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I. No papers will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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III. Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or be assumed by some responsible person, or the Postmaster most convenient to the advertiser.

IV. Advertisements will, in every instance be charged to the person ordering them, unless particularly stipulated to the contrary.

V. The Postage on all communications to the Editors, must be paid by the writer, or they will not be attended to.

VI. Chancery Orders inserted as other Advertisements and charg'd to the Attorney, whose name is indorsed by the Clerk on the order.

N. B. It is distinctly to be understood by Advertising Customers, that no Advertisement will henceforward be directed by the Editor of this paper to be inserted in other papers, unless the same be previously paid for.

DANCING.

T. M. FITZGERALD,

RECENTLY from [illegible], has the [illegible] of informing the ladies and gentlemen, parents and guardians of children, that he intends opening a dancing school in this place, on a principle which he presumes has never before been introduced here; by which plan the pupil will in a few lessons receive more benefit (in that accomplishment so indispensably necessary to a genteel deportment and ease of manners) than in twice the number according to the ordinary method. It is one of his principal rules to pay particular attention to their carriage and walking and that every motion within the room should be graceful. His principal dances are cotillions of the newest fashions, alamands, contre dances, waltzes, and many other fancy dances. He has also introduced, as cotillions, a variety of songs, airs & marches; which, in consequence of being slow, tends much to improve the style of dancing, and has a good effect to give the pupil an idea of time.

T. M. F. being at present a stranger in Winchester, (& not bringing any letters of introduction, in consequence of not intending to come directly here,) returns his sincere thanks to those who have already promised their patronage; and refers those who are still unacquainted with him to Mrs. Streit's, Market street, where they will be able also to obtain further information as to his days of tuition & terms. The school will commence on [illegible] the 14th instant, and those wishing to enter are invited to do so on the day as his engagements in Richmond require him to be there the beginning of October. Those who cannot conveniently enter at the commencement of the term, will be only charged for the time they attend.

N. B. T. M. F. has taught within these two last years at Leesburg, Fredericksburg, Culpeper and [illegible] houses, and Richmond; in either of which places he gives the most respectable references.

Winchester, July 12.

Spring-Hill for Rent.

THE subscriber will offer for rent this valuable estate, lying and being on both sides of Crooked Run, adjoining the lands of Major Seth Mason and others, to the highest bidder on Saturday the 24 *day of August ensuing*, upon the premises; at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH TULEY, jr.

July 12

For Sale.

A Likely Negro Man, about 21 years of age. He will be sold low for cash.

WM. ARMSTRONG, jr.

Romney, June 28.

Carriage for Sale,

A strong and neat second hand Carriage

Hack and Harness

for sale, for which good horses or stock Cattle will be received in payment.

W. MORRIS.

June 21

Washington Tavern,

In Staunton.

THIS very valuable establishment, once the property of James Edmondson and now occupied by Michael Garber, jr. is offered for rent for one or more years, on very liberal terms.—Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. For terms apply to

JOHN WAYT, Treasurer,
Washington Tavern Company.

April 25.

Parnassiad.

STANZAS.

I did not gaze upon her [illegible],
When she was borne away—
Nor shed a single burning tear,
Upon her [illegible].
Though many wept [illegible] her [illegible],
Through years of dark and deep distress,
When came her dying day;
Yet will I not the secret keep—
My bosom was too full to weep.

I follow'd not the silent throng,
That bore her to her doom,
Nor met my [illegible] the mournful song,
They sung beside her tomb—
I knew her [illegible]—the [illegible],
Long, deep, and melancholy, [illegible]
Upon my heart [illegible],
And bowed in silent's [illegible]—
Over my ruin'd hopes to brood.

And still came back the happy hours,
On memory's golden wing,
When hand in hand we pluck'd the flowers
That bloomed in earliest spring—
And brighter joys that fancy gave,
And hopes now wither'd in the grave
Still, still would fondly cling,
And [illegible] my soul, as black despair
Infused its deadly poison there.

Years, years have passed in sorrow by,
And yet I have not wept—
Tho' ne'er from memory's dimless eye,
Her image has been kept—
I mourned as first as now I mourn,
O'er hopes that never can return—
O'er joys that long have slept—
Tho' to my soul she hourly came—
Three years I have not named her name.

And they who poured beside her grave
The bitter tears of woe,
Their grief was like the fickle wave,
Whose ebb succeeds its flow;
But mine is like the [illegible] lake,
Whose calm the whirlwind scarce can break.
Whose depth there's none can know,
Whose springs lie hid within its breast,
Forever full and yet at rest.

But [illegible] will wear
And [illegible] to the [illegible]—
And [illegible] whose life has been but care,
Will one day burst as free—
Yet though [illegible] could I die,
There's none shall know the reason why;
Unknown—[illegible]
The secret cause—the hidden spring,
That early [illegible] my spirit's wing.

Miscellany.

Various; that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.
[Cowper.]

"HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES."

Our ears are perpetually assailed with this incessant cry, and the unavailing lamentation pervades all ranks, classes and conditions. All are looking forward full of hopes and wishes, to "better times;" and under these comfortable hopes—these agreeable wishes—& these sweet delusive dreams—our years fly away without having seen the accomplishment of them. But what is the reason that "good times" which would bring general satisfaction to mankind, never exist? The cause is not to be found in the nature of things; for this is immutable. The disappointment of our expectations must therefore be ascribed to quite other reasons.—Certain it is that ease lies entirely in the ideas which we form to ourselves, and that we look more on individual tracks of men than fix our eyes in general on the whole. It is impossible that good times in general can exist, because in order to effect that, contradictory things must come to pass at one and the same moment. The ideas of good times are unfixed. Each individual forms them according to his own fancy, his own passions, his own rank, his own possessions. The industrious Farmer expects good times when he shall be amply rewarded for his sweat and hard labour. The Parson tells him, if men would live a pious life, times would mend: the truth of it is well founded, but the Farmer only makes a [illegible] the application. First, he [illegible] lives when he imagines living a pious life is by copying the outward ceremonies of religion; and secondly when he [illegible] to himself conceptions of good times after his own fancy. He thinks good times are simply these, when his fields are fruitful, and produce rises in price. These are his good times, that many people will suffer by them, which in them with "hard times." Thus, by taking a review of all ranks of people, it will be found, that the good times which each individual forms after his own imagination will always be accompanied with a very great loss to the whole community. There will be no alteration indeed, the world, and what it contains, will ever be imperfect. The wise man, who is not an inactive spectator on the stage of life, enjoys time as it comes; he prepares himself duly in good time for the bad; in bad times by hopes for better—and in this manner he enjoys a continual satisfaction, which makes life sweet to him.—N. Jersey Eagle.

EXTRACT.

To enjoy the friendship of wise and good men, is no inconsiderable felicity. It confirms the testimony of our own hearts, and heightens the pleasures of virtuous self-approbation; it secures us respect from mankind in general, who always judge of a man's character from the connections which he forms, and the companions with whom he associates; it affords us an opportunity of enjoying the delights of social intercourse in their most perfection, it provides for us an inexhaustible fund of instruction and assistance in circumstances of difficulty: it ministers consolation to our hearts in the time of distress. Such is the power of virtuous friendship among men.

How great then must be the happiness which results from enjoying the friendship of that Being, who is the only infallible judge and sure rewarder of merit.

EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY.

In the temperate and delicious climates of the earth, which ought to operate as perpetual stimulants to grateful piety, here is, I apprehend, too much sunshine to leave room for any great portion of religious fervour. The inhabitants are too well satisfied with this world to look much beyond it. "I have no objection" said an English sailor, "to pray upon the occasion of a storm or battle; but they make us pray on board our ship when it is the finest weather possible, and not an enemy's flag to be seen!"—This is but a blunt aggravation of a prevalent feeling among mankind, when the very blessings we enjoy, by attaching us to earth, render us almost indifferent to Heaven. When they were comforting a King of France upon his death-bed with assurances of a perennial throne amid the regions of the blessed, he replied, with a melancholy air, that he was perfectly satisfied with the Thuilleries and France.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

THE LAW

Is like a mouse trap—you are first tempted to put your nose into it by the savoury smell of the toasted cheese, or, in other words, the prospect of gaining an advantage. You venture a little further; the passage is narrow, it is crowded full of hungry attornies, and you would draw back, but you find a hook in your ear pretty soon, and to go forward is the only remedy. The further you go in the more impracticable is the retreat—at last you are in head and feet, and then if they let you out it will be because you are too poor for picking. He who knows enough of the law to keep out of it, is well off. He often cheaper to give a neighbour his demand and ten pounds in the bargain, than to go to loggerheads & gain your suit. You may injure him, it is true—and you may bite your nose off to spite your face.

ORATION.

Delivered by CHARLES T. MAGILL, Esq. at the Celebration of American Independence, on the 4th inst., at Romney.

Fellow citizens:—Appointed by a respectable association in this place to address you upon the all important purposes of this days assemblage, altho' I am fully apprized of the great, and almost discouraging difficulties attached to an attempt to engage your serious attention, upon a subject which the splendid oratorical powers & profound erudition of the many able men, who have so frequently exercised their ingenuity on similar occasions, before me, has almost, if not entirely, exhausted: Yet I should but ill evince the esteem I owe to the worthy members of that association, and a due sense of the honor they have thought proper to confer on me, did I not make some efforts "however humble they may be," to remind you of the vital and glorious principles of Liberty that you are so imperiously and feelingly called upon, by every generous emotion that could possibly agitate the hearts of a free and happy people, at this particular season to commemorate. But before I invite your particular attention to the momentous considerations and memorable events, which the recurrence of this auspicious day must ever bring forcibly to the view of every true hearted American, accompanied by sensations of unfeigned and fervent gratitude to an all wise, just and provident Deity, & an enthusiastic attachment to the soul enlivening attributes of genuine freedom. I think that a slight retrospective notice of what was once the political condition of some of the most celebrated Empires that ever attracted the attention of an admiring world, will not be unattended by useful admonitory instruction; inasmuch as it will indisputably convince us of the melancholy instability of all human greatness, & completely satisfy us that a powerful, overruling Providence has assigned to it limits which it cannot by any possible effort transcend.—You must all remember what a proud and exalted station the city and government of Rome once occupied among the nations of the Earth. History abundantly informs us that that government, at first an insignificant and contracted one, deriving its origin from a singular congregation of lawless freebooters and profligate desperadoes,—men who had fled from their own Country to avoid the punishment pronounced by the avowing Justice of the law upon their crimes, became one of the most renowned for the energy and wisdom of its laws, and the stern, unyielding integrity and patriotism of its citizens; and their great and astonishing expertness in the destructive "the, I fear, for the happiness of mankind," two much admired, art of war: —and that, by the united operation of all these various causes, a small territory extended its dominion over nearly all the known world. Yet this highly enlightened nation, once the scourge and civilizer of the rude and unpolished barbarians who at that time inhabited the now more refined continent of Europe, under the influence of that decay to which the omnipotent God, no doubt for the wisest purposes, has doomed all the affairs of this transitory life, has bid adieu to its national greatness: and may say to it in the expressive valedictory Language of some of her illustrious writers," "VALE, VALE LONGUM VALE." We learn that the citizens of this once distinguished Empire, tho' blessed with all the advantages which a constant accumulation of power, wealth and territory, combined with the firm texture of their military government could afford, were never satisfied: but urged on by a never tiring and restless ambition for aggrandizement, continued to extend their dominion until they became surfeited with prosperity, and sunk into effeminate indolence and corruption, which utterly annihilated all their former energies, and rendered them an easy prey to their barbarous conquerors.—Greece, also once famous for the liberality of her political institutions, the learning and brilliant eloquence of her unrivalled orators, the admired dexterity of her celebrated artists, and her high national character, she too has taken leave of her departed grandeur, I apprehend, for ages to come. The citizens of her once famed and various governments, impelled by an overweening love for superiority over each other, and by a disgusting rivalship in domination, instead of harmonizing as states of the same confederacy ought to do, suffered a deadly and fatal jealousy to plunge them in the miseries of inveterate animosity and ruinous hostility: a course of conduct that could not fail to terminate in the destruction of their Country. Since this lamentable national declination, we are informed that the descendants of this accomplished people, instead of possessing those great privileges that immortalized their forefathers, are debased by a degrading ignorance and writhing under the most abominable despotism that ever disgraced the annals of humanity. To establish this fact it is sufficient for us to know, that they have long been under dominion of the despicable Sultans of the contemptible government of Slavish Turkey. Would to God the bloody struggle they are now engaged in could eventuate in their entire emancipation from this detestable thraldom, and that they might again be elevated to the rank of a free & independent nation! But alas my countrymen! there is too much reason to fear that their means are far too inadequate to the effectuation of such a desirable event. As to the condition of Europe, subsequent to the period of the Roman invasion (I allude particularly to the southern provinces) her population was so enervated by the power of Romes enslaving arms, & the contagion of Roman licentiousness, that it made but a feeble and unavailing resistance to the incompassionate fury and rapacious violence of ruthless enemies, who issuing from the northern hive of ferocious cut throats, under the various names of Goths, Vandals, & Germans, finally succeeded in subduing it, and in laying the foundation upon which most of the present civil establishments of Europe, with many very valuable improvements have arisen. You will readily perceive, fellow citizens, that my motives for having carried your attention so far back to the concerns of ancient History, is, to caution you against the fatal vices that have ruined nations which have preceded us; and to demonstrate to you by the most striking historical illustrations, that too great a lust for power is a passion of the most dangerous and alarming character, and which has invariably effected the ruin of every country or government that has obeyed its violent dictates. Yes, it is to an arbitrary effort to enforce those detestable maxims of all tyrants which proclaims, that power ought to trample upon, and disregard the claims of justice, liberty and humanity; that our having met here to celebrate our fortunate escape from the galling fetters of slavery, which the cruel and unrelenting temper of the English government, with an infernal and wicked ingenuity, was forging for the necks of our deservedly venerated forefathers is to be justly ascribed. Had she not in a frenzy of political folly, by a continued system of unprovoked and unmerited persecution towards her afflicted colonies, burst asunder with the rude hands of violence all those sacred bonds of mutual affection and relationship, which had for ages subsisted between the two countries, we had not assembled here this day to recall to our recollections the unexampled fortitude and unparalleled sufferings which our revered ancestors cheerfully endured to accomplish our liberation from her unrighteous dominion. Forty seven years this day have passed away since the brave, the wise and venerable patriots of the American revolution, most of whom have descended into the silent grave, announced to the world, by the masterly political performance which has been already read to you by my worthy & respectable friend, that they had absolved this country from all connection with, or allegiance to the British crown, and that they were determined to aspire to the rank of a high minded, free, happy people; & as an American, I sincerely thank my god for having endued them with strength to disperse the storms of persecution that had thickened around them with all the glorious triumphs of a nobly virtuous cause; and to establish on the ruins of monarchical misrule & oppression, the happiest Government that ever was known. That you may perceive, that this is not altogether the language of declamatory effervescence, permit me to refer you to the immediate causes that led to that long, perilous and sanguinary conflict in which the good genius of our emancipation so conspicuously triumphed over the deep laid machinations of high handed power, and completely dissolved the chains that tied us to a tyrants car. In the progress of this instructive investigation we shall discover that Englands persecuting malice towards our forefathers commenced long anterior to the revolution: that it began its wicked career at the time of their earliest settlement on this continent; when they were forced to flee from their native home to escape the cruelties which religious intolerance was preparing for every Englishman who dared to regulate his faith by the standard of a free conscience; and to take refuge in this then unsettled country among blood thirsty Savages; a people whose ferocity of disposition, was hostile to every civilized being. Yet prompted by a noble love of liberty, they preferred encountering all the hardships to which their situation unavoidably exposed them, sooner than endure what they were menaced with at home. These bold adventurers, thus thrown upon the mercy of brutal barbarians, were suffered to pine under the cant emptuous neglect of the mother country, until their increase in wealth and population presented a fair prospect of gratifying her unbound d avarice for self aggrandizement, and excessive love of exclusive power. Not till then did she betray the least sympathy for their situation, or accord to them the smallest assistance. Having passed through this severe probation, and their prospects in life having assumed a more cheerful aspect, England with a view to administer to the gratification of her selfish policy, by monopolising the advantages which her connection with this Country put in her power at a very early period, imposed restraints upon our commerce that were highly detrimental to the American colonies.

But, oppressive as these arbitrary & iniquitous restrictions avowedly were, our worthy ancestors, anxious to preserve unimpaired the strong ties of affinity that bound them to each other, and to submit if possible to every insult sooner than provoke hostilities, endured with a philosophic patience which must appear to us at this time very remarkable. Instead of this submissive deportment having softened her malignant temper to the endearing impressions of parental tenderness for her miserable children, goaded on by an infatuated ministry and servile Legislature, in defiance of every principle of good policy, and with a haughty disdain of their many spirited and vigorous remonstrances against her ill omened measures, upon the preposterous pretext of raising a revenue by asserting the right of her parliament to tax America, passed the never to be forgotten *stamp-law*; imposing certain