The Press.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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To which the attention of the Public is invited. oct3-4m

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To which the public are invited to examine.
oct6-3m

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FRENCH FURNITURE.
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FIRST-CLASS CABINET WARE.
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Offers at
VERY REDUCED PRICES
The largest assortment in the Union, all of New Designs
Call and examine before purchasing. oct4 6m

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In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.
And are now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
☞ The quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. aug-5m

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FINE FISHING TACKLE,
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oct-2m

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BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. REPAIRING promptly attended to. oct-3m

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SLEEPER & FENNER,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
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PHILADELPHIA,
are now making more than
FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF UMBRELLAS of every size, from 22 to 40 inches.
☞ Buyers who have not had S. & F.'s make of goods will find their time well spent in looking over this well-made stock, which includes MANY NOVELTIES, not met with elsewhere. aug8-3m

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PAPER-HANGING.
(FALL TRADE.)
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Having removed to their new Store,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Are now prepared to offer to the Trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS,
BORDERS,
FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c.,
All of the newest and best designs, from the low est-priced article to the finest
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Southern and Western merchants will do well to visit the establishment of
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N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
oct2-3m PHILADELPHIA.

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KEROSENE OIL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
KEROSENE, or
COAL-OIL LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale, at
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
by
WITTERS & CO.,
No. 35 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
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oct2-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
WILL OPEN.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,
A Superb line
FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
FROM
AUCTION.
The attention of our customers is invited.
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER.
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oct5-tf

A. W. LITTLE & CO.
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aug8-3m

FALL, 1860.
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
aug18-3m No. 522 MARKET STREET.

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234 MARKET STREET
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Where they have now open AN ENTIRE
NEW STOCK
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SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,
Together with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
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WHITE GOODS,
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previous to the fire, they are enabled to display
A NEW STOCK,
to which they invite the attention of their Customers and Buyers generally. aug-5m

THIRD STREET JOBBING HOUSES
THE attention of Buyers is solicited.
FRESH
FALL GOODS
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Would respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED
Stock of
FRESH FALL GOODS,
Which they are now opening. We are daily in receipt of all kinds of fresh and desirable goods. Call and examine our stock. oct-2m

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aug-3m

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LOOKING-GLASSES
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
Of every variety,
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HARRIS' BOUDOIR
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 1—FOR FAMILY USE.
No. 2—A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND
HEAVY WORK.
Both sew from two spools without the trouble of rewinding, and runs with little or no noise.
For Sale at No. 730 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and No. 73 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore, Md. oct1-3m

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SEWING MACHINES
IN THE WORLD, AT
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S,
oct-3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street.

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MADE FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT,
C. H. MATTSON,
S. W. cor. ARCH and TENTH streets aug8

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STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
WAREHOUSE,
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oct4-1yr

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CARPETS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES, AT
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
SUPERB THREE-PLY and INGRAINS,
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BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
LILLIES' PATENT
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON
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B. S. TOMKINS, ... No. 1069 North Front street.
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D. E. [illegible] ..... [illegible]
WM. McCRACKEN ..... 2202 Hamilton street.
R. R. BEAZLY ..... N. W. corner of Twelfth and Melon street.
JULIUS KLEIN ..... S. W. cor. of Thirteenth and Parrish street.
M. NIPPES ..... N. E. corner of Fourth and Green street.
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C. H. RAINIER ..... West Philadelphia, 36th st. nh. Haverford road.
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JOHN BARNDT ..... Tremont and Pine Grove
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D. HORTON ..... Florence, N. J
S. F. EBERLEIN ..... Columbia, Pa
oct-tf

The Press.

TUESDAY, NOMBER 6, 1860.

The Found ef Georgia.

That Kingdoms antates should honor those who have actovell and wisely for them is not at all surpog. But it is disappointing to know thifor the most part both in the New Wo and the Old, public monuments are orectonblic statues raised, and public memorials lo rather to *military* than to *civil* merit. France, nine-tenths of the members of thoglon of Honor are men of war. In Englq Knighthood seems *to be more especially* reserved for *fighters* and plethoric Mayors nd Aldermen. The Victoria cross is besed exclusively for deeds of valor. Rankad station are the solo qualifications for tOrders of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Paik, and four-fifths of the Knights and Compans of the Bath are military and naval comndors. Most of the forty civil Knight Commders are diplomatists or Colonial Govern—officials, in fact; and *among the civil Companions of the Bath*, there is only a handful l civilians, among whom we do not find a sile artist or author. In the United States, ough we have no standing army, two-thirds of our public monuments and statues ha been erected in honor of eminent milit or naval commanders.

The cause of this is unown to us. We only state the fact—to lamt that the benign and *civilizing arts* of peacdould be so rarely honored in the persons chose who pursue and develop them,—thatauthors, artists, orators, lawmakers, invents, and others of this class should be thoht unworthy of honor, however high the deserts, while fighting people, whose gxtest quality may have been animal courage, ould be held up as recipients of eminent dinction, now and for future generations.

It gives us pleasure to nice that Georgia purposes to honor one of h worthiest great men—James Edward Oglethpe, who founded what is now the State of Georgia. General Oglethorpe, albeit a distinguished warrior, (he had been aid-de-camp to Prie Eugene in his campaign against the Turl and had won laurels at the Siege of Belgrde,) deserves to be remembered, not on thatccount, but for the purity of his motives and h excellence of *his* conduct. At the age of70, he, then a Member of Parliament, obtaint the appointment of a legislative commission to inquire into the state of debtor-prisons in England, and their report in the following year (1729) disclosed so much suffering ad oppression, that his next proposition to fond a colony in America composed of these por debtors and of persons confined for snall offences was adopted by the British Parliament. He purposed making this new Colony in asylum for the persecuted Protestants of France, Germany, and Switzerland, and wén, through them, of converting the Indan tribes to Christianity. In 1732, the Royl Charter, incorporating the proposed colony for twenty-one years, was obtained, humate individuals subscribing large sums to carry it ont, and Parliament, in two years, voting $150,000 for the same purpose. Early in 1733, Ogethorpe arrived off the bar of Charleston, with one hundred and twenty emigrants. He pushed on for Port Royal, and ascending the Savannah river to the high bluff, founded the city of Savannah.

We need not trace the history ef Georgia, but must draw attention to the great principle upon which it was found. Dr. W. B. Stevens says: "Other colonies had been planted by individuals and companies for wealth and dominion; but the founders of this, at their own desire, were exclusive of the emolument from receiving any grant of lands in the province, or any salary, fee, perquisite, or profit whatsoever, by or from this undertaking. The proprietors of other colonies were looking to their own interests; the motto of the trustees of this was, 'Non sibi, sed aliis,' (Not for himself, but for others.) The proprietors of other colonies were anxious to build up cities and erect States, that should bear their names to a distant posterity; the trustees of this only busied themselves in erecting an asylum, whither they invited the indigent of their own, and the exiled Protestants of other lands. It was the first colony ever founded by charity. Now England had been settled by Puritans, who fled thither for conscience' sake—New York, by a company of merchants and adventurers in search of gain—Maryland, by Papists retiring from Protestant intolerance—Virginia, by ambitious cavaliers—Carolina, by the scheming and visionary Shaftsbury and others, for private aims and individual aggrandizement; but Georgia was planted by the hand of benevolence, and reared into being by the nurturings of a disinterested charity."*

Oglethorpe spent from 1733 to 1743, in Georgia, making frequent voyages to England, during that time, for the interests of the colony. He performed important military service in Florida, as well as in Georgia, and saved the latter State and Carolina from falling into the hands of the Spaniards—having for fifteen days, with only two ships and 600 men, baffled the Spanish General, with 50 vessels and 5,000 men, and at last compelled him to retreat, with the loss of several sail, scores of his best troops, and much of his provisions, munitions, and artillery.

After his return to England, Oglethorpe was court-martialed, on charges against his moral and military character preferred by one of the colonels under him, in Georgia, honorably acquitted, and his accuser ignominiously dismissed the service. Oglethorpe did not return to Georgia after this, but still watched over the interests of that rising colony. In 1744, he married, after his honor had been cleared by the sentence of the court-martial, but even while the charges were hanging over him, George the Second, who had full confidence in him, made him second Brigadier-General under Field Marshal the Earl of Stair, appointed in chief command of the British forces, on the declaration of war by France, to push the claim of Charles-Edward, son of "the Pretender." In 1746, when the Scottish Rebellion broke out, Oglethorpe was employed under the Duke of Cumberland, (usually called "The Butcher,") but being unable, with jaded horses and tired troops, in severe weather, immediately to pursue the rebels, after the Battle of Preston Fans, he was suspected of favoring the Stuart family, brought to trial, and acquitted—his accuser being the Duke of Cumberland, the King's son, and then the favorite with the people of all the Royal Family. It is mentioned, in Boswell's Life of Johnson, that George the Second, dissatisfied with Oglethorpe's acquittal, erased his name from the Army List, with his own pen, but this is clearly an error, for the King approved of the finding of the Court, and raised Oglethorpe, in 1747, to the rank of Lieutenant General. Seven years later, he retired from parliamentary life, and, in 1765, was made General of all his Majesty's forces. For many years before his death, which took place on the last day of 1785, he was at the head of the Army List as the oldest general officer of Great Britain.

As the founder of Georgia, General Oglethorpe eminently deserves honor from the present and future citizens of that fine State. As a patriot, he equally merits the approbation of all Americans. In 1775, when General Gage returned to England, after the defeat at Bunker Hill, the supreme command of the British forces in "the revolted colonies" was offered to General Oglethorpe. He declined the appointment, frankly assuring the Ministry that "he knew the Americans well; they would never be subdued by arms, but obedience would be secured by doing them justice." This truthful declaration had no effect, and Sir William Howe, who had taken the command when General Gage returned to England, was confirmed in it.

The last thirty years of Oglethorpe's life were spent principally in literary society. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Warton, Burke, Garrick, Hannah More. In his youth he had been eulogized in the poetry of Pope and Thompson. He carried John and Charles Wesley over to Georgia, some years after Savannah was founded. The good Bishop Berkeley knew and loved him. Prince Eugene, Marshal Wade, and the great Duke of Marlborough highly estimated his military services, and his conduct as a member of Parliament secured him the confidence of the electors of the borough of Haslemere for over thirty years.

Let us now see what Georgia purposes to do for perpetuating the memory of its founder. In the Savannah *Republican*, of October 20, notice is taken of recent efforts made by the people of Georgia to do honor to "the great and good man who laid the foundation of their magnificent and prosperous inheritance. Of late there has been some awakening to a sense of long-neglected duty, and some movement made to atone, though tardily, for the culpable omissions of the past. Bills, providing for the erection of a suitable monument to General James Oglethorpe, we believe, have been introduced in our Legislature for the two last sessions; but in each case, so indifferent were the movers to their fate, that they were allowed to linger upon the desks of the secretaries, and finally to be thrown aside with the immense mass of rubbish known as 'unfinished business.' In what a humiliating aspect does such neglect place us in the eyes of the world!" The Editor then adds:

"We have thought much of this subject, and *feel our full share* of shame for the national remissness. Repentance without works, though, we felt was nothing, and, with the old adage on our mind, that 'what is everybody's business is nobody's business,' upon the adjournment of the Legislature in 1859, leaving the work of gratitude undone, we resolved that if it failed for the future it should not be from the lack of a friend. Accordingly, when on a visit to the city of Washington, during the past winter, we held frequent consultations with an accomplished sculptor, and, after a comparison of views, we agreed upon a plan for a marble statue and monument, in which the lineaments of the illustrious founder of Georgia, taken from authentic sources, together with appropriate historical devices, emblems, inscriptions, &c., &c., should be embodied. A few weeks since, we received by steamer a model, in plaster, of the projected work, which is now to be seen in our office by all who may feel an interest in the subject. We regard it as a most chaste, beautiful, and appropriate memorial of our great benefactor, while, as a work of art, it is above criticism. For the information of our readers at a distance, we feel that we could not better occupy a short space in our columns than by giving a brief description of the design:

"The statue represents General Oglethorpe standing erect, in the military costume of his time, about 1730, with his wrilet, a large wig on his head, a long sword pendant at his side, and wearing the large cavalry boots in use at that day. His left hand rests gracefully on the hilt of his sword, while with his right hand he gently leans upon a trophy of arms, holding the charter of Georgia, half unrolled. The helmet and his family coat-of-arms (three boars' heads, with the motto, '*Nescit cedere*,') adorn the front of the trophy, while cannon, carbines, pistols, swords, cannon balls, &c., combine with the above to make it complete. Firmness, courage, wisdom, dignity, and goodness, the ruling traits of the subject, are admirably delineated in the sharp, fine features of the statue, which was modelled after the best English engravings. So much for the main figure and its accompaniments.

"The pedestal is square and massive, and on the front side will bear the coat-of-arms of Georgia, surmounted by a wreath composed of the chief productions of her soil, such as Indian corn, cotton, rice, sugar cane, grapes, and the various fruits. The centre of the wreath will bear the inscription, 'To the Founder of Georgia,' 'To James Oglethorpe,' with the dates of his birth and decease. The reverse of the pedestal is, for the present, left blank, and will answer for an ornamentation of the great deeds of Oglethorpe, in *bas relievo* representation of his battle with the Spaniards, or such other inscription or device as may be agreed upon.

"The two sides of the pedestal will each be ornamented with *basso relievos*, illustrations of the chief events connected with the founding of the colony of Georgia. One will represent Oglethorpe disembarking at Savannah, and showing his officers and men the fort and defences on the bluff, with some rude houses and his tent in the background. The officers on his right are busy in marking the plan of the town out on his left the men are debarking, and are also been a ship in the distance, with the smoke which in former times fell from the water up the bluff to the fortifications. On the reverse the *basso relievo* represents the treaty of Oglethorpe with the Creek Indians, and we regard it as a most beautiful and striking conception. In the centre of the composition Oglethorpe is represented shaking hands with the Indian Chief—the latter showing, with his left hand, the grounds ceded to the new settlers. The Chief's squaw is standing by his side, while his son, timidly peeping out from behind his father's legs, is staring at the strangers. The Indians accompanying the chief exhibit different feelings about the transaction. Immediately in the rear of the chief is standing an officer with the treaty unrolled and thrown across his arm. Some details of vegetation, such as palmetto and pine, adorn the picture, while the background shows fortifications mounted with the British ensigns, &c., and also scattered groups of Indians in the distance.

"Such are the chief objects of interest in the model before us. The statue, pedestal, and *basso relievos*, are to be made of the best quality of Carrara marble, to be mounted on two steps of Quincy granite, which will serve as a pedestal to the entire structure will be some twenty-six or twenty-eight feet in height, and, to allow for the distance from the ground, the main figure or statue will be of colossal proportions, say eight feet in height. If we ever completed, we think it will be a work worthy of our great State, and upon which every Georgian will be able to glow with pride."

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* Stevens' History of Georgia, Vol. 1, pp. 53-9.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—The New York *Express* speaks of "There's a Good Time Coming, Boys" as a negro melody: Some generous publisher should send the *Express* a copy of Charles Mackay's *poems*.

—A special correspondent of the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* writes from Southern Kansas, that the settlers on what are termed the Cherokee neutral lands have been driven off by U. S. troops. Seventy-four houses have been burned, and one hundred families turned out upon the prairies, to shift as best they may.

—It is said that a brother of Carl Formes has been missing for eight years, and that he has at last turned up in Garibaldi's army.

—The number of voters in Boston this year, according to the printed list, is twenty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine. Up to Friday noon, nine hundred and sixty-one written names had been added, and more were expected.

—On Wednesday, Hon. R. R. Reed, of Washington, Pa, sailed in the packet ship *Carolina Stevens*, with a full complement of Pennsylvania free colored persons, among them worthy Frank Chambers, janitor of Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, with his family. Every colored emigrant is carried free of expense to Liberia, maintained six months free of expense, and is then supplied with means to get a living. If he has the stuff in him, he can, following the example of Roberts and Benson, become president of the rising black republic.

—Hawthorne is among his acres in Concord once more, engaged, it is said, on a romance of English life.

Philadelphia in 1730.

The November number of the *Historical Magazine*, which Mr. Zieber has handed to us, contains a poetical description of Philadelphia in 1730, from "Titon's Almanac," which we here subjoin:

Goddess of Numbers, who art wont to rove
O'er the Gay Landskip, or the smiling Grove;
Who taught me first to sing in humble strains,
Of murm'ring Fountains, and of flowery Plains,
Assist me now; while I in Verse repeat
The heavenly Beauties of thy Fav'rite Seat.
Teach me, O Goddess, in harmonious Lays,
To sing thy much-lov'd *Pennsylvania's* Praise:
Thy *Philadelphia's* Beauties to indite,
In Verse as tuneful as her sons can write.
Such as from B****'s pen are wont to flow,
Or more judicious T****'s used to show.
Stretch'd on the Bank of *Delaware's* rapid Stream
Stands *Philadelphia*, not unknown to Fame:
Here the tall Vessels safe at Anchor ride,
And *Europe's* wealth flows in with every Tide:
Thro' each wide Ope the distant Prospects clear;
The well built Streets are regularly fair:
The Plan by thee contriv'd, O *Penn*, the scheme,
A *Work* immortal as the *Founder's* Name.
'Tis here *Apollo* does erect his Throne,
Thus his *Parnassus*, this his *Helicon*:
Here solid sense does every Bosom warm,
Here Noise and Nonsense have forgot to charm.
Thy Sons how cautious! and how Gravely wise!
Thy hopeful Youth in Emulation rise:
Who (if the wishing Muse inspir'd does sing)
Shall Liberal Arts to such Perfection bring,
Europe shall mourn her ancient Fame decline'd,
And *Philadelphia* be the *Athens* of Mankind.
Thy lovely Daughters unaffected shine,
In each Perfection, every Grace divine:
Beauty triumphant sits in every Eye,
And Wit shines forth but chack'd with Modesty:
Decently Grave, which shows a sober Sense,
And cheerful, too, a sign of Innocence.
But what, O *Pennsylvania*, does declare
Thy Bliss, speaks thee profusely happy; here
Sweet *Liberty* her gentle Influence sheds,
And *Peace* her downy Wings about us spreads:
While War and Desolation widely reigns,
And Captive Nations groan beneath their chains,
While half the World implicitly obey
Some lawless Tyrant's most imperious Sway,
No threatening Trumpet warns us from afar
Of heat'ning Miseries or approaching War;
Fearless the Hind pursues his wonted Toil,
And eats the Product of his grateful Soil.
No unjust sentence we have cause to fear,
No arbitrary Monarch rules us here.
Our Lives, our *Properties*, and all that's ours,
Our Happy Constitution here secures.
What Praise and Thanks, O *Penn!* are due to thee.
For this first perfect Scheme of Liberty!
Or shall the Muse thy just Applauses sing?
Or in what strains due Acclamations bring?
Who can thy Charter read, but with surprise
Must strait proclaim thee Generous, Just, and Wise?
Thro' every Page, thro' every careful Line,
How does the *Friend*, the Nursing Father shine!"

The *Historical Magazine* annotates this curious effusion as follows:

It is probable that Titan himself was the author of the above poetic effusion. The B****l alluded to as a poet, was doubtless Joseph Breintnal, a friend of Benjamin Franklin's. He was a copier of deeds for scriveners. He is represented as being a good-natured friendly man, very fond of reading poetry, and writing some that was considered very ingenious. The "more judicious T****r" referred to, was probably Jacob Taylor, a schoolmaster and physician. He was at one time surveyor-general of the province. He enjoyed a good reputation as an almanac-maker. He wrote the poetic effusions for his own almanacs. He was also author of "Pennsylvania," a poem published in 1728. Mr. Taylor died in 1736

John Brougham in London.

The *Era*, which is the theatrical journal of London, gives a lively account, in its number of October 14, of the reappearance and success of John Brougham at the Haymarket. It says: "A new generation of playgoers has sprung up since Mr. John Brougham formed a popular member of a company which included under the Mdme. Vestris management some of the best illustrators of histrionic art. He had received his theatrical education in a good school, and had profited by the lessons he had gained from the excellent examples placed before him. When Covent-garden passed from under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, apparently despairing of a revival in dramatic tastes, tried his fortunes on the *American stage*, and bringing authorship as well as acting into the market, and finding *very relievo* representation of his battle with the Spaniards, or such other inscription or device as may be agreed upon.

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