THE BOWER.

"MUCH YET REMAI UNSUNG."

Childhood pleading the stay of La Fayette.

Ah! wilt thou leave us, Warrior, say?
Wilt thou again that ocean brave,
Where death so often seeks his prey,
And black destruction rolls his wave?

What if our clime inclement prove;
And darkling clouds our sky deform;
The sun of friendship truth, and love,
Our Father's friends shall cheer and warm.

'Tis true, rude winds oft round us blow,
And tempests sweep our mountains rude,
But LA FAYETTE shall never know
The winter of ingratitude.

What shall we do? How plead thy stay?
But, surely thou wilt not depart!
Our little hands shall bar the way,
And we will twine us round thy heart.

We'll weave thee wreaths of beauteous flowers,
And gild them with the rays of truth:
Thou shalt not count the fleeting hours,
Nor know but thou art still in youth.

Nay, Warrior, more:—When life shall close,
And Time's eventful sands have run,
We'll bear thee to a blest repose,
Beside our Father—Washington.

BOSTON BARD.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy,
When blest with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies, with peace from on high,
I still view the chairs of my sire and my mother,
The seats of the offspring as ranged on each hand,
And that richest of books, which excels ev'ry other,
The family Bible that lay on the stand.
The old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible,
The family Bible that lay on the stand.

That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
At morn and at evening could yield us delight;
And the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation,
For mercy by day, and for safety thro' night.
Our hymns of thanksgiving, with harmony swelling,
All warm from the heart of a family band,
Half rais'd us from earth to that rapturous dwelling,
Describ'd in the Bible, that lay on the stand.
The old fashion'd Bible, &c.

Yet, scenes of tranquillity, long have we parted,
My hope's almost gone, and my parents no more,
In sorrow and sadness I live broken hearted,
And wander unknown, to a far distant shore,
Yet how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand;
Oh! let me, with patience, receive his correction,
And think of the Bible, that lay on the stand.
The old fashion'd Bible, &c.

THE REPOSITORY.

"Blending the useful and the sweet."

MATERNAL LOVE.

Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty has an irresistable bewitchness; the blooming bride led triumphantly to the hymeneal altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheek fills with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies—the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye, which keeps its fond vigil over the slumbering babe.

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and on which all description becomes ineffective. In the heart of man lives this lonely picture; it lives in his sympathies; it reigns in his affections; his eyes look around in vain for such another object on the earth.

Maternity, extatic sound! so twined around our heart that it must cease to throb ere we forget it? 'tis our first love; 'tis part of our religion. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first uplifted to it; we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age. He who can enter an apartment and behold the tender babe feeding on its mother's beauty—nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins without a panting bosom, and a grateful eye, is no man, but a monster. He who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking that "of such is the kingdom of heaven!" or view the ond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath, least she should break its slumbers; without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desart; though a lone being, far be such feelings from me.

From the Trenton Emporium.

WHAT I'VE SEEN.

I have seen worth humbled, and unworthiness exalted; yea even so, that the last was first, and the first was last.

I have seen men of little intrinsic merit, rising on the tide of fortune, and running with the popular current of the day, until by dint of impudence and perseverence, they've grown into consequence.

I have seen persons far more attentive to the concerns of their neighbors, than their own, and prying into private affairs for the worst of purposes.

I have seen stupidity allied to wealth, producing a display of splendid ignorance highly disgusting to a sound judgment.

I have seen an affectation of benevolence covering the lowest cunning and darkest intrigue; yea, verily, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

I have seen a little animal so inflated with pride, as to be almost full to bursting. It resembled a man, too!

I have seen men put on airs of war and blood shed, who would almost run from a lizard.

I have seen men who were "all things unto all men," and I have seen all men suspicious of them.

I have seen men strive to exalt one who they knew to be unworthy, merely for the purpose of depressing a rival.

I have seen enough of this wicked world, its acting and doing, to cause me to exclaim, in the language of the black man, "white man so unsartan."

THE ECONOMIST.

"Economy is the road to Wealth."

Difference between Good and Bad
FARMING.

During the last summer and fall, my business led me to take several rides through one of the counties in the interior of this State. As much for amusement as any thing else, I took memorandums of the state of improvement and progress of agriculture, in different parts of the country; and was not a little astonished at the superiority of some neighborhoods over others in this respect. It may not be amiss here to record one fact that fell under my observation in the course of my ride. I found it almost uniformily turned out, that in those neighborhoods where the farms and other improvements were in the best order, the greatest number of members of the Society for the promotion of agriculture aud domestic manufactures were to be found. And, on the other hand, in those neighborhoods where the farms were in the most wretched condition, none were to be found—This proves the correctnes of an old saying, —"the more we really need information, the less anxious are we to obtain it." In tracing the operations of the human mind, there is no more obvious truth than the above. We here see a Society, honorably and liberally patronized by the state; and strange to tell, not one in twenty of the persons, for whose benefit it was organized, are disposed to avail themselves of its advantages! That this society has, in no inconsiderable degree, met the laudable views of the government in chartering it, no disinterested man that witnessed the difference between the first and last exhibition, will for a moment deny. But I must leave these speculations, and give you some facts which I find entered on my memorandums, in hopes that they may be useful, by inducing some of my brother farmers to abandon the slovenly and ruinous method of planting large poor fields without manure. Should these hints lead to an investigation of the subject, my object will be fully accomplished. Investigation and research is the high road to improvement.

Extract from Memorandums.

"In —— township, my attention was arrested by a small but beautiful field of corn, belonging to Mr. B. containing only six acres. On a careful examination, I estimated it at seventy-five bushels per acre. This multiplied by six (the number of acres) gives 450 bushels, and at 24 cents, is - - - $112 50

"I found on inquiry, by allowing reasonable wages for breaking up, manuring, planting, harrowing, hoeing, ploughing, gathering and husking, that eight dollars per acre covered all expenses. This, for the field, comes to - - - - 48

"I estimated the rent, taxes, and repairs for fences, at 2 dolls. per acre - - 12

60 00

Leaving a clear profit to Mr. B. of - - - - $52 50

"During the same week, in another part of the country, I noticed a field, belonging to Mr. C. of a very different description. It contained 25 acres, and was estimated at 15 bushels per acre; which I afterwards learned was more than it actually yielded. There was no manure on this field, nor was it so well worked otherwise. I found that 5 dolls. 50 cents per acre covered all expenses. This sum multiplied by 25, the number of acres, comes to - - $137 50

"Add rent, taxes, fences, &c. at 2 per acre. - - 50

187 50

"Deduct from this sum 93 dolls. and 75 cents, the price of 375 bushels, which is the produce of the field, at 15 bushels per acre, and 25 c'ts per bushel, - - 93 75

Leaving an actual loss to Mr. C. of - - $93 75

These plain matter of fact calculations place in a strong point of view the difference between good and bad farming.—They show that on every acre of corn cultivated by B. he had a clear gain of $875, whilst on every acre cultivated by C. he lost $375. To show the real difference, these sums must be added together, and they amount to $1250! A very considerable addition might justly be made to the above difference, on account of 19 acres (the difference between the two fields) of B.'s land, being in a rapid state of improvement, as it was well set with clover, whilst C.'s land was rapidly getting poorer. So far as I was able to judge, the two fields were originally of about the same quality.—Every other branch of husbandry on the two farms was about in proportion to the corn; but could not so well be made a matter of plain calculation. Does not this in part at least account for some families becoming beggars on good farms, whilst others, on farms not superior, become independent and respectable? The above calculations are founded on real facts, and that they are not extravagant, must appear obvious to every practical man who will take the trouble to examine them. A FARMER.

THE HUMORIST.

"What say you Hal, to throw gravity aside and hear a good story."

ONE KIND KISS BEFORE WE PART.

A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a warehouse, situated at the western part of the metropolis, on entering her carriage recollected a piece which she had neglected to buy, 'Sir,' said she, on re-entering the shop, 'there is one thing which I had forgotten, and which I now request you to give me.' 'And what is that?' replied the young music seller: 'It is, sir, *One kind kiss before we part.*' The youth immediately vaulting over the table, imprinted on the lips of the fair stranger, in somewhat of an *andante* style, what he took to be the *tenor* of her request.

It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader, who will recollect the song of 'one kind kiss before we part,' that it was an air of a less touching nature, than the one given by our hero, which the lady expected to receive.

The princess Amelia once observing a very tall officer come into the rooms at Bath, asked who he was, and being told, that though now in the army, he was originally intended for the church, "For the steeple," replied she.

GOING! GOING!—GONE!

A. and B. two auctioneers, were remarkably disproportioned in their stature. A. was a mere dwarf, and B. very tall. At a public sale, A. mounted a hogshead partly filled with Scotch snuff in bladders, which stood on one end. As he was repeating one and ten, one and ten, going, going, going gentlemen, the head gave way, and A. descended out of sight—*gone*, says B.!—and the sneezing of A. left no doubt of the fact, for though out of sight, he was not out of hearing. The effect on the crowd was indiscribable.

Yankee Wit.—"Mister," said a young yankee to a distinguished Philadelphian, "as you seem to be pretty cute, I guess you wouldn't object to answering a few questions." "Not at all," replied the traveller, "I will answer as well as I am able, as many as you may think proper to ask." "Well, then," said the yankee, "did you ever see a pumpkin?" "Certainly, hundreds of them." "Then you know what they *be I 'spose*—now if you throw a great pumpkin up into the air, I should like you to tell me what it would come down? The Philadelphian suspecting a *trick*, determined to defeat the interrogator by the most *simple* reply—he therefore answered that he supposed it would come down a *pumpkin*. "Not at all," said the yankee, with some little show of exultation, "you throw a pumpkin up into the air, I guess it would come down a *squash*.'

During the reign of Cromwell, a clergyman during his service, took occasion to pray "that the King and Parliament might *hang together* in peace and *concord*." A sailor present jumped up, and exclaimed, "that's right; only *hang them*, I don't care by what *cord* it is.'

Corporate Learning.—The mayor of a country town, conceiving that the word *clause* was in the plural number, would often talk of a *claw* in the act of the legislature.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The Lion called the sheep, to ask her if his breath was unpleasant;—she said aye, and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him; he said no; he tore him for a flatterer. At last he called the fox and asked him; "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold and cannot smell."

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
MARYLAND.
University Lottery, 3d class,
NEW SERIES.
To be drawn in October, and finished in a few minutes.

Granted by the General Assemby of this state for the benefit of her literary institutions. The system adopted for the approbation of, as well as in justice to her people.

35 Numbers—5 Ballots to be drawn.
P. CANFIELD, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$5000	is	$5000
1	do	2000	is	2000
1	do	1295	is	1295
2	do	1000	is	2000
5	do	400	is	2000
30	do	100	is	3000
30	do	50	is	1500
240	do	12	is	2880
2175	do	6	is	13050
2485 Prizes, 4060 Blanks				32,725
6545 Tickets				32,725

Cash paid for prizes as soon as drawn, and all lottery information furnished gratis.

Price of tickets 6 dollars; shares in proportion.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 35 numbers, warranted to draw at least $30, less the 15 per cent.

Packages of halves, quarters and 8ths, containing the 35 numbers as above, can be had in proportion to the price of whole tickets.

Acertificate of	12 whole tickets for	$47 50
	12 half do	23 25
	12 quarter do	11 62
	12 eighth do	5 81

Which will entitle the purchaser to the full amount drawn by the said package over and above the amount due thereon, excepting the 15 per cent deducted by the state.

Capital prizes for sale at *Fortune's Home*

P. CANFIELD'S
Maryland State Lottery Office, No. 180 Market, near Charles-st. Baltimore.

Prize tickets in other lotteries will be received at par in payment for tickets.

☞ The fate of tickets in any of the N. York or Pennsylvania lotteries (the drawings of which have been received) can be known by applying as above.

More particular explanations can be had at the office, 180 Market st.

Orders from any part of the U. States, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, for a package or for a single ticket or share, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to P. CANFIELD,
sept 25 Baltimore.

THE
LADIES' GARLAND.

A WEEKLY miscellaneous paper, is published at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. It is dedicated especially to the ladies, but contains matter for the edification for the general reader. Twenty-eight numbers have been issued, and it will embrace 52 in all, thereby constituting a neat volume, at the end of the year, of 208 royal quarto pages. The subscription price is remarkably low, being only $1 25 in advance. It has already received a most flattering patronage, from various sections of the U. States, and the publisher is desirous of extending its circulation. Several of the early numbers, (from 3 to 9 inclusive,) will be reprinted, after which complete files can be furnished from the commencement.

☞ Post masters will confer a particulrr favour upon the publisher, and oblige many who wish to subscribe, by becoming agents for the work. For every five copies accounted for, one will be furnished to the agent.

NOTICE.

The Board of Commissioners of Cambridge, have levied a tax upon the assessable property of the town, of 35 cents on the hundred dollars: the necessity of this tax must be obvious to every reflecting citizen: the chief objects are to encrease the number of pumps, to improve the fire-engine, and extend the hose, to pay the bailiff, clerk, &c.

It would seem superfluous to say, that the proceedings of the Board are regularly recorded by a sworn officer, & open to any citizen who may desire to inspect the account of disbursements for previous taxes; this very natural curiosity the commissioners hope, will be freely indulged, as they anticipate that the investigation will result in a free and spontaneous payment of the new tax, which, from the previous tardiness of some of the citizens, in regard to former taxes, the board have been compelled to order, shall be speedily collected.

JOS. E. MUSE, *President.*
EDWD. LOOCERMAN, *Sec'y.*
oct 9 3t

Stray Hogs.

Taken up, trespassing in my cornfield, on Tuesday the 12th instant, four Shoots with a crop and a hole in the left and a crop and two slits in the right ears—one Sow with eight Pigs, the Sow is marked with an underbit in each ear, the Pigs not marked. The owners of the above property are requested to come forward, pay charges and take them away.

RICHARD HAYWARD.
oct 16 3t

PROPOSAL

For publishing, by subscription, a weekly journal, to be entitled the

Chestertown Emporium.

"Be Just and fear not—let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

By Matthew K. Stone.

The rapid augmentation of newspapers in every section of our country, affords the most gratifying testimony of its growing wealth, population and refinement. There are few towns in which a public vehicle of political information and miscellaneous intelligence is not established. Indeed, a newspaper affords such a variety of useful and entertaining knowledge, adapted to every grade of intellect, and every kind of literary taste, that in a free and civilized country like ours it may be classed among indispensable comforts. When the structure of a government rests upon public opinion, that opinion should be enlightened; and the press is the only guardian against the abuse of power, the only preservation of the purity of republican principles, the the only means by which the people can be informed of the conduct of their rulers, and the only channel in which the current of public sentiment on men and measures can with safety flow. At this day, however, to enlarge upon the paramount advantages of a free press, in a country enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty, would be as superfluous as to descant on the benefits of solar light and heat to the material world.

Happily for the prosperity of our country and the tranquility and social happiness of private life, the torch of political discord is almost extinguished, the feuds of party have nearly ceased, the lines of demarcation which separated one class of citizens from another, like the evanescent colours of the rainbow, are fast disappearing, and all feelings of political jealousy, hatred and revenge, are discountenanced and discarded. We now breathe a pure political atmosphere, unclouded by the mists of prejudice, and undisturbed by the tempests of passion.

No apology then can be expected or required for offering to the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties, proposals to establish a paper, free, unfettered and independent in its principles, and which shall be directed solely to those objects which are eminently calculated to promote and perpetuate the common prosperity and happiness. In compliance with common usage and established precedent, the principles which will be inculcated and enforced in the Emporium, shall be clearly defined and distinctly avowed.

The subscriber, in soliciting patronage to the "*Chestertown Emporium*," flatters himself, that he will be enabled to make it an object not unworthy of regard. He does not come amongst his fellow citizens with his name enrolled under any of our numerous party banners—nor to adopt the cause of *any* aspiring candidates for official honors or emoluments—he does not propose that the vehicle of public information, shall, while under his superintendence, be blackened with the soot of private defamation; but it is his intention to open the columns of the Emporium, to manly and independent discussion on public men and public measures—to give to all parties the fair constitutional license of his pages. He will endeavor to arrange, select and to condense the earliest intelligence, both foregn and domestic, for the gratification of his readers—to lend the aid of his paper to the support and preservation of our free republican institutions—to render it independent of all religious controversy: nor shall any effort of his be wanting to decorate it with the fairest wreaths of literature, whether composed of flowers natural or exotic. This is the broad outline on which he intends to conduct the *Chestertown Emporium*—in aid of his project, he solicits gentlemen of leisure and of literature, with whose effusions he will be happy at all times, to decorate his paper—he solicits from the merchant, the earliest commercial intelligence—from the farmer, an account of the improvements hourly making in the management of soils and in the implements of husbandry, and the most productive crops; and from gentlemen of science, he solicits a narrative of all the new discoveries which are made in those regions so familiar to the feet of philosophers. In short, he invites gentlemen of all parties, and of all professions, to assist, with a warm assurance that they shall always be found welcome visitants to the columns of the Emporium. He does not, with vain and ostentatious effrontery, promise to his readers that such *shall be* the character of the Journal—promises are cheap things, and as often made to be violated as to be regarded,—all that he *promises* is, that his best talents—indefatigable industry—prompt attention and fidelity, shall be appropriated to the duties of his vocation—that so far at least, he will endeavor to deserve public confidence.

Conditions.

The "Chestertown Emporium," will be printed on a large medium sheet, with a *new Type*, (of which this is a specimen,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable in advance; if not paid before the expiration of the first half year, two dollars and fifty cents will be required.

The first number will be issued as soon as the proprietor can go through the several counties, which will be completed in the course of two or three weeks.

Chestertown, October 2, 1824.

C

Vol. II.

Printed and Published by
LUTHER M. SCO
N. E. corner of High and Poplar str

At TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY C
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period than six months, and a
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Attached to this establishme
EXTENSIVE
JOB PRINT
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every description of prin
SUCH AS
Law Blanks, Handbills, | Labe Card
☞ Persons who favor him
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Dissolution of Partn

THE partnership heretofo
under the firm of M. K
Co. was dissolved by mutual
the 16th inst. All persons in
requested to make immediate
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please present them to him
possible. *M. K. STON*
LUTHER M.
Cambridge, Sept. 18th, 18

E. W. KENN

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WM. MU
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