General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

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TERMS.

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Fourth of July.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of the Eastern Shore are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland, will leave Easton Point on the morning of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, on an excursion of pleasure; call at Cambridge and after remaining there one hour proceed up the river and return in the evening. Passage 50 cents—Dinner will be provided on board at a moderate charge, and a good band of music will be engaged for the occasion.

N. B. The Maryland will proceed on her regular rout to Baltimore, on Thursday the 5th, instead of Wednesday the 4th of July.

june 19

Commissioners' Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at the last May Term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court-House in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. ALL THE LANDS & TENEMENTS (clear of incumbrences) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, died seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of 'Bullen's Chance,' containing 150¾ acres of land more or less.

Terms of Sale are—one fourth of the purchase money to be Cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors,) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages regulating the credit, will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will be required, for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
PETER WEBB.

june 26 7w

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER and CHEAPER.

JENKINS AND STEVENS

Have just received from Philadelphia,

A Fresh Supply of GOODS,

Suitable to the present season, which will be offered low for the ready money—and which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public at large are invited to give them an early call. J. & S.

Easton, june 19 3w

MILL FOR SALE.

I WOULD sell that valuable Mill and Mill property, known by the name of ABBOTT'S MILL, lying in Talbot county, Maryland, between Easton and Cambridge, and about eight miles from each place, which are fine markets for flour and meal; upon a reasonable credit, there is about 300 acres of Land with a good proportion of WOOD and TIMBER, the cleared land is pretty good, and easy improved, it yields about 220 bushels of wheat and 100 barrels of corn, the mill tolls about 1000 bushels of grain.

The improvevements are a two story BRICK HOUSE, and BRICK KITCHEN, and necessary out buildings all in good repair. This Mill is the second best stand in the county for custom, and gets as much grinding as she can do. For terms apply to the subscriber Head of Wye, Talbot county, Maryland. JOSEPH L. TURNER.

june 26 6w

☞ The Editors of the Baltimore American, will insert the above once a week for six weeks and send their accounts to this office for collection.

BANK OF CAROLINE,

June 19th, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BOON, Agent.
of the late Bank of Caroline.

June 26 3w

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale, one negro MAN, two negro WOMEN, and two CHILDREN, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Application to be made to

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased.

Easton, april 3 w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls, of various ages—Application to be made to

SAM'L. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, dec'd.

dec 19 w

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale in Queen-Ann's county, near Church Hill, containing 380 acres—100 of which is in TIMBER, the situation is handsome and is equal to any in the neighbourhood for croping, and none surpasses it for health.

The Dwelling is a two STORY BRICK with passage and kitchen joining, with every other necessary building on the Farm, either for a tenant or overlooker. Those wishing to purchase are desired to view the property—the terms will be moderate and made known on application to the subscriber on the farm. WILLIAM GODWIN.

june 19 6w

Christ Church Burial Ground.

THE Public are informed that the Lot of Ground presented to the Episcopal Church by Doctor Ennalls Martin, for a Burial Ground, has been laid off into Sections, which are now ready for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call on Mr. Wm. H. Goome, who will exhibit the plan of the Ground and make known the terms of sale.

Easton, June 26 3w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises, all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long Acre, whereon the HOUSES and IMPROVEMENTS of the late Joseph Haskins are erected, and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars: And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot of ground and has been generally used therewith, containing the quantity of seven acres of land, and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said Town, at the back of the Court-House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appertenances to the same, also held in fee simple: These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers:

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of the same power, will be sold on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next, between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, and Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Robins' Branch, at and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Owen Kennard, and the lands of William Jenkinson; all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of Land, and consisting of a large portion of WOOD LAND, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and left at the Bank in Easton, for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors and Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court-House in Easton, all that Farm and Plantation situate and being near and adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Bromwell's Farm, and containing 205 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of WOOD LAND, and being in the occupancy of Richard Sherwood. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, and of receiving the possession at the end of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase-money being secured by negotiable notes with approved Indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, june 26 10w

TURKEY—GREECE.

We are indebted to a friend in this city for a copy of the following interesting letter which he has received from an American officer in the Mediterranean. It furnishes a brief, but the most intelligible view that we have seen of the difficulties which embarrass the Greek Government, and of their plans and prospects:

[Nat. Intel.

Ontario Sloop of War,
3d April, 1827.

My dear Sir: Since I wrote you last I have found time to visit Constantinople. I was induced so to do from a wish to see the interior of this interesting country, as well as to visit so celebrated a place. Upon my arrival at Moileech, where we take the boat for Constantinople, I was detained until I could hear from the city. An order had been issued to stop all Europeans, as some difference had taken place between the French Ambassador and the Porte, owing to his threats of sending down to the Admiral for a guard of Marines; and as we had six in our party, we were supposed by these ignorant Turks, to be the interdicted French. They did not molest us, as we rambled over an interesting and beautiful country; and as soon as the facts were known, a Firman was sent over, which enabled us to proceed. Mr. Canning I was much indebted to, both for this, as likewise his hospitality on my arrival. He spared no pains to further my wishes in viewing all which is deemed of interest to travellers. The Hypodromi, the Obelisk, the Antique Serpents, which once were placed at Delphi, the several pillars erected by the Constantines; in fact, all the Lions of the place, and not the least to be seen, the Sultan himself, with all the nonsensical pageantry which Barbarians think so necessary in royalty.

My visit through the country, and to the great city, convinced me of one thing, that this mighty Empire is tottering at its base, and has the reputation of strength, which it does not possess. And why the European Powers have submitted to the many little degredations which they have done for years back, is to be accounted for only by political motives. Policy alone, could have permitted these People to exist as a Government. There is no nation in Europe, I do sincerely believe, but could trample them under foot. They have no strength; the People are worn down by a system of oppression, and the cultivators of the soil have barely enough left them, to drag out a miserable existence.—They live in wretched mud huts, have squalid children, and are all badly clad. I passed over one of the finest countries I have ever seen, capable of supporting an immense population, [which from the numerous burial places, it did at one time.] It is now a waste, and you would ride nearly a day ere you would see even a wretched village, and that in ruin. I met several detachments bound for Constantinople to man their fleets and such a looking set of raggamuffins I never saw. The new troops are poor looking dirty creatures, and now they have a *half* Christian dress, without the turban; they are small looking men. The Turkish dress is well calculated to set off the human frame. I will say nothing of the description of Constantinople—this has been ably done by Clark, and other writers to whom I must refer you.

From all I could learn at the great city, I do not believe the Turks will ever grant any terms to the Greeks, at least, so long as the Powers will content themselves in negotiation; force may do, but diplomacy never: for they will not believe that the Europeans can be mad enough to go to war for the independence of a People of whom they know nothing. The Turk will procrastinate and negotiate as long as you choose, and never thinks you in earnest until his territory is actually invaded. He is now using every exertion in fitting out his squadron, and ten heavy brigs and corvettes are ready for sailing, with two frigates and a line of battle ships nearly so to accompany them. I am inclined to believe that both England and Russia will use strong language to induce the Porte to grant terms, if not independence to the Greeks. I however, am of opinion, that the Porte will continue her exertion to subdue them, and, if possible, bring it to a close this Summer. Unfortunately for the cause of the Greeks, their differences are now so great, that it is anticipated that England will have to cease her mediation, until the Ambassador can determine which of the Governments is to be considered the *legitimate* one.

To understand this, I must inform you that Conduriottos and Colocotroni have united at Castro, and with such of the Primates as are on their side, have organized a provisional government, *in part*, claiming to themselves, the right so to do; as the "Government" which was determined on by the Congress at Epidaurus, was to cease so soon as that Congress could re-assemble, which was to have been in August last. That Congress had adjourned in haste, on the fall of Missolonghi. In consequence of the lukewarmness of the members, or of intrigue, as it is supposed of some of the members of the Provisional Government, who wished to retain the power with which they had been invested, no meeting could be convened, until one was urged by the friends of Greece, as they saw the Provisional Government had not strength.—Most of the Primates and Deputies, to the number of sixty or more, met at Egina, but not enough to form a quorum. In the mean time, the other party was organized under those two men at Castro, the residence of Colocotroni.—The members at Egina sent a deputation to Castro, to propose a union of all the deputies and Primates, and to meet at Paros as a neutral point. This was not listened to, and as neither party would give way, each had its meeting; the government at Egina still maintaining, that, until the Congress which adjourned at Epidarus could re-assemble, they would still hold the reins of government, as it was from them they received their power, which they were to retain until they should again assemble.

I know not what has been the result of all this; but as Lord Cochrane has arrived with a brig and schooner, and General Church, to offer his services, it is hoped that they may induce the parties to come to some definitive arrangement, and until this can be done, it is said the ambassador at Constantinople will not be able to treat, even if the Turk should be so disposed.

I have thus as well as I could, given you some insight into this difficulty. It is no more than what I have before said to you, that these people are their own enemies, and they are the same factitious and turbulent people they were in ancient times and deserve but little of our sympathy. If this cannot unite them, I know not what will: for they are in a miserable situation, and their numbers have been fearfully reduced.

After writing to you on the 5th of February, I went over to Egina, having a head wind for Smyrna, and wishing to understand by personal observation, how affairs were progressing. Fortunately, I met with Trecoupi, one of the members of the Government at Paros. He had been one of the Committee to Castro, and of course could give me all the information I wished relative to that subject. Owing to bad weather, I was compelled to run into Garden Bay, opposite to Hydra, where I fell in with Captain Hamilton, who had likewise been to Castro, to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation, and a meeting at Paros, but without effect. During the time M. Trecoupi was on board which was three or four days, we had many, free conversations relative to their situation. He appears to be (and bears that character) an honest man, and a true patriot, and he freely said that there was not a Greek among them that could unite all the parties; and if France or England would give them a head to the Government, it would meet most of their views. He would, however rather have a Swiss, or some German at the head of the Government, who could afford to bring some few thousand troops, as well as induce quiet men to settle the country, and cultivate the soil.

Another plan which is thought of, is to agree to pay to the Sultan, as much revenue as he ever received from the Greeks.—He giving them the same Government which is given to Servia and Wallachia; that is, to have the right of choosing their Governor, and that no Turk shall be allowed to put his foot on the soil.—The real or landed property which was held before the Revolution by the Turks, to be taken by the Government and farmed out, and those who would cultivate to pay a certain tax, which would be commuted and pay to the Sultan for the behefit of the former owners, or so much per annum as should be determined on, as it was not their wish to confiscate such property. In the present proposition submitted through Mr. Canning, they have demanded, unconditionally, their Independence, and that of Canada, Negropont, with the Greek Islands, and a line drawn from the Gulph of Patros on the North side, including Missolonghi to the North Point of Negropont. All this they cannot expect to receive.

While I was at Egina an expedition was sent against the Turks besieging Athens—it did not succeed; since which many little skirmishes have taken place—particularly under the command of Carascachi; he has more than once been fortunate—at one time defeating Omar Pacha—taking his baggage, but not many men were killed, as they preferred running. The steam battery under Hastings, and the frigate Hellas, have both received a few shot from batteries, but nothing serious.

Lord Cochrane's arrival will infuse, it is hoped, life into all their operations, and this Summer may be used to more advantage than the last. The Greeks want discipline, and officers to lead them, and on the sea they will not disgrace themselves, I believe.

Pirates have been more bold lately than heretofore; in spite of the large naval force of all nations in this sea, much depredation is committed. Some aggravated cases have lately occurred. Three vessels of war ought to be here to give effectual protection to our valuable commerce in this sea.

LETTERS FROM A TRAVELLER.

Norfolk, May 30, 1827.

Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

Norfolk is situated on Elizabeth river, eighteen miles from Old Point Comfort, and contains a population of about eight thousand inhabitants. It has been a place of great trade; and though, from various causes, it is at present rather in a depressed condition—though the grass begins to grow in the once busy streets and although it will probably suffer a still greater depression—though its darkest hour has not yet come, yet, from its situation, and the great advantages it enjoys from Nature, it must and will flourish at last, and rise to greatness as a commercial sea port, and will probably become the great Central Naval Depot for the U. States: and is the spot where much of the tobacco, cotton, flour, naval stores, and lumber, of Virginia and North Carolina will find a market.

The harbor of Norfolk is safe and commodious, and vessels of almost any size can be at sea in a few hours after they leave the wharf; and the entrance into Hampton Roads and Elizabeth river is so completely protected by the fortifications at Old Point Comfort, that Norfolk may be considered as invulnerable and secure from all future attacks of an enemy by water. It is a point, too, where our Naval and Military forces can easily assemble, and from whence they can quickly be sent off to the North, or to the South, or to foreign stations. It is a convenient point for foreign vessels to stop at, and particularly convenient to the West India Islands, and it will be a great and an important point of communication between the Northern and Southern States, as soon as the Chesapeake and Delaware and the Dismal Swamp Canals are completed. Few, very few, ports in the United States enjoy such great advantages as Norfolk does, and her citizens ought to arouse themselves at this eventful crisis, and redouble their exertions as their sufferings increase. "Don't give up the Ship" ought now to be their motto; their trials and difficulties will all be surmounted, and Norfolk, like a Phœnix, will rise in strength and beauty, never again to be cast down or distressed.

The situation of Norfolk is low, but the sea breezes which are constantly blowing around, must render it a healthy spot; and a rigid regard by the Police to the virtue of cleanliness, will preserve the place from contagious diseases—and the fewer cellars in such places as Norfolk, in my opinion, the better.

Opposite Norfolk is the pleasant town of Portsmouth; and Gosport, where the U. States' Navy Yard is established, is immediately adjoining. The Gurriere Frigate and the Natchez Sloop of War, both beautiful vessels, are now here, apparently ready for sea; the Delaware 74 is preparing for service, and the New York, another 74, is building; each of those vessels look like a fortress: and these are, and always will be, the safe and sure defence of our country. The Navy, during the late war, fought themselves into credit and popularity, and fixed their own future fame and prosperity on as firm and solid foundation as the Alleghany Mountains. No human event, no earthly power, can ever shake or destroy the Navy of the United States; and, as on shore, we have improved upon the principles of liberty; so upon the ocean, we now equal at least, and are destined to surpass, any other Naval Power: and I fondly trust and believe that the time is not far, when the Star-Spangled Banner will float triumphantly in every sea and upon every shore, carrying with it over the mountain wave protection to all who sail beneath it, and establishing, on the great highway of nations, the liberty of the seas.

Britain may behold the rise of the U. States to greatness both on the ocean and the land, with a jealous eye, but she cannot arrest their progress—to do so would be a vain attempt; they will continue to grow, and she ought to rejoice and be glad that there is another Power and another People, who are "*bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh,*" and who, in the hour of need, may be found at her side opposing the attacks of an unholy alliance, whose cause is not the cause of freedom. With Britain we should always be friends, and it rests with her to make us always so; we are not her enemies, neither by nature nor in principle. Let her be just to us—we ask no more.

The Alert, a British vessel, taken by Com. Porter, during the late war, is now laying here also; and I confess that I could not look at her without a sigh. The gallant Porter, the hero of Valparaiso—he who, in the Essex frigate, gained a deathless name, and who swept the Pirates from the Ocean—where is he? Yes, where is he now? In a foreign land, in a foreign service. Yet he is still fighting the battles of freedom—yes, of American freedom. Success to him over the tyrants and slaves of Spain and Portugal; and it is a sweet consolation to think that his voluntary exile will be productive of so much good to mankind, and we may all yet rejoice and be glad that Porter has left his native land.

I shall never forget a circumstance mentioned to me by a friend in Washington City a few years ago, who had called upon Commodore Porter on some business. He found him at his Farm, with his coat off, *keeping tally*, while his men were busily employed measuring up wheat to send to mill. He had then "left ploughing the deep" to till the soil; and he who had stood unmoved in the battle's rage had become an "American Farmer," engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

Norfolk, in every point of view, is a fine situation for a Navy Yard; timber and naval stores, and provisions of every kind, can be so easily procured in great abundance; and it being so safe and secure, and so near the Atlantic Ocean, renders it superior to almost any other place in the Union that I have ever seen or heard of. Friendship, social harmony, and hospitality, seem also to have taken up their residence here. The stranger soon feels himself at home, and the softer sex are very engaging in their manners. Among them I have met with a graceful Adeline, a sweet Virginia, and a bewitching Georgiana, and regret that my stay must be short. This day I shall probably visit Hampton, as there is a steam-boat which plies daily, and sometimes twice a day, between this place; Old Point Comfort and Hampton; and which renders the intercourse easy and agreeable. Yours, &c.

SELECTION FOR SATURDAY.

The Universe may be considered as the place in which the Deity resides; and the Earth as one of its apartments. In this, all the meaner races of animated nature mechanically obey him, and stand ready to execute his commands without hesitation. Man alone is found refractory; he is the only being endued with the power of contradicting these mandates. The Deity was pleased to exert superior power in creating him a superior being; a being endued with a choice of good and evil, and capable, in some measure, of co-operating with his own intentions. Man, therefore, may be considered as a limited creature, endued with powers imitative of those residing in the Deity. He is thrown into a world that stands in need of his help, and he has been granted a power of producing harmony from partial confusion.

If, therefore, we consider the earth as allotted for our habitation, we shall find that much has been given us to enjoy, and much to amend; that we have ample reasons for our gratitude, and many for our industry. In those great outlines of nature, to which art cannot reach, and where our great efforts must have been ineffectual, God himself has finished every thing with amazing grandeur and beauty. Our beneficent Father has considered these parts of Nature as peculiarly his own; as parts which no creature could have skill or strength to amend; and he has, therefore, made them incapable of alteration, or of more perfect regularity. Astronomers, who are best skilled in the symmetry of systems, can find nothing there that they can alter for the better. God made these perfect, because no subordinate being could correct their defects.

When, therefore, we survey Nature on this side, nothing can be more splendid, more correct, or more amazing. We there behold a Deity residing in the midst of a Universe, infinitely extended every way, animating all, and the vacuity with his presence! We behold an immense and shapeless mass of matter, formed into worlds by his power, and dispersed at intervals, to which even the imagination cannot travel. In this great theatre of his glory, a thousand suns, like our own, animate their respective systems, appearing and vanishing at divine command. We behold our own bright luminary, fixed in the centre of its system, wheeling its planets in times proportioned to their distances, and at once dispensing light, heat, and action. The Earth also is seen with its twofold motion; producing, by the one, the change of seasons; and by the other, the grateful vicissitudes of day and night. With what silent magnificence is all this performed! With what seeming ease! The works of art are exerted with interrupted force, and their noisy progress discovers the obstructions they receive; but the Earth, with a silent, steady rotation, successively presents every part of its bosom to the sun at once imbibing nourishment and light from that parent of vegetation and fertility.

But not only provisions of heat and light are thus supplied; the whole surface of the earth is covered with a transparent atmosphere that turns with its motion, and guards it from external injury. The rays of the sun are thus broken into a genial warmth; and, while the surface is assisted, a gentle heat is produced in the bowels of the earth, which contributes to cover it with verdure. Waters also are supplied in healthful abundance, to support life, and assist vegetation. Mountains rise to deversify the prospect, and give a current to the stream.—Seas extend from one continent to the other, replenished with animals that may be turned to human support, and also serving to enrich the earth with a sufficiency of vapor. Breezes fly along the surface of the fields to promote health and vegetation. The coolness of the evening invites to rest, and the freshness of the morning renews for labour.

Such are the delights of the habitation that has been assigned to man: Without any one of these, he must have been wretched; and none of these could his own industry have supplied. But while many of his wants are thus kindly furnished, on the one hand, there are numberless inconveniences to excite his industry on the other. This habitation, though provided with all the conveniences of air, pasturage, and water, is but a desert place without human cultivation. The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. The whirlwind, the inundation, and all the asperities of the air, are peculiarly terrible to man, who knows their consequences, and at a distance, dreads their approach. The earth itself where human art has not pervaded, puts on a frightful, gloomy appearance. The forests are dark and tangled; the meadows are overgrown with rank weeds; and the brooks stray without a determined channel. Nature, that has been kind to every lower order of beings, seems to have been neglectful with regard to him; to the savage uncontriving man, the earth is an abode of desolation, where his shelter is insufficient, and his food precarious.

A world thus furnished with advantages on one side, and inconveniences on the other, is the proper abode of reason, and the fittest to exercise the industry of a free and thinking creature. These evils, which art can remedy, and prescience guard against, are a proper call for the exertion of his faculties; and they tend still more to assimilate him to his Creator.—God beholds, with pleasure, that being which he has made, converting the wretchedness of his natural situation into a theatre of triumph; bringing all the headlong tribes of nature into subjection to his will; and producing that order and uniformity upon earth, of which his own heavenly fabric is so bright an example.

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