TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 his high, slender made, black complexing down look when spoken to he had suit of white home made kersey and

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home

complexion, had on a suit of white home and kersey with yellow stripes.

I will give one hundred dollars for this supprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fay dollars for each if taken in the state as that I get them again.

1 get them again.
JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS. April 18, 1822 3 . 3m.

NOTICE

The trustees of the poor of Arundel county, wish to pure the small parcel of land not exceeding to acres, within eight miles of the city of Annapolis, and with or without in provements, sufficient for the accommod dation of the poor of the county. They will meet on the first Morday in June next, at the Alms House and will then consider any proposals which persons consider any proposals which persons disposed to sell, man make in the mean time through William Brewer, esq the President of the Board, and the Trustees of the Poor, will also receive proposals through their president, on the said first Honday of June next, for supplying the paupers with wood groceries, clothing, and all such articles presessary for their accommodations. cles necessary for their accommodati-

Proposal are expected to be made Proposal are expected to be made in writing, setting forth the quantity, of land at slocation, into tements (it any.) and cash price.

May 16.

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State of Maryland, sc. Calvert County Orphans Court, March 13th, 1822.

On application of Thomas Reynolds, executor of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims ad gainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.
W. SMITH,

Reg. Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert coupty, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John R. Sewell, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of next November, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this the 6th may of May 1822.

HOS. REYNOLDS.

Nay 10.

Southern gardent newly blowing.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-A rundel county; short letters testament ry on the personal estate of Elizabeth Battee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against side estate are fequested to present them properly authenticated, to Thos. Franklin, in Annapolisand those indebted to make immedia coayment.

JAMES DEALE, Ext.

May 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the phans court of Anne Arundel continued will be exposed to sale on thurst the 30th May instant, at the late remains the sale of dence of Samuel R. Lurby, in Sould River Neck,

The Personal Estate Of said Lusby, consisting of serent young Negroes Horses, Cattle, Shen, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Termiof sale—fr all sums above twent dollars, six months credit, bond and security with interest from the my of sales being given; all sums such twent dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'cleck.

Mayel

An Overseer Wanted A single man, industrious, house, and sequeinted with the management of a farm, who can dome well recommended for the contract of the contract mended for sobriety, will meet with

situation by applying to INO A GRAMMER North aide Severa. May

A THE WAY INCLUDING A THE WAY IN THE WAY IN THE PROPERTY OF THE WAY IN THE WA

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1822

LVOL LXXVII

THE INFLUENCE OF VIRTUE ON PRINTED AND PUBLISHED Know then this truth, snough for man to Virtue alona is happiness below."

lt is not sufficient to prove that religion, so necessary to feeling minds, agrees perfectly with the moral nature, of manking. feetly with the moral nature, of mankind. Victue often obliges in to conquer our appetites, and struggle for conquest with our passions. We cannot fix our attention on the various objects of desire, which occupy the thoughts of men without readily discerning, that if they had shandoned them; salves unrestrained to all their wild propensities, they would often stray widely from the state of bappiness which forms the object of their wishes. Any of the scattered blessings, strewed here and there in our path, cannot fill the void of our life.

Do the gratifications of the senses capti-

Do the gratifications of the senses capti-vate our affections? Their duration is devate our affections? Their duration is de-termined by our weakness; we find it im-possible to break loose from the limits, and immutable decrees, opposed by natures. Are they the advantages dependent on opinioh for which we look, such as honour and praise, or the exterior splendour attendant on fortune? You will perceive, that quick-ly after they are obtained; the charm is flown: and that they resemble. Perceive flown; and that they resemble Proteus in flown; and that they resemble Proteus in the fable, who only appeared a god at a dis-tance. Mankind have more need than is generally imagined, of an interest indepen-dent of their senses and imagination; and this interest will be found in the duties mo rality inculeates and establishes. At all times, and in all circumstances, we have a choice between good and evil. Virtue may be continually in action; and we may discover the application of it, even in the most apparently indifferent relations of life; for rtue only has the privilege of connecting little things with a great object, and because it only can be encouraged by conscience, which, in accompanying all our actions & meditations, seems to augment our existence and procure those satisfactions which are unknown to those who do not act from principle. Though the paths of virtue may be varied, its end is ever the same. The virtuous man is more independent than others; for it is from himself alone that he Virtue has no associates in her comb cils; she judges herself of all that is pure

It is not the interest of a day or the pleasures of a moment, that virtue protects; but the whole life that it takes into consideration To speak metaphorically, it is the vin-dicator of futurity, the representative of du-ration, and becomes to the feelings, what

foresight is to the mind. foreight is to the mind,
It enlarges the mind, gives dignity to the
character and invests it with every thing
becoming. In virtue of every character,
these appears a kind of beauty, which
charms us without reflection; and our moral sense, when it is improved by education, is pleased with that social harmony which the sentiments of justice preserve.

"Intrepid virtue triumphs over fate; The good can never be unfortunate."

VILLAGE TALES. THE GRAVES OF THE FOREST.

'There neither name nor emblem's spread, To stay the passing pilgrim's tread. BYRGE.

To me a neglected grave is a melancholy sight, for it speaks not only of the vanity of pride, but of the treachery of friendship, and the forgetfulness of humanity. An overshadowing willow, a little drooping flower, or even a cluster of mounful ivy, tells a soothing tale, while we recognise the tears of affection; and the tender cares of undying love as the origin of the growth.

Lonce paused on the banks of the Sus-

quehanna, by the side of a small plain, which ppeared to be crowded with the monuments of mortality, though far from any settlement which could have furnished to the tomb so many tenants; enquiry resulted in the in-formation that the spoil of a desperate bat-le was there deposited, unhonoured as win

the was there deposited, unhonoured save in the simple tale of the villager recording their deeds of heroism.

There is no account of Augustus and his little band of martyrs on the pages of history. More than seventy years have rolled along since those shores, where they are now inurned, echoed to the peal of their musketry, and the savage shouts of victory. And at this distance from that period even the faithfulness of memory but obscursiy traces the event.

traces the event.
The settlers in the interior of thethen co-The settlers in the interior of the then co-lony of Pennsylvania were rustics, living-in a manner as unadorned as the rude fo-rests which surrounded them: but in the village of Haverhill, if the accomplishments, of art were wanting to make life splendid, the beauties of nature were not sought in vain to make it sweet. Love had found its vain to make it sweet. Love had found its way into the silent hamfet and the angel check of beauty smiled amid the solitudes of forests, and breathed spells of happiness around. There was one sweet girls the daughter of a Mr. M to whose mortals the villagers had been invited, in the country set the day preceding the catastrophel specific peopled in the end this little spot with lemants.

She had given her heart to one, who, though born and bred among the mountains and the woods of the desert, was as foul and the woods of the desert, was as foul and fervent as the warmest; but in so doing she rejected the addresses of a foreigner & a stranger. Leroy, when the sigcess of his rival was beyond a doubt, left the neighborhood precipitately, and without occasioning a suspicion of his intention, passed overthe Susquehanna to the sneamphrish of a Tribe of Indians. Having received Intelligence of the time when Charlette M. was to be come the wife of Augustus, he prevailed upon the savages to attack the settlement, with promises of large booty and no resistance. She had given her heart to one, who

with promises of large booty and no resistance.

Just as the village were gathering to the tottage of Mr. M. a horrid shoul echoed along the rise and a fadians, led on by Leroy, rushed from the adjoining wood upon them. The attack was too unexpected to allow of any resistance, and a general flight and massacra amuse? the father mother, and britished of Charlette perioded, their cotings was reduced to anish, and the security was reduced to anish the security was reduced to an in the security was reduced to anish the security was reduced to a security was reduced to an in the security was reduced to an in the security was reduced to a sec

MEN VILL

Augustus had disappeared amid the tumult hope knew how.

Eluted with the success of his silicity placed winder a feek and her; with a strong door placed winder a feek and her; which has been but her first for the locky and her, irital captors a long day march, and they lighted their first for the night, at the going down of the sun, on the indicate all assembled. Leroy addressed the hidians all assembled. Leroy addressed the hidians all assembled. Leroy addressed them in harged to the affect. My triend, you lighted to my proposals. I have guided you to corry; have but one request to Augustus had disappeared amid the tumult hone knew how.

Elated with the soccess of his fillulay. Lettoy accommendes the heart brokent Charlotty and her, truel captors a long-day's march, and they lighted their, fires for the night, at the going down of the sum, on the spot covered with 30 many graves. When the indiam all assembled: 'Leroy addressed them is targuing to the effect. My triends, you listened to my proposals, I have guided you to victory; I have but one request to make, that taptive girl I claim for my services; give her to me that I may revenge myself for the injury she had done me;—when my rancour is astisfied, I will yield her up to the fast you choose to consign her to." The indians heard, him with careftess approbation, and the tomut, of his feelings flashed from his eyes and curled upon his lips, as he turned towards his victim.

At this moment's bullet whistled by his

At this moment a bullet whistled by his head. It was Augustus and a chosen band of friends who had armed themselves and of friends who had armed themselves and followed the assassins, and in an instant, they were in the midst of his enemies. A dreadful slaughter followed. The savages triumphed, and not one of that little company of heroes escaped.

pany of heroes escaped.

Augustus was among the prisoners, and Charlotte was still uninjured. When the Indians found their victory complete, they proceeded to despatch all the captives that had fallen in their power; but when they came to Augustus, Leroy again interfered; "My friends," said he, "give him also up to me; he shall witness what shall be to him far worse than death." After much persuasion they consented, and Leroy sat down to brood over the revenge he new seemed. to brood over the revenge he now seemed sure of. But having drank too deeply, a sudden drowsiness came over him, and he

sunk asleep.

Augustus had watched the dawnings
Augustus had watched asserts around hope, and now looked eagerly around to see if any moved. All was still save the gentle murmur of the breeze; the heavens were cloudless, and the moon was just hiding herself among the trees. He listened; a deep and long drawn sigh fell soitly on his ear; it was from Charlette's bosom, and it roused him from his apathy. With ohe effort he loosed his arms, and soon regained his liberty; to liberate his fair companion in suffering was an easy task, and before the aun arose they were beyond the reach

of pursuit.
The bones of Leroy are buried in one of these graves of the forest, for his savage confederates, suspecting him of having fa-voured the escape of their prisoners, tor-tured him to death

STUPENDOUS CAVERN.

Watertown, (N. Y.) May 16. was discovered about three weeks there was discovered about three weeks since; on the north bank of the Black river, upon the land of James Le Ray, Esq opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern, or grotto; the mouth of which is about ten rods from the river, north of the falls and of Cowan's Island.

The great extent of the cavern, and the great number of spucious rooms, halls and chambers, into which it is divided, and the immense quantities of calcarious concre-tions which it contains, and different states of those concretions, from the consistence of lime mortar, to that of the most beautiful stalacities as hard as marble, render it diffishall only attempt to give a faint descrip-

tion of three or four rooms.

The mouth of this cavern is in a small hollow, about five feet below, the sorrounding surface of the earth; you then descend sixteen and a half feet into a room about 16 by 20 feet and 8 feet high; and behold in front of you a large flat or table rock, 12 or 14 feet aquare, 2 feet thick, and elevated about 4 feet from the bottom of the cavern; the roof over head covered with stalactities; some of which reach to the table rock. On your left hand, is an arched way of 150 feet; and on your right hand is another arched way, 6 feet broad at the bottom, and 6 feet high, which leads into a large room. high, supported with pilars and arches, and the sides bordered with curtains pleated in variegated forms as white as snow. Near, the middle of this hall, is an arched way, through which you pass into a large roum; which like the hall is bordered with eurwhich like the hall is bordered with eurtains, and lung over with stalactites; returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and with stalactites thinging from the roof. You then designed about 10 feet, into a chamber about 10 feet, into a chamber about 10 feet high, curtained in 10 feet square and 2 feet high, curtained in 10 feet square and 2 feet high, surtained in 10 me corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed about 12 feet in diameter, rising 3 feet from the floor, the top of which is

rising 3 feet from the floor, the top of which is hollow and full of water from the drippings of stalaction above; some of which reach mear the biblin.

ing through another arch into a hall, by the ier, rising about four inches from the floor; formed in the same way, but in the shape, size and thickness of a large tea tray, full of the most pure and transparent water. The number and spaciousness of the

cooms, curtained and pleated with large pleats, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roof; of the most perpicats, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roof; of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry, with which the rooms are embroidered; and the large drops of water, which are constantly suspended on the points of innumerable stalactites, which hangs from the roofs above, and the columns of spar-resting on pedestals, which, in some places, appear to be formed to support the arches above the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the accency of this amaxing cavern, form altogether, one of the most pleasing and interesting species that was ever beheld by the eya of mortal man. It is discovery immediately drew to it great humbers of people from the village and surrounding country; who ware staking great dispredations upon it, by branching off and carry the taway; whatever, they estected the passage in the cavern to be an

THE DESERTED VILLAGE."

THE DESERTED VILLAGE."

The following account of the origin of Goldsmith's beautiful poemis from the London Magasine for February, 1822.

"The poem of the Deserted Village took its origin from the circumstance of General Robert Napper having purchased an extensive tract of country surrounding Lissoy, or Anburn; in consequence of which many families, here called cottlers, were removed milies, here called cottlers, were removed to make room for the intended improvements to make room for the intended improvements of what was now to become the dide do main; warm with the idea of changing the face of his new acquisition; and were forced a with fainting steps," to go in earch of its rid tracts,' and "distant climes".

This fact alone might be sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but there can be sufficient as a sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but there can be sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but the sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but there can be sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but the sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but the sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but the sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but the sufficient to establish the seat of t

not remain a doubt in any unprejudiced mind, when the following are added, viz --That the character of the village preacher, the above named Henry, (the brother of the poet) is copied from nature. He is described exactly as he lived; and his modest mansion' as it existed sion' as it existed Burn, or the name of the village master, and the scite of his school house, and Catherine Girachty, a lonely

The wretched matron, forced, in age for bread, To strip the brook, with mantling cresses

spread; and to this day the brook and ditches near the spot where her cabin stood, abound with cresses) still remain in the memory of the inhabitants, and Catherine's children still live in the neighbourhood. The pool, the husy mill, the house where mut brown draughts inspired,' are still visited as the poing in an open space in front of the house. hich I knew to have three trunks, is now eut, from time to time, by persons carrying pieces of it away to be made into toys, &c. in honour of the bard, and of the celebrity of his poem. All these contribute to the same proof; and the 'decent church,' which I attended for upwards of eighteen years, and which stops the neighbouring hill. exactly described as seen from Lissoy, the

residence of the preacher
I should have observed, that Elizabeth I should have observed, that Elizabeth Delap, who was a parishioner of mine, and died at the age of about ninety, often told me she was the first who put a book into Goldsmith's hand, by which she meantthat she taught him his letters; she was allied to him, and taught a little school."

From Emerson's Sermons. DUTIES OF A MOTHER.

tant character, than is generally imagined. To whom are we to look for improvements? for such improvements as the world never seen? Is it to men? to those whose habits are fixed; whose characters are consolidated?
No! it is to the rising generation, to habes, to sucklings. And who has the principal influence in forming the habits and characters of these? The mother; she who is with ters of these? The mother; she who is with them, and is scarcely removed from them by night or by day; she who imparts to them her manners, her habits, her language, her modes of thinking, her opinions, her prejudices, hep, virtues, thad almost vaid, her very soul itself. Surely the mother has more influence in forming the raining generation than it no seasons the new the case. ration, than is possessed by any other cha-racter; more than is possessed by man, with all his authority, withfull his laws, with all his arms, with all his splend d literary in-stitutions. Though the station of the mo-Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10
feet wide and 100 feet long, from 5 to 8 feet.

If important: Though the station of the mother is indeed, subordinate, as it is infiniteity important: Though the station is subordinate with a set in suck measure, she carries ly important: I hough her station is subor-dinate, yet in a great incasore, she carries in her heart, and holds in her hand, the destinies of the world. It is impossible, that mankind should be improved to any that mankind should be improved to any considerable degree and extent, without a corresponding improvement of mothers.—
Here and there individuals may arise and shine, as they have done from the beginning of time; but improvements will be exceedor time; out improvements will be exceed-ingly limited, unless mothers are improved. And even with regard to the most distin-guished individuals, who have enlightened and astonished the world, it is probable that the mother has had greater influence in form ing their character, that has been generally supposed. Who can tell how much her ef-forts may have conduced to give such a tone and direction to their minds, and an influence upon their whole succeeding con-duct? All the future Bacons, Lockes and duct? All the future Bacons, Lockes and Newtons; all the future Baxters, Edwards's and Dwights, that are yet to rise and emlighten the world, will owe their influence; in a greater or less degree, to the mother; From her lips, they will learn to articolate their own names. From her, they will learn to walk, to think, to pray. She who is truly an excellent mother is one of the richest boons of Heaven.

We are assured by the voice of inspiration, that a child left to himself, bringers him mother to shashe. But why does an ungoverned and forward child bring shame upon his mother, more than upon his father? Is is not because the mother has a pacullar influence and consequently a perallar obligation; to train up her offspring to obedience and virtue?

If I could for a moment believe the featers.

ence and virtue?

If I could for a moment believe the famales have no immortal souls; that to them males have no immortal sours; that to thein desth is an eternal sleep; aren at that moment, would say, let the female character be raised, that she may elevate her sons; let it be exalted in the utmost, that she may exalt humanity.

A Harfford paper states, that an establish-mant for the manufactors of grass bonnets is about to be made at Weatherneld. Con these the superintendance of Mrs. Southis. Wells, the lady to whom a medal was world by the Royal Bodety of Arts is Liegann, at that is a intended to be earned in to a con-siderable sydent.

PROME ENGLAND

By He ship Hamildi, Capt. Watkinsov, the editors of the Daily Advertiser fairs received files of the Louden Conflier to the vening of the 17th of April, and a Liveb

pool paper of the 19th.
The London Coerier of the 17th of April,
contains the following entitle on the subject contains the following erricle on the subject of the affaird by Turkey.

If whe sumounced yesterday the arrival of advices from Constantinople of the lith of lest month; stating that another joils. Note had been presented to the Divan on the preceding day by Lord Strangfers, and fill Adutrian internducto.

It already known that the note delivered by the Divan to the ministers of the two powers, though communicated to their typespective courts, has not been officially made known to the emperor of Russia. The

known to the emperor of Russia. The court of Vienna refused to present Rformal by to M. Tatischeff, who had been sent to Vienna, to receive such communications as the mediating powers thought proper to sub-mit to him, and also with instructions which, permitted him to modify some of those de-mands which had been pressed by Russia. The rejection of the Russian ultimators was not, we repeat, communicated to Mr.
Tatischeff officially, though he could not remain ignorant of its contents. It was determined to make another effort to prevent the calamity of war; for, in the concluding part of the Turkish Note of the 26th February, the Divan had not, it was imagined, shut the door altogether against further overture or negociation; it had merely stated that it was not for the Porte to send negociators was not for the Porte to send negociators to the frontiers to negociate peace, for she was not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations she had received. hough she was prepared to repel hostifities though she was prepared to repel hostifities if they were begun by Russia. Accordingly on the 10th ult. Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio presented another Note; and their representations were accompanied by a note from the French Minister, M. Latour Maubourg, who earnessly invited the Türkish government not to rekindle those flames of war which had raged so long, and which had been so recently extinguished. The joint note present extinguished. The joint note pressed, in the strongest manner, the withdrawing the the strongest manner, the withdrawing the Ottoman troops from Wellachia and Moldavia; a measure which, without compromiting the dignity, or endangering the security, of the Turkish government, would be considered as proof of its wish to remain at peace. Report adds, that the mediating powers pledged themselves that no advantage should be taken of such a measure by the Russian troops on the eastern banks of the Pruth This note was delivered on the 10th, and the Divan had consented to take it into consideration, which was viewed as it into consideration, which was viewed as some indication of a less hostile spirit than that which had dictated the note by which the hussian ultimatum had been rejected. Couriers were forth with sent off to the Austrian government with despatches, stating, that another door, it was thought, had been opened to negociation, and that hopes were again indulged that the peace of Europe might yet be preserved. Such is the situa-tion in which affairs were left, at the date of

the last despaches.
In commenting on the news from Turkey, the London Conrier remarks....Where so much depends upon the Turkish govern-ment it is not possible for any man to come ment it is not possible for any man to come
to a decisive conclusion, or to pronounce
even a strong opinion. But very little sagacity is necessary to enable any man to
state that it is not for the well understood
interest of any of the other Powers, not even
Russia, to provoke a war at present.
An article from Semtin, dated 28th of
March, states that on the 20th, Constantinoule was the theatre of a sanguinary in-

nople was the theatre of a sanguinary incourier places no confidence in the report.

The accounts from Enirus and Albania

were avourable to the Greeks.

The Courier of the 17th April, announces
the receipt of papers and letters from Frankfort and Vienna, from the latter to the 4th of April. They autounes that intelligence had strived from the Turkish frontiers that the Russian forest had been sugment, that the Russian forest had been sugment, ed in the month of February, and that the Turkish government had made preparations for an early commencement of hostilities, yet, in the Austrian capital a confident as petition was entertained that peace would not be broken.

Liverpool, April 18.

At a meeting of the ship owners engaged

At a meeting of the ship owners engaged in the trade with the West India colonies. held on Wednesday, Andrew Colville, Esq. in the chair, resolutions were passed in faour of renewing the commercial inter-course between these colonies and the U-nited States of America. It was forther resolved, that the meeting should join the generaliship owners, in the object of main-taining breduction of the West India deci-charges.

generaliship owners, in the object of maintaining wreduction of the West India decided charges.

In the House of Perliament lord diamed donder moved that the veport of the Agridantification of the Mest agreed to inthe School April, which was agreed to other the Dublin papers which arrival yellicon the School April, which the Spirit of outrage which lately provided soveral districted from the provided soveral districted that unhappy inthiff still remains univolved. Several recent attroctions are enumerated in the accounts from the scott. In the county of Tipperary tome, hondes had been burnt in the counts of the week, and in the county of Tipperary tome, hondes had been burnt in the counts of his week, and in the county of Tipperary tome, hondes had been burnt in the counts of the week, and in the county of Tipperary to the part of the jeal and energy of the local hadhorities, and the exertions of the path of the fisher that the country of the disturbers of the public peace; and though they cannot mustiful activity of the disturbers of the public peace; and though they cannot mustiful they county of Limitality to public several petions allegat to have been leaders of the innerrise. In the county of Limitality, we were a path to the salegat to have been leaders of the innerrise at touchase been selfed and lodged in gao!

On the person of a man named Dennin E. gan, lake near Roseres, was found a man anserter, containing, according to an light provincial paper, who doth, password, and a complete system of featurectionary or an inchestion. This products accument is structured.

THE STATE OF THE S

JONAS GREEN. HURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

ice Three Dollars per Annum.

ISOBLLANBOUS

From the Commercial Advertiser.
FREEDOM.
Jen the world in throngs shall press
To the battle's glorious van,
ben th' oppress'd shall seek redress
and shall claim the rights of manen shall freedom smile again, the earth and on the main.

hen the tide of war shall roll ike imperious ocean's surge, m the tropic to the pole and to earth's remotest vergeen shall valour dash the gem m each tyrant's diadem. hen the banner is unfurl'd ike a silver cloud in air, d the champions of the world n their might assemble there-in shall rend his iron chain d redeem his rights again. en the thunderbolts shall fall

in their fury on each throne, here the despot holds in thrall Spirits nobler than his own— d the cry of all shall be, ttle's shroud, or libertyl sen the trump shall echo loud Stirring nations trom alar, the daring line to crowd. And to rear the blade of war-hile the tide of life shall rain nd encrimson every plain. hen the Saracen shall flee From the city of the Lord.

hen the light of victory
Shall illume Judea's swordnd new liberty shall shine n the plains of Palestine. ben the Turk shall madly view How his crescent waxes dim; the the waning moon, whose hue Fades away on occan's brim—
hen the cross of Christ shall stand in that consecrated land

ea—the light of freedom smiles
On the Grecian phalanx now—
reaks upon Ionia's isles,
And on Ida's lofty brow—
and the shouts of battle swell
Where the Spartan lion fell! Where the Spartan lion felt!
Proud and dauntless in the strife—
How triumpHank was his knell!
How sublime his close of life! Glory shane upon his eye, Glory which can never diel

soon shall earth awake in might, Retribution shall arise-And all regions shall unite

To obtain the giorious prize— And oppression's fron crown.
To the dust be trodden down.

When the Almighty shall deform + -Heaven in the hour of wrath—
When the angel of the storm
Sweeps in fury on his path—
Then shall tyranny be hurl'd
From the bosom of the world. Yet, oh freedom, yet awhile,
All mankind shall own thy sway
And the eye of God shall smile
On thy brightly dawning day
And all nations shall adore
At thine altar, evermore.
FLORIC

FLORIO.

May 16.

May 16.

Notice is hereby Given whose curid, and yellow locks, in ringlets.

Whose curl'd, and yellow locks, in ringlets' flowing, flowing, seed not the lustre of a diadem; han all the wealth of India's brighter gem; han all the pearls that bud to Oman's sea, han all the corals waving over them, are the living light that circles thee; and through thy tender cheek firstnsparences.

he vermeil tint of life is lightly flushing. or at the faintest touch of modesty none deep crimson tide is wildly rushing; like rose leaves, when the morning's breath

way the seeds of pearl the night-cloud shed,
o thy twin opening lips are purely blushing,
ing, with the softest dew and clearest red;
urer than crystal in its virgin bed,
han foundains bubbling in a granite cave,
han sheathed smow that wraps a mountain's bead,
willies glancing through a stainless wave,
han sheathed smow that wraps a mountain's bead,
willies glancing through a stainless wave,
all rests upon thy forehead—Ol with thee
he hours might fill away so sweetly blest,
hat time would melt into eternity.
Go with me to the desert loneliness
of erest and of mountain—we will share
ha joys that only purily and bless,
had make a paradise of feeling there;
had daily thou shalt be more sweet and fair,
has spicits melting in the midway air,
lill lest hid blended in the arch of blue:
hose hids bonly, we will wander through
helects of blooming shruth and mantling
hid blended in the sommer dew,
while
help a bees amid the sommer dew,
when the prints and mantling
hid blended in the fresh sprints
help a bees amid the sommer dew,
when departing life shall wing its flight.

Morning whines:

MORNING TO HERSTON.

At way we assers he form of light;
he was a wars he form of light;
he was the first parties and was a wars he form of light;
he was the first parties and was a wars he form of light;
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