

THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

[EXTRACT FROM MR. MERRY'S POEM ON THE PAINS OF MEMORY.]

Down in yon glade, beside that glassy pool, There stands, and long has stood, the village school; Hark! the gay murmurings of the sportive train, Freed from restraint that gambol o'er the plain; Lift their shrill voices, and their bursts of glee, Will future years recall their ecstasy? Perchance some one, hereafter, of the band, From the brown summit of that jetting land, Shall eye the well-known spot, the self same scene, And the thin spire that peeps those groves between; Shall mark the peasant plodding as before, And the trim house-wife at the cottage door; Shall hear the pausing bell's pathetic toll, Borne on the gale, announce the parting soul— Of some old friend, who to his childhood kind, Prepar'd the kite and stream'd it to the wind; Some busy dame, for cakes and custards known, Who gave him credit when his pence were gone; Some truant plough-boy, who, neglecting toil, Join'd him to seize the tempting orchard's spoil; Or in despite of peril, spread the snare, As thro' the thicket pass'd the nightly hare; Then shall he think on all the woes of life, His thankless children, or his faithless wife, His fortune waisted, or his wishes cross'd, His tender brother, sister, parents lost, Till ev'ry object sinking into shade, He sigh, and call oblivion to his aid.

The buxom lass who late secure from harm, With gay importance buffed thro' the farm; Tended her dairy at the break of dawn, Or fed her circling poultry on the lawn; O'er the wash'd floor the cleanly sand let fall, And brush'd the unseemly cobweb from the wall; Who in the hay-time met the lusty throng, And with her share of labour join'd her song, To the faint reapers bore the humming ale, Or jok'd the thresher leaning on his flail;— By vain ambition led at length to town, In quest of fortune, and suppos'd renown, If there, the victim of some worthless rake, She chance its sickly pleasures to partake, Mix'd with the pamper'd crowds, whose looks disclaim The smile of virtue and the blush of shame; Will she not regret the cheerful day, When sport and freedom hail'd the approach of May, And many a rural pair beguil'd the hour, With evening dance beneath the moon-light bow'r, Or to her sad fate left, condemn'd to rove The lawless paths of delusory love; Will not her tortur'd bosom thro' the more, Where'er she thinks on what she was before, And finds recoiling from the insidious joy A secret canker ev'ry rosy defecy, While all that memory's force can dispense Shall add new pangs to loss of innocence.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

WE often see in the papers accounts of the enormous expences attending elections in England, and our indignation is justly excited at reading the recitals. While we execrate the bribery and corruption, which is there so shamelessly practis'd; we consign the corruptors to infamy, but the corrupted, the people who thus barter their rights and privileges for a morsel of pottage generally escape censure. There is one circumstance in this business which wants explanation; people are puzzled to account for the impunity attending this base traffic for the suffrages of the people, when they consider that no country in the world has severer laws against bribery and corruption at elections, than Great-Britain. Let us turn our attention to what passes under our own experience, and see whether the difficulty cannot be solved.

In England the modes adopted for evading the laws are infinitely various, and generally successful. The Candidates on such occasions are almost every where present, and a perpetual smile or grin enlivens their countenances; they are "hail fellow-well met" with every man woman and child, and are the best-natured creatures in the world till election is over—they pay off small debts, subscribe to every charitable institution, repair churches, give organs, replenish libraries, distribute books, pictures, &c. &c. Mean time their agents are busy and alert, in providing entertainments, giving balls, and distributing ribbons, feathers, rattles, corals for children, favors to the Farmers wives and daughters, and prizes to the youth who exhibit their prowess and activity at the public games. A profusion of liquors is distributed, feasts are given in all the public houses, and all at free cost. In this way Mr. Nobody, cajoles Mr. Every body; for after all this generosity, charity and public spirit, it would be little short of hellish ingratitude not to give Mr. Somebody your vote—Now, if nothing like this ever has happened, or can happen in this independent commonwealth, then we may felicitate ourselves that there are none among us so base as to assume the character of corruptors, or so servile as to be corrupted. But if there are of both descriptions, then we can easily solve the difficulty relative to eluding the laws, without crossing the Atlantic.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Turn ye, Turn ye.

SO bellowed a methodist preacher from the north scaffold of neighbor Hobnail's barn last Sunday. Hobnail had anticipated his command, and actually "turned" his heaves and bulls from their stalls, to admit this biped brute whose wind allowed him to out bellow, the stoutest ox on the farm. But dont laugh, gentle race of mortals, at the stupidity of my neighbor, for I saw a large crowd of ye, at this same barn, gaping to the hollow sounds of this hay mow teacher, and if you are not grossly belied things of equal emptiness have long engrossed much valuable time. There is a Lion twelve miles hence to be seen, and who would not spend a day, and give ninepence, to see the Lion? Dobbin is taken from the plough, Silas leaves the bay, and Jimima her flax, and all post off to see this monstrous "wild vermin." After a thousand silly questions at his cage, this sensible company return to their spinning and farming. Now let us calculate the cost of this journey.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Father and Silas one day, Mother and Jimima might have earned at home, Old mare and Dobbin, Cash expended for sight & drink, Cows got into the corn because all were from home, and destroyed to the value, Pigs rooted up half an acre of potatoes, Brood of gossins destroyed by Hawks.

Rare sport to see the Lion, and yet those who form a crowd about his cage, are the "reflex eyes" in society, who growl at the tax which supports the useful parson, or instructs the rising generation. I can almost wish them Daniels fate without his protection. My good neighbors from such things, turn ye, and let lions range the African forest, and be it yours to range your own farms, and whether a methodist rants, a lion growls, or a juggler performs, save your time, reputation and money, for purposes that create the good citizen and the happy life. Believe me, that by "turning" once from such things, you turn better property into your possessions than is gained by a Carver speculation, and more contentment into your dwelling, than you would acquire seeking after wild beasts all your lives.

THE HERMIT

From the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

Mr. SMITH,

I HEAR Mr. Somebody has given you the trouble of publishing a paper against the proposition for a convention, &c. &c. And I have heard, that his flippancy has given such offence to some of your subscribers, that they threaten to withdraw their names. But is not this too precipitate? Such withdrawing is a declaration for laying under restraint the press, which should be free. And if a people take the trouble of forging their own chains, do they not invade the province of Imprudence? Whenever a people commit this trespass, they are sure to pay smart-money, one day or other. This is not meant in excuse for this Somebody's attempt. Of that, reports are not very much in its favor. The proposition was thought to be very inoffensive. Neither was it founded on absurdities. The impossibility of persuading all men to think alike, was not attempted. The principal object was, by frequent collision, to wear off that roughness, which has often wounded, where no wound should be given: And to change into the friendly warmth of brotherly love, that coldness which often freezes up the milk of human kindness, so honorable in man, and so essential in a Christian.

Whether endeavors to promote such dispositions; or attempts, like that of Somebody, to prevent them, be most worthy of public approbation, the public will easily determine.

Although a free press should be preferred; yet there is a great difference between free and licentious.

Every master of a press is supposed to possess the power of a Roman tribune. When pieces are calculated to create discord; to bear false witness against a neighbor; to corrupt youth, and the unwary, or tend, generally, to loosen moral obligations.—in all such cases the master's veto may be happily applied.

But, at any rate, they would do well to consider that the publication of such a piece, may and probably will, do an injury, for which no recompence can ever be made.

This, though, is thrown out only as a hint; and not obtruded as advice.

I am an old man, tottering over the grave. But until I fall into it, I wish for quietness and peace.

As I wish all men well, I sometimes offer a bit of advice. If folly pass it by, unregarded; I am sorry for their mistake.—It may be fatal. But if the wife in their own conceit, endeavor to torture it on the rack of their ridicule, I breathe a passing sigh, and wish for that time, when a mischief to communities shall not be found among the children of MEN.

From a London paper.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

It is really surprizing that people should bawl for liberty when there is so much in this kingdom. It is well known that all ranks of people possess liberties which every thinking man must seriously wish did not exist; and that many of our liberties trench upon those of other people. Several of our great men have the liberty to run in debt with every man who is fool enough to give him credit, the liberty to refuse payment as long as they please, and the liberty to plead privilege to protect their sacred persons from the pursuit of law. But then, on the other hand, some tradesmen have the liberty of charging so high for their goods, that if they are paid once in seven years, they will still be gainers by the bargain, whilst others, more conscientious, have the liberty to be ruined, and have their names inserted in the gazette, introduced by a subterfuge.

Many of our clergy have the liberty of enjoying sinecures, and pluralities; whilst their lean curates have the liberty of doing all the duty, and maintaining their families as well as they can, with forty or fifty pounds a year.

Several persons who never saw a sword drawn, or a shot fired (except, perhaps, in a duel, or an imaginary affront, in defence of the reputation of a strumpet, or on a quarrel about cards or dice) have the liberty to flout up at once as military commanders, and raise regiments. For which purpose they have had the liberty to employ crimps—to trepan the unwary, to seize men who had no other crime but poverty, drag them from their families, and send them to the army or to the navy, and to depopulate the fields and the looms for the good of the service.

Ladies of easy virtue (or rather of no virtue at all) take the liberty of crowding all public places,

elbowing women of reputation, and putting modestly out of countenance. Of glorying in their infamy; and when they grow old themselves and pass their trade, of writing their memoirs for the edification of youth.

Many more instances of liberty might be produced; but those few may suffice to enable us to say, that England is a Land of Liberty.

FRESH IMPORTS FROM IRELAND.

A novel, of considerable celebrity, on the other side of the channel, begins in the following true Hibernian style: "It was one of those delightful evenings when the sun was shining in his meridian splendor, and illuminating with nature's most dazzling tints all the projected improvements of Lord Misford's captivating place, the palladian bridge which he hath planned, the fine hanging beech woods which he intendeth to plant!

NEW HAVEN, September 27.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. the public commencement was celebrated in this city. At nine o'clock, A. M. the procession moved in the usual manner from the college to the brick meeting-house.

The solemnities of the day were introduced by prayer, to which succeeded the following exercises.

- 1. Sacred music.
2. A salutatory oration in Latin—by Archibald Bassett.
3. A disputation—by Bancroft Fowier, Salmon King and Charles Denison—on this question, Is a civilized state of society productive of more happiness than a savage state?
4. An oration—by Gold Selleck Silliman—on the nature and progress of the Mahometan imposture.
5. A dialogue—by Charles Bostwick, David Edmond, John Humphreys, and John Hart Lynde, on the comparative advantages of wedlock and celibacy.
6. An oration—by Henry Davis—on the evil consequences of the slave.
7. Sacred music.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

- 1. Sacred music.
2. A poetical oration—by Benjamin Silliman—on the comparative effects of the different states of society and climate upon the various nations of the world.
3. A humorous oration—by John Hooker—on leading-strings.
4. An oration—by Mr. Jeremiah Atwater, tutor—on the connection of the moral and political principles and institutions of this country with its national happiness.
5. Degrees conferred.
6. Sacred music.
7. The exercises concluded by prayer.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Thomas Wells Allis, John Bacon, Archibald Bassett, Jonathan Belden, Hezekiah Belden, Timothy Bishop, Charles Bostwick, James Cantey, Elihu Chauncey, Henry Davis, Charles Desison, David Edmond, Thaddeus Fairbanks, Bancroft Fowler, John Hooker, Ruggles Hubbard, John Humphreys, William Henry Jones, Salmon King, John Hart Lynde, Thomas Miner, Joseph Parker, William Prince, Levi Robbins, Isaac Seely, Gold Selleck Silliman, Benjamin Silliman, Elisha Stearns, Asahel Hooker Strong, Fanning Tracey, John Harvey Tucker, Samuel Porter Williams.

The degree of Master of Arts on Jeremiah Atwater, Burrage Beach, David S. Beardman, Amasa Porter, Joseph Russell, Ichabod Lord Skinner, Joseph Washburn, William Botsford, Samsuel Lathrop, John M. Crackan, Joshua Stanton, Jeremiah Mason, John Stoddard, Frederick Wolcott, Seth Samuel Smith, Job White of Harvard College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts on the reverend Samuel Blatchford, and on the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the reverend Benjamin Trumbull.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the honorable Andrew Adams, Esquire, chief justice of the state.

Reverend Charles Backus, of Somers, is appointed Professor of Divinity.

Messrs. Dan Huntington and Zachariah Lewis are appointed Tutors.

From an extensive testimony given by the learned and polite audience, it is fairly presumed, that at no time have similar exercises been received with a more decided approbation.

HAGUY, June 7.

The representatives of the province of Utrecht have resolved, that for the future no ecclesiastical society shall enjoy greater privileges than another; that all salaries to professors of divinity, preachers or other ministers of the church which are paid from the public treasuries, shall cease at the expiration of four months; that all benefices out of which such payments are made shall be declared the property of the province, as the founders and first possessors had very different views from those of the present; that all churches, meeting houses, schools, that are not supported by private funds, shall be considered as the property of the province, that the churches however shall be left open to the reformed congregations.

LONDON, July 7.

All the letters from Italy are full of bitter complaints against the conduct of Buonaparte. They charge him with a wanton insolence in tone and manners, with an insatiable avidity, and the utmost duplicity: the latter is indeed sufficiently proved by the striking contrast between his fraternal proclamations and vexatious proceedings. The people, exasperated by the pillage of the churches, the exorbitant contributions imposed on them, and the imprisonment of the priests, nobles; and, in short, of all the most distinguished persons in the country, on pretence of keeping them as hostages, are every where preparing violent measures. What has already come to pass at Milan, Pavia, Novia, &c. is only a prelude of what may happen in future. Our Anglo-French prints, which have with so much complacency celebrated the moderation of the new Vandals, may probably soon be brought to recant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has happily prevailed on the bank to advance £. 200,000, in order to pay off one quarter's arrear of the Civil List. Mr. Pitt was obliged to make three journeys to the bank before he persuaded them to make this advance. The loan is given, we suppose, on the security of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund. This may be truly called a drop in the ocean of national necessities; but so far as it goes, it is not very reputable in the directors of the bank to do; since it is an advance of money without the authority of Parliament; and may pave the way for further deviations of the same kind. A Minister has only to prevail upon moneyed men to shift him with funds, to make all the cheques of our Constitution, waste paper.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1796.

The President's farewell address to his countrymen is another gracious testimony of his disinterested love of country.

The sentiments it contains and the principles it inculcates must come home to the feelings of every genuine and patriotic American. Such advice from such a citizen, under the present circumstances, must make the most durable impression; it will form the Americans true political creed; it will be the Book of Oracles to his successors. While they pursue the line there traced, America will be happy and prosperous; if they deviate from it, every deviation will be marked with political calamity. Experience has tested, under the administration of the Federal Government, the wisdom and policy of those principles which are recommended by the President, and which formed the basis of his administration; America under it has flourished, has been at peace and has been truly happy. May his successor be inspired with similar sentiments and inherit his political virtues!

However we must regret and deeply regret the retirement of this truly great man, we cannot but rejoice that the moment for retirement is singularly auspicious, and that he retires with unfaded glories. If calamities should again surround us, Americans, will know where to seek the Saviour of his Country.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

TO the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware, that a general election will be held on Tuesday the eleventh day of October next.—The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and one o'clock in the afternoon.

When the freemen of the City of Philadelphia, are to meet at the State-house in the said city, to elect

Six Representatives for said city in General Assembly.

One Representative for said city in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Twenty persons for members of the Common Council.

Twelve persons for members of the Select Committee.

The Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia to elect

One person for Governor

Two persons for Coroners

One person for County Commissioner

The Freemen of the County of Philadelphia, to elect

Six Representatives for said County in General Assembly.

One Representative for said county in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and County of Delaware, to elect

One Senator for the State

The Freemen of the township of the Northern Liberties are to hold their election at the town-house in Second Street continued, above Coats's Street.

The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their election at the Union School House in Germantown.

The Freemen of the townships of Oxford, Byberry, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold their election at the house of the late John Barnsley in Buiselstown, in the township of Lower Dublin.

And the Freemen of the District of Southwark, and the townships of Moyamensing, Passyunk, and Kingsessing, are to hold their election at the State-House in the City of Philadelphia.

The Constables of each Ward, District, &c. are to hold their election, in the different districts to choose their inspectors for the ensuing year, and to give their attendance at the time and respective places.

Sept. 26. JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27.

Twenty Casks excellent Claret and A few pipes choice Bordeaux Brandy,

For sale by Joseph Anthony & Co.

September 27. d6

This Day is Published,

By WILLIAM COBBETT,

Opposite Christ Church;

THE POLITICAL CENSOR

FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTAINING,

The LIFE of THOMAS PAINE, interspersed with remarks and reflexions; and

Observations on the Pamphlets lately published against P. Porcupine.

September 26. 3

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chelcut-street,

(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People of the United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the present constitutional term of presidency.

September 20.