is evidently a ministerial trick, merely to counteract the measures of the mayor and alderman of the city of London, and to check the progress of petitions from various parts of the nation. A ministerial mob has of late years been the policy of the court party when they find the distresses of the people begin to excite a general commotion to obtain a redress. The disturbance which took place at the time of sir George Gordon's riots, have impressed upon the public mind such a dread of mobbish insurrections, that the ministry have ever since had recourse to this mode of suppressing the clamour against the government. The whole story of the attack and firing bullets, carries in it a probability, that the whole proceeding was under the immediate management of the prince regent's party. Stones thrown that did not break the glass and bullets fired into a carriage without any apparent injury are too probable to be admitted as arising from the designs of a mob, who were determined to execute some desperate deed of a sanguinary nature. The proceedings were just calculated to give a tone to the proceedings of parliament, and to check the energies of those members who were desirous to pursue those measures for the obtainment of a redress of grievances. The petitions of the people in behalf of themselves, were to give way for the sympathies to be excited for the security of the prince regent. We find that this has already been displayed in parliament, and the mayor and alderman of London have since come forward with a submissive address of condolence, that has extinguished all that fire which was embodied in their remonstrance. The papers will now be filled with congratulatory addresses for the preservation of his royal highness, and a sufficient body of soldiers will be raised to suppress every movement made by the opposers of the administration. The powerful voice of the manufacturers will be silenced by the reiterated clamour against the agents who dared to attack the sacred person of royalty with pistols & brickbats. The person of the regent will now be more sacredly preserved, than the rights of the people maintained.—Ministers know the pride of Englishmen in relation to the monarchy, and they have learnt the art to suppress all attempts to a national reform, by representing the person of

majesty as being hazarded in the squabble to obtain it. "Plots" will become the order of the day, (pretty much as was practised in this country during the "reign of terror") and hundreds of innocent men will be arraigned as culprits charged with devising and aiding in some treasonable confederacy against the government, and the person of the prince regent. All opposition will be buried in protecting royalty, and all the powers of Europe will be called on to suppress a rebellion which strikes at the basis of "legitimacy."

This mob trick of the ministry is the most deceptive policy that can be adopted, as it deceives the most ignorant, and even the most intelligent—such persons being desirous to obtain a redress of their wrongs if they can effect it in a rational manner, but are alarmed and desist from their pursuits when they find that personal danger threatens the representative of monarchy. Thus are the virtuous efforts of an injured people baffled by their opposers, by procuring the very mischief which they pretended to reprobate. A ministerial mob is under a complete system of discipline; they knew how to throw stones at the prince without striking him, and fire a brace of bullets into his coach without doing any "essential injury." The lord in waiting can swallow the balls if necessary, or carry off with as much facility as M'Ginnis, or any other slight of hand mountebank.

We hope the people of England will not be deceived by such tricks, but pursue with a steady course the great work they have undertaken. And may the Almighty prosper them in all their undertakings, and baffle the witty projects of their enemies.—May king-craft and priest-craft be consigned to the lowest depths of perdition.

Bost. Chron.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

By the arrival of the ship Ann Maria, capt. Waite, from Liverpool, in 45 days we have received London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th March. These papers are almost exclusively occupied with debates in Parliament, and with accounts from various parts of the kingdom of popular uneasiness, arrests of rioters, &c. A meeting was advertised to be held at Manchester, on the 10th March. On the preceding day, the printer of the notification, and an orator by the name of Jonston, were arrested and lodged in safe custody. The meeting was held notwithstanding the next morning, and by 9 o'clock about 9000 persons were assembled. The avowed plan was to march to London, to present petitions for parliamentary reform, and about one thousand actually set out on the journey. Arrangements, however, had been made by the magistrates to interrupt the execution of the project, and about 11 o'clock, whilst the speakers were displaying their oratorical talents, the magistrates, officers and troops, came suddenly upon them; and took the leaders, managers, and orators, with all their papers, into safe custody. The ringleaders were sent to prison. Some peace officers, troops, &c. set off after the persons who had proceeded on their way to London, expecting to be followed by their leaders with money, &c. and before night 200 of them were lodged in prison. Several of the principals were sent off to London.

At Glasgow, 14 persons have been committed on the charge of conspiring against the government, and taking an unlawful oath.

The following account of the execution of Cashman, one of the Spafford rioters, is taken from the London Star of March the 12th.

EXECUTION OF CASHMAN.

A considerable crowd of people continued nearly the whole of yesterday evening, viewing the preparations making in Skinner street for the execution of Cashman, the sailor, condemned for being concerned in stealing fire-arms during the riots on the second of December last, from the shop of Mr. Beckwith, gun maker, in that street and in front of which the execution was ordered to take place. A very large area was formed by posts sunk in the ground and connected iron chains, and the platform was erected in the innermost part. All the streets and avenues leading to the place were also barricaded, to prevent the access of carriages or horses. The workmen in the course of these operations, were assailed with much groaning and hissing from the multitude.

The unfortunate convict took his leave of his friends during yesterday afternoon with great composure. He said he had faced death in his country's cause too often to fear it in any shape. In a subsequent interview with Mr. Devereaux, the Roman Catholic Priest, he expressed himself much satisfied at the prospect he had of being in a few hours released from a world of trial and suffering.

At a very early hour this morning great numbers of people began to flock from all quarters to the scene of execution. The enclosed space between the chains and the platform was filled with Constables; the chains were also lined with Constables and soldiers, and no person was admitted beyond them. At ten minutes before 8 the solemnity commenced. The unfortunate criminal was brought forth from the debtor's door, New gate, and placed on a cart, in the usual manner between the Executioner and his Assistant. The two Sheriffs, in their carriages, took their stations one in advance, and the other behind the cart, attended by the Marshalmen and other city officers. The procession then moved onwards to Skinner street. The criminal was dressed in a blue jacket and white trousers, and displayed a very bold demeanor.

On arriving at the platform, he descended from the cart, and mounted with a quick and firm step. Turning round to the multitude, he addressed them in a few wild and incoherent expressions repeatedly exclaiming that "he died a murdered man." On the executioner attempting to put the cap over his face, Cashman pushed him away, and declared that he would die with his face uncovered like a true British tar. The crowd on hearing this began cheering on all sides, and continued so for some minutes. Every thing being at last ready, the unhappy man was launched into eternity. No sign of fear ever escaped him and he seemed to die without a struggle.

The body having been suspended the usual time, was cut down at nine o'clock, and carried back in a shell to Newgate, to be given to his relations for interment.

Detachments of Horse and foot were stationed during the whole morning, in Gray's Inn-lane, in Black-friar's-road and other parts of the vicinity, to be ready in case of disturbance; but we are happy to say that nothing occurred to require their interference. The multitude, though perhaps not so decorous as on other occasions, dispersed in quietness, as soon as the execution was over.

GUESS WORK.

When I hear parents blustering and scolding, I guess their children are saucy and disobedient.

When I see many whips stuck up in a house, I guess they are all needed and more too.

When I hear small children swearing at each other out of doors, I guess their parents quarrel and fight in the house.

When I hear children cry for any thing they want, I guess they have been paid for crying before; and when I see parents give them what they want before they stop crying, I guess they will know how to get what they want next time.

When I see children permitted to stare a stranger in the face, and to meddle with his whip, hat and gloves, I guess the parents are squatters, and the children are brought up for rogues.

When I hear children permitted to ask strangers a great many impertinent questions, I guess they will never be able to answer many pertinent ones.

When I hear a child tell its parents it wont, I guess it was never made to mind, and never will be, till some evil officer does it.

When I hear parents threaten to skin their children alive, I guess their children know they will lie, and wont mind much what they say.

When I hear parents threaten to beat their children's brains out, I guess if they are legitimate children they have none to spare, and if they should strike where their brains lay, I guess they would strike fire.

When I see children indulged in tale-bearing, I guess their parents have few good neighbors.

When I hear parents use unchaste conversation before their children, I guess they will see the time when they will wish they were well married.

When I see parents laugh at the lies their children tell to deceive and play tricks upon others, I guess they will cry when they hear the end of the play.

When I hear children call their parents fools, I guess they tell the truth.

Spectator.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACHMENT

A wedding, brought about by circumstances of a novel nature, took place within these few days at St. Andrew's Church, Helbon.

---a young woman was tried at a very recent Old Bailey session, with her mother---the former for

robbing her master, a tradesman in Cornhill, and the latter for receiving the stolen goods. During the trial, a young man, who had casually got into the gallery of the court, suddenly became enamoured of the fair young prisoner, and after her conviction, he made interest to see her, on her being taken out of the court; he then expressed his sudden attachment towards her. He visited her daily, and found her necessaries of every kind in abundance. He employed great exertion in getting it represented, that she had become a convert, and was truly penitent, not only to the recorder and the city authorities, but by a petition to the secretary of state, and he promised to marry her should the royal clemency be afforded her. The behaviour of the prisoner it was testified was good: and last week she received a free pardon on condition that the young man should marry her immediately. The next morning the happy pair accompanied Mr. Crosby, chaplain to the Refuge for the Destitute, to the church, where they were married. Mr. C. paid all expenses. ---The bride and bridegroom retired to the residence of the latter in Whitecross street.

[London paper.]

FOR SALE,

A WELL IMPROVED FARM.

Of first rate land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and allowance, situated on the North West side of Bald-eagle creek, near Mill Hall, convenient to grist mills, saw mills, carding machines and felling mills. The bottom land is of the richest kind, and the upland of the best limestone quality. A considerable portion of this place is well timbered; there is also a variety of fruit trees.

This property possesses the great advantage of being situated on a navigable stream emptying into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

The above property will be sold very reasonable. The terms will be made known by applying to Job Packer near the premises.

ALSO—

one other tract of unimproved limestone land, containing FOUR HUNDRED acres, lying to the South East of Abraham Elder's, in Halfmoon township, sixteen miles from Bellefonte. This tract is of excellent quality, lies handsomely, and in a good settlement, adjoining Abraham Elder and others. Robert Elder, who resides near the land will show it to any person who may apply to him to view it.

The above property will be sold cheap, for Cash, and an indisputable title given by the subscriber, living in Bald Eagle, near Millhall, Centre county.

JOB PACKER, junr
Bald Eagle, Feb. 24.