THE BOWER.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Lines to her who'll understand them.

There is an eye on which I look,
And gaze with sweet affright;
There is an eye whose glance has fill'd,
My soul with sweet delight.

There is a cheek whose rosy hue,
I've often strove to press;
There is a cheek where Cupid dwells,
Its smile is but to bless.

There is a mind where Virtue dwells,
And Happiness resides;
There is a mind that stoops to naught,
But where Religion guides.

There is a heart with Pity fraught,
That *can* for others weep:
It is the heart which I shall love,
Till Death's last solemn sleep.

EUGENE.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

A Parody on the Nun.

Now is it not a folly,
For a maiden ne'er to sigh,
While youth is on her cheek,
And delight in her eye:
So now I'll be a flirt,
A gay, giddy flirt,
And ye beaux all beware,
I'm resolved to be a flirt.

And where is the harm
For promotion of mirth,
To laugh away an hour
With the lords of the earth;
For they all love to flirt,
For they all love to flirt,
There is nothing half so pleasant,
As with wisdom to flirt.

And tell me ye sages,
Profound in her laws,
Does virtue disclaim it,
Or require us to pause?
If not let us flirt,
If not let us flirt,
Then avaunt ye cold stoics,
Who forbid us to flirt.

ROMEO.

THE REPOSITORY.

"Blending the useful and the sweet."

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

SLANDER.

"Slander, the worst of poison, ever finds,
An easy entrance in ignoble minds."

Mr. Scott,—Amidst the many vices with which the present day is contaminated, none appears of such dangerous tendency as *slander*—and considering the universality of its sway, none more deserving the scourge of the moralist.—How often have innocence and virtue been trodden under foot by this most detestable of vices? How often has the fate of a poor, forlorn stranger been decided over a cup of Imperial, or a glass of Madeira? How often has the bud of genius been blasted by the chilling frost of cold disdain? Gracious God! is it possible that any one can be pleased with such savage brutality? Yes, it is too true, the names of injured innocence, call loudly upon their calumniators, and it is high time that this lurking serpent were expelled from society. One fruitful source of vice, arises from an idle, desultory turn of mind. If people would pay more attention to their own affairs and conduct, they would, perhaps, find less time to investigate the characters and conduct of others. This class of society conceive it beneath them to "think at all;" careless as to the embellishment of either mind or body, their chief delight is in "laughing from house to house," and decrying the characters of others, for their envy and spleen is such that they cannot endure the idea of any possessing virtues and qualifications which they were too idle to acquire.—Happy would it be for mankind in general, as well as for the individuals themselves, if instead of this kind of employment, they should learn to study and converse upon the useful. Nothing can be more insipid and irksome to a mind of sensibility, than to be obliged to hear the modern "tea-table chat," which merely consists of declamation, at the expense of some absent person. Misrepresentation and abuse are the necessary accomplishments, and you are considered, as a strange and severe kind of being, unless you can not only constitute your quota, but also subscribe to all they say; and ten to one, Mr. Editor, but they will take the first opportunity to strip you, and have you as bare and naked of virtue as themselves. Now, Mr. Editor, what such characters can propose to themselves, by such a mode of conduct, I am at a loss to determine: it certainly can be productive of no advantage, but on the contrary is a direct path to infamy and reproach, for however virtue may be crushed by their cruel and ungenerous conduct, yet she cannot be totally overcome, and the time will certainly arrive when they will have reason to dread their rising power, every virtuous mind will look upon them with disdain and like "proud Haman," they will at last fall a just sacrifice to their own devices.

The difficulty of forming a true judgment of the conduct of others, is a powerful argument against such a practice. An action at first sight may appear highly improper, and perhaps very criminal, yet, may be very justifiable when all the circumstances are known; and until the motives be ascertained we cannot possibly decide whether it be criminal or not, much less the degree of it. It is also the most destructive as relates to society, it not only sets individuals but families, states, and even nations together by the ears. There is no injury to which a man can be subjected, that can hold any kind of comparison with that which his character may sustain. "He that steals my purse (says the immortal Bard) steals trash—but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed." Indeed it is a crime, almost unpardonable—Reputation is a tender flower, and slow of growth; it is perhaps the toil of many years, and to have it blasted in one hour by some unfeeling wretch; at an evening's visit over a cup of tea or a glass of wine, is too much! Blush ye inhuman brutes; behold sensibility weeping over the ruin you have occasioned. May the arrow of fell remorse leave the rankling venom in such flinty hearts—May all the pang they have occasioned me and others, return with double torture to themselves, and like the sword of the destroying angel, leave neither root nor branch of such a tribe of gloomy assassins. When, alas! will the age of reason and philanthropy return? and when shall virtue raise her depressed head? I weep, for

"I am a man, all calamities that touch
Humanity, come home to me."

However, Mr. Editor, in the language of your correspondent *Eugene*, may all such gablers be treated, as

"I disregard what people think,
Or what the envious group may say,
The stricture pass'd—the sland'rous hint
Unheeded, they like asses bray."

Now, sir, should you think the aforegoing hints to those tattlers, worthy a place in your paper, you will perhaps again be troubled with a few lines from

W******.

THE MORALIST.

"Morality and Religion are nearly allied—the one speaks to the Philosopher, the other to the Christian."

HUMANITY's GEM.

"JESUS WEPT."—John xi. 35.

How sweet is the tear of regret,
That drops from Humanity's eye;
How lovely the cheek that is wet:
The bosom that heaves with a sigh.
This world is a sorrowful stage,
A valley of weeping and wo;
From childhood to garrulous age,
The tear uninvited will flow.

Our own or another's distress,
Will force the soft lustres to fall;
Nor can the mild bosom do less
Than grieve for the sorrows of all;
For he who has nought to impart,
May at least give the wretched a tear,
'Twill comfort the sorrowful heart,
When no other comfort is near.

The Saviour in sympathy wept,
And gave the divinest relief,
When Lazarus mortally slept,
To his sisters o'erwhelmed with grief;
He sorrowed for Solyma's doom,
As he sat upon Olivet's steep;
He thought on her judgment to come,
And pity constrained him to weep.

FORGIVENESS.

Is there a man who, if he were to stand by the death-bed of his bitterest enemy, and behold him enduring that conflict which human nature must suffer at the last, would not be inclined to give forth the hand of friendship to utter the voice of forgiveness, and to wish for perfect reconciliation with him before he left the world? Who is there that when he beholds the remains of his adversary deposited in the dust, feels not in that moment, some relentings at the remembrance of those past animosities which mutually embittered their life?—"There lies the man with whom I contended so long, silent and mute forever. He is fallen, and I am about to follow him. How poor is the advantage which I now enjoy? Where are the fruits of all our contests? In a short time we shall be laid together; and no remembrance remain of either of us under the sun. How many mistakes may there have been between us? Had not he his virtues and good qualities as well as I? When we shall both appear before the judgment seat of God, shall I be found innocent and free of blame, for all the enmity I have borne to him? My friends, let the anticipation of such sentiments serve now to correct the inveteracy of prejudice, to cool the heart of anger, to allay the fierceness of resentment. How unnatural is it for animosities so lasting to possess the hearts of immortal men, that nothing can extinguish them but the cold hand of death! Is there not a sufficient proportion of evils in the short span of human life, that we seek to increase their number, by rushing into unnessary contests with one another? When a few suns more have rolled over our heads, friends and foes shall have retreated together; and their love and their hatred be equally buried. Let our few days, then, be spent in peace. While we are journeying onward to death, let us rather *bear one another's burdens*, than harass one another by the way. Let us smooth and cheer the road, as much as we can, rather than fill the valley of our pilgrimage with hateful monuments of our contention and strife.

RULES OF LIFE.

Be not inconsistent in your expectations; and having chosen your walk through life, pursue it with patience, industry, and contentment; thus, if superiority in knowledge is your object, do not envy the accumulations of your thrifty neighbor: if wealth is your object, do not wonder that your character for knowledge, justice, and liberality stands not so high as that of others; and, if you must govern your passion, practice forbearance without repining, and consult the interest of others as much as your own.

THE ECONOMIST.

"Economy is the road to Wealth."

SOIL.

The improvement of the soil naturally becomes an object of great importance at the first formation of a garden; and its subsequent management, or "keeping in heart," as gardeners term it, is a matter of equal interest.

Any substance added to our soil, either to supply a deficiency, or to rectify what is amiss, is called a *manure*. The use of manures is, of course, very various.—They may be destined to render soil less retentive of moisture, or to make it more retentive; or they may be calculated to communicate carbonaceous matters or salts. With the former view, clay or argillaceous marl form a suitable manure for a sandy soil, and sand or lime for one that is clayey; while dungs and composts of every kind yield the other requisite materials to the soil. For opening clayey soils in gardens, marls are excellent, particularly gravelly marl. Where marls cannot be had, shelly sand, coal-ashes, or wood-ashes mixed with chips of wood, may be resorted to. For binding sandy soils, argillaceous marls or calcareous loams are proper; and the scourings of ditches are often, for this purpose, valuable.

The improvement of cold or sour clay is sometimes effected by scorifying it, or *burning* it, as it is commonly termed. The sward, with two or three inches of the clay adhering to it, is collected in heaps, and brought into a state of red heat, by means of furze, peat, or coals, taking care to add clay on the exterior, so as to confine the fire. Acids and vegetable matters of noxious tendency seem thus to be driven off, and a soil fit for garden culture produced. This is an old practice, which has been lately revived.

The soil of a garden should never be less than two feet and a half deep; the gardeners prefer having it fully three feet. The natural soil, therefore, however good, is seldom of sufficient depth. If it be not two feet, a quantity of earth from the fields is carried in. The cleanings of roads and grass-turf of any kind form valuable additions to garden soil. In the course of trenching, a portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface, and gradually meliorated; but to bring up much of it at once, is very injurious. Soil of the usual depth may be trenched two spadesful deep; and if this be done every third year, it is evident that the surface which has produced three crops will rest for the next three years; thus giving a much better chance of constantly producing healthy and luxuriant crops, and with one half the manure that would otherwise be requisite. Nicol insists for the deeper soil, and recommends that, after taking three crops, the ground should be trenched *three* spades, by which the bottom and top are reversed; three crops are again to be taken, and the ground trenched *two* spades, by which the soil which formed the top goes to the middle, and that which lay in the middle goes to the surface. After other three crops, the trenching is to be again three spades deep. By thus alternately trenching two spades and three, after intervals of three years, the surface soil is regularly changed, resting six years and producing three; and an approach is thus made to the desirable object of having always a *new* soil.

It is agreed on all hands, that nothing contributes more to the preserving of the soil of a garden in good condition, than exposing it as often as possible to the action of the sun and air. It is a rule, therefore, that garden ground, when not in crop, should regularly be dug *rough*, or if possible *ridged up*, and left in that state to the influence of the atmosphere. If it be allowed both a winter and a summer fallow, the oftener a new surface is exposed the better; after it has lain ridged up during winter, therefore, repeated diggings are given in the spring and summer months. Whether some noxious matter be exhaled, or some fertilizing substance be imbibed, or what may be the precise nature of the operation that goes on, we do not here inquire. The fact is certain, that *aeration*, as it is sometimes called, is of the greatest advantage to garden soils.

THE HUMORIST.

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

During the time of General Belleisle's confinement in Windsor Castle, as a party of soldiers were marching there to be set as guards over him, a gentleman had the curiosity to ask on what business they were going; when one of the officers, fond of punning, replied, "We are going to Windsor to keep a *Genral Fast*."

Mistaken Civility:—A gentleman mistaking a very small lady, who was picking her way over a very dirty channel, for a young one, snatched her up in his arms and landed her safely on the other side, when indignantly turned up a face expressive of the anger of fifty winters, and demanded why he dared to take such a liberty: "O! I humbly beg your pardon, (said the gentleman,) I have only one amends to make:" and he again caught her up and placed her where he first found her.

A person having sold a horse to an Irishman, a few months afterwards asked him how his new horse *answered?* "Why, really," replied Patrick, "I cannot tell, for I never thought of putting a *question* to him."

"Pay to day—I'll Trust to-morrow."

Upon a black board, besprinkled with white tears, and hung up in a public house in England, is the following inscription: "This monument is erected to the memory of *Trust*, who was some time ago cruelly put to death by *Credit;* a fellow who is prowling about the country, plotting the ruin of all publicans."

Lord N——'s very newest:—A gentleman on circuit narration to his lordship some extravagant feasts in the sporting way, mentioned, among other achievements, that he had lately shot 33 hares before breakfast: "Thirty-three hares!" exclaimed his lordship, "zounds sir, then you must have been firing at a wig."

$750 REWARD.

RANAWAY about the last Easter Holydays, from the plantation of the late Robert Dennis, esq. near Vienna, in Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, the following negroes, to wit:—*Levin*, about twenty-nine years of age, bright mulatto, looks down when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high.—*Patience*, wife of Levin, tall and robust, prominent bosom, rather dark, of a chestnut colour, aged about twenty-eight years; she carried her two children *Anne Maria* about five years old, and *Sophia*, about two years old and now at the breast.—*David*, about thirty-nine years old, tall and knock-kneed, very down cast look when spoken to, and is remarkable for using the term "Please Providence" very frequently in conversation.—*Joe*, about twenty-nine years old, a short chunky fellow, down look, silent and reserved, very black.—*Zadock*, twenty-two years old, walks hipshotten, very knock-knaed, of a chestnut colour.—*George*, about nineteen years of age, very black, with a thin visage, and quick sprightly step.—*Elijah*, who absconded on Christmas last, is about thirty three years old, bright mulatto, thin visage, walks a little knock-kneed. The above reward of 750 dollars will be given to any person or persons, who may apprehend said negroes and secure them in jail or otherwise, so that the subscriber gets them again, or 75 dollars for each one secured as above mentioned.

CLEMENT STANFORD, Ex'r.
of R. Dennis, esq. dec'd.

Vienna, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md. nov 13—6t

☞The Editors of the Patriot, Baltimore; Star, Easton, Md.—Emporium, Trenton, N. J. and National Gazette, Philadelphia, will insert the above once a week for six weeks in their respective papers, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

Advertisement.

WANTED immediately, in my family at Shoal Creek, a suitable Woman as house-keeper and sempstress.

An OVERSEER is also wanted for the ensuing year, to be placed either at Horn's Point or Shoal Creek, as I may find most suitable to my own convenience.

Liberal wages will be given to persons bringing satisfactory recommendations.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

nov 20—tf

THE BEREAN.

"These were more noble than those of Thesalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind; and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so."—"Prove all things: hold fast that which is good.—ACTS xvii. 11.—1 THES. v. 21.

The *Berean*, with Scripture and common sense for his guides, examines freely the practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he reduces to practice the excellent advice of the Apostle,

"*Prove all things: hold fast that which is good.*"

With the Bible in his hand, the Berean contends for what he believes to be the faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he freely abandons to polemical zealots.

The Berean judges no man; he condemns no man unless already condemned by his ACTIONS. It is here that genuine HERESY is seated. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely press the infallible RULE, "BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

The work is executed in the best manner. Each number consists of sixteen large octavo pages, in brevier type, and is issued every two weeks.—Price two dollars a year, payable half-yearly in advance. Seventeen numbers have been already issued, which can be furnished to those who may subscribe at this time, or in future.

MENDENHALL & WALTERS.

Wilmington, Del. Dec 4

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Dorchester Court Court, passed at October Term, in A. D. 1824, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, at Noah Dixson's store at Tobaccostick, all the real estate of Levin Fitzhugh, late of Dorchester c'y, deceased, consisting of sundry parcels of Land, lying and being in the county aforesaid and near Tobaccostick. The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds with good security, to be approved of by the Trustee.—On the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber as Trustee, will convey the said real estate by good and sufficient deed or deeds.

NEHEMIAH CRAIG.

nov 27 3

The Creditors of Levin Fitzhugh are requested to file their claims with the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within 6 months from the day of sale. N. C.

LAND for SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, will be sold at the store of Peter Medford, at Cabin Creek, on Saturday, 18th of December, a tract or tracts of land, lying and being in Dorchester county; containing about 275 acres, more or less, which formerly belonged to Samuel Wright. The terms are a credit of six and twelve months. The purchase money to be secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee. Further terms made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser upon the payment of the purchase money. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by CLEM'T WRIGHT.

nov 27—3t* *Trustee.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from this day, shooting on the premises of the subscriber, excepting those who cross in the ferry boat and call at my house.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

der 4 3t*

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening a handsome assortment of new and fashionable goods, purchased on the best terms, and will be sold at a small advance.

Their assortment is now complete, and they respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to give them a call.

Among the articles received are the following, to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts
Vestings, of a new style
Pelisse Cloths
Cassimere Shawls
Rose and Point Blankets
Red, White and Scarlet Flannels
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric
Calico and Chintz, handsome patterns
Furniture Calico
Irish Linen
Long Lawn and Linen Cambric
Cotton, worsted and lamb's wool Hosiery
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves
Domestic Plaids and Stripes
ditto bleached and unbleached Muslin
Steam and power loom do
Bombazetts and Crapes
Lutestring
Ribbons, assorted, with a variety of other articles in the dry goods line.

ALSO, a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Queens and Stone-ware, Glass & China, Nails, Powder, Shot, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

DANIEL MARTIN & CO.

Church-Creek, Nov. 27 3t

TAILORING.

Archibald Serrell,

High Street, near the Court House,

CAMBRIDGE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues *THE TAILORING BUSINESS* at the above stand, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself, to have his work executed in the neatest and most fashionable style. Every exertion will be made to please those who may encourage him—he will be strictly devoted to business, and will work on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. nov 6—tf

HARDWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a small quantity of Hardware, purchased low in Baltimore, and which he will sell at *COST.*

NAILS, assorted sizes (by the cask)
FILES of different kinds
PENKNIVES,
PAD-LOCKS,
CHEST LOCKS,
CURRY COMBS,
TACKS of various sizes, &c. &c.

He also offers for sale (at the manufacturer's prices) a number of

Agricultural Implements,

SUCH AS

Bar Share PLOUGHS, laid with steel
YANKEE DO.
3 and 5 Tooth CULTIVATORS,
RAKES, PITCHFORKS, &c.

LUTHER M. SCOTT.
Corner of High and Poplar sts.

Vol. II.

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the Editor must come *post*
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NOTICE

THE subscriber hereby
friends and the public that
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store of Dr. White and Co.
returned from Baltimore
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Cambridge, Dec. 25

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Dr. Daniel

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Dr. Anthony

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by Dr. A. Rich,
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dec 11

Magistrat

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