

TO-MORROW.

Or—It may or may not be so.

WITH what caution to-morrow conceals its affairs,

Whether big with good fortune or no; Man is hur'd by the butterfly aspect it wears While it may, or it may not be so.

Were its secrets unfolded, how soon should we pine;

But its secrets we never must know; For Fancy's fair paintings are hope's richest mine.

While it may or it may not be so.

Will the poor tar leave his home, and brave, hopeless of gain,

Seas and tempest, both pregnant with woe,

He will not—but he will, if a prospect remain,

That it may or it may not be so.

The coy little miss would be free from restraint,

Were she sure she unmarried must go, Who can flatter, sigh, ogle, coquet or paint, While it may, or it may not be so.

The maiden of forty with bugles would shine,

Could she hawk some young fopling or beau:

But her dimples, turn'd rinkles compel her to pine,

While it may, or it may not be so.

As long as to-morrow keeps one day a-head, 'Till Greenland's a stranger to snow,

Fair prospects will hang on as brittle a thread,

As it may, or it may not be so.

GENIUS, WITHOUT MORRALITY.

Talents, angel bright,

If wanting worth, are shining instruments

In false, ambitious hands, to finish faults

Illustrious, and give infamy renown.

CHRISTIANITY.

To correct a habit, to control an inclination, to calm the temper, to guard the thoughts, to take up a cross of self-denial, to make sacrifices of pleasure to duty; these, O! Christianity! are the trophies of thy renown; these the labors thou hast promised to reward.

HOW TO PLEAS IN CONVERSATION.

None of the desires dictated by vanity is more general, or less blameable, than that of being distinguished for the arts of conversation. Other accomplishments may be possessed without opportunity of exerting them, or wanted without danger that the defect can often be remarked; but as no man can live otherwise than in hermitage, without hourly pleasure or vexation, from the fondness or neglect of those about him, the faculty of giving pleasure is of continual use. Few are more frequently envied than those who have the power of forcing attention wherever they come whose entrance is considered as a promise of felicity, and whose departure is lamented, like the recess of the sun from northern climates, as a privation of all that enlivens fancy or inspires gaiety.

It is apparent that to excellence in this valuable art, some peculiar qualifications are necessary; for every man's experience will inform him, that the pleasure which men are able to give in conversation holds no stated proportion to their virtue. Many find their way to the tables and the parties of those who never consider them as of the least importance in any other place; we have all, at one time or other, been content to love those whom we could not esteem, & been persuaded to try the dangerous experiment of admitting him for a companion whom we know to be too ignorant for a counsellor, and too treacherous for a friend.

He that would please must rarely aim at such excellence as depresses his hearers in their opinion, or debars them from the hope of contributing reciprocally to the entertainment of the company. Merriment extorted by sallies of imagination, sprightliness of remarks, or quickness of reply, is too often what the Latins call, the Sardinean laugh.

For this reason no style of conversation is more extensively acceptable than the narrative. He who has stored his memory with slight anecdotes, private incidents, & personal peculiarities, seldom fails to find his audience favourable. Almost every man listens with eagerness to extemporary history; for almost every man has some real or imaginary connection with a celebrated character, some desire to advance or oppose a rising name. Vanity often cooperates with curiosity. He that is a hearer in one place qualifies himself to become a speaker in another; for tho' he cannot comprehend a series of argument, or transport the volatile spirit of wit without evaporation, yet he thinks himself able to treasure up the various incidents of a story, and pleases his hopes with the information which he shall give to some inferior society.

Narratives are for the most part heard without envy, because they are not supposed to imply any intellectual qualities above the common rate. To be acquainted with facts not yet echoed by plebeian mouths, may happen to one man as well as to another, and to relate them when they are known, has in appearance so very little difficulty, that every one concludes himself equal to the task: RAMBLER.

JUSTICE, ITS NATURE AND REAL IMPORT DEFINED.

Mankind in general are not sufficiently acquainted with the import of the word justice: it is commonly believed to consist only in a performance of those duties to which the laws of society can oblige us.— This, I allow, is sometimes the import of the word, and in this sense justice is distinguished from equity; but there is a justice still more extensive, and which can be shewn to embrace all the virtues united.

Justice may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give to every person what is his due: In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. Our duty to our Maker, to each other, and to ourselves, are fully answered, if we give them what we owe them. Thus justice, properly speaking, is the only virtue: and all the rest have their origin in it.

The qualities of candour, fortitude, charity, and generosity, for instance, are not in their own nature virtues; and, if ever they deserve the title, it is owing only to justice, which impels and directs them. Without such a moderator, candour might become indiscretion, fortitude obstinacy, charity imprudence, and generosity mistaken profusion.

A disinterested action, if it be not conducted by justice, is, at best, indifferent in its nature, and not unfrequently even turns to vice. The expences of society, of presents, of entertainments, and the other helps to cheerfulness, are actions merely indifferent, when not repugnant to a better method of disposing of our superfluities; but they become vicious when they obstruct or exhaust our abilities from a more virtuous disposition of our circumstances.

True generosity is a duty as indispensably necessary as those imposed on us by law. It is a rule imposed on us by reason, which should be the sovereign law of a rational being. But this generosity does not consist in obeying every impulse of humanity, in following blind passion for our guide, and impairing our circumstances by present benefactions, so as to render us incapable of future ones.

THE creditors of Thomas Barlow, late of Philipsburg; the county of Centre, an insolvent debtor; and also the creditors of the partnership of "Barlow and Feltwell," of the same place, are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands against said insolvent debtor and partnership, to the subscriber at Laurel Spring Paper Mill, Huntingdon county, or at the office of William Petriken, Esq. in Bellefonte, on or before the twenty ninth day of November next, as a dividend will be made and declared on that day.

CHARLES CADWALLADER, Assignee of T. Barlow, and Barlow & Feltwell, Insolvent debtor.

AUGUST 23.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THAT NOTED TAVERN STAND

Where the subscriber now lives, situate in the town of Newry, Huntingdon county, on which are erected a large two story Log Dwelling House, 50 by 36 feet, neatly weatherboarded and painted white. The house is finished in the neatest manner, a room of which is now occupied as a Store; to which is attached, a good Kitchen, and a well of excellent water in the yard. On the premises there are a neat One Story Log building which has been occupied as a Distillery, a good Stable, and a large frame Shed, 50 feet in length.

ALSO,

A large two story Log House, 36 by 39 feet, situate in said town, opposite the above property, to which is attached a large frame Kitchen, making a front of nearly 80 feet in length, with good Stabling; this house is also well calculated for public business.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

July 5, 1814.

THOSE Gentlemen who have become subscribers to the Work Entitled "Events of the War" lately published at Harrisburg, are requested to call for their books, as they are now at this office ready for delivery.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber will attend to the business of a Land Agent in the borough of Harrisburg. Those wishing to procure patents or copies from any of the public offices will find their business executed with promptness.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON, Junr.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 14 1814.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of Tho. Beatty & co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and Papers belonging to the said firm are left in the care of Elisha Moore, Esq. in Bellefonte, who is authorised to receive all monies due. Persons indebted are requested to call and make payment.

WILLIAM BEATTY, THOMAS BEATTY

Bellefonte, May 28th, 1814.

15n*8w.

An Ordinance, to extend all ordinances heretofore passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte to the town of Smithfield, and other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the due promulgation of this Ordinance, all ordinances heretofore passed by the Town Council of the said Borough, that are now in force be, and the same are hereby extended to the town of Smithfield, and the other parts of Spring creek township, that were annexed to the said Borough, by an act of the Legislature, at their last session.

SEC. 2. And be it ordained, That, that part of all ordinances heretofore passed by the said Town Council, making it the duty of the first named of the Council to act in a judicial capacity, in the absence inability to act, or otherwise, of the burghess, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed into an ordinance July 15, 1814.

ANDREW GREGG, ELISHA MOORE, CONSTANS CURTIN, JNO. RANKIN, JOS. MILES, JAS STEEL, EVAN MILES.

Attest—ELISHA MOORE, Clk

SPECIAL COURT

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed the 28th March, 1814, entitled, "An Act authorizing the holding of Special Courts in the Counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre," the Hon. SETH CHAPMAN, has appointed a Special Court, to be held in Centre County, on Monday the 10th day of October next, and to continue one week; for the trial of all causes, now pending in the Common Pleas of Centre County, in which the Hon. Judge Walker is concerned in interest, or was of council before his appointment.

J. G. LOWREY, Pret.

Bellefonte, August 6, 1814.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave David Storm, two notes of one hundred and ninety pounds each; the first payable 1st of April 1815; the other 1st of April 1816; and eight other notes of one hundred pounds each: the first payable 1st of April 1817, and one each succeeding year; and one other note of one hundred and twenty five pounds, payable first of April 1825. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, said Storm not having complied with his engagements.

HENRY YOTTER.

Bellefonte, Sept. 17, 1814.

Causes for trial at the Special Court of Common Pleas Centre county, October 10, 1814.

Les. of Lauman's Ex'rs

vs.

T. Thomas.

Les. of Jos. Lamborn

vs.

H. Hartzock,

Les. Lauman's Ex'rs.

vs.

Ramcy & Stratton

Les. of M. T. Simpson

vs.

Jackson & Kinter,

Same vs. Same,

Les of James Packer

vs.

R. Gunsalus

Les. of R. Gunsalus

vs.

Hoover and Beixier,

Les of Lauman's Ex's

vs.

Jacob Houser,

Les. of John Ashley

vs.

George Reynolds,

Jacob Fouser

vs.

Martin Steel,

Same vs. Same,

Les. of Richard Wistar

vs.

Ross and M'Kee,

Same vs. Jno. Harbinsqn,

Duncan and Walker

vs.

Jacob Meese,

Les. of D. Harris, junr.

vs.

William Monks,

Les. of James Potter

vs.

R. Pennington,

Les of Daniel Swytzer

vs.

J. Meese and al.

Philip Benner

vs.

Jacob Houser and al.

Duncan and Ingersoll

vs.

Daniel Turner.

Same vs. Same,

Letitia Nailor and al.

vs.

J. Hutton and al.

G. Robinson, junr.

vs.

John Neal.

TO WOOD CUTTERS.

THE subscriber at Hope Furnace, in Mifflin County, will give half a dollar (in cash) per cord, for any number of cords any person may put up from this time till the first of December next.—The cash will be paid as soon as 50 or 100 cords may be put up, at the option of the person cutting and putting it up.—The wood is on good ground, stands thick; and is generally young thriving rock-oak, with a little white-oak and black-oak.—Provisions will be furnished at as low rate, if not lower, than at the iron works in Centre County.—Any company of wood choppers contracting for six or seven hundred cords or any further quantity they may please, shall receive a handsome compensation.

WM. W. LAIRD.

HOPE FURNACE, AUG. 22, 1814

MILITIA TAKE NOTICE!

The Pay-master will attend at Bellefonte on Monday the 17th day of October next, to day the Militia who served a six months tour of duty under Colonel Rees Hill, the additional pay allowed by the State of Pennsylvania.

Commanding officers of companies are requested to present their Rolls certified on Honour, and countersigned by the Col. September 1, 1814.