Cambridge Democrat.

WM. C. HANDY, WM. W. BALLARD, } Proprietors. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—*Dan'l Webster.*

The "Great Republic" Monthly.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: '*No North, no South, no East, no West*;' having nothing to do with politics, aiming only at the highest in Art, Literature and Science, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the American public, seeking their support. Among the numerous contributors engaged are the following well-known distinguished authors:

Fitz Green Halleck,	Seba Smith,
Orestes A Brownson,	(Jack Downing)
Geo. P. Morris,	J. T. Headley,
Wm. Gillmore Simms,	Geo. D. Prentice,
Park Benjamin,	Alice Carey,
John G. Saxe,	Mrs. Kirkland,
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M. F. Maury,	Mrs. Ellet, &c., &c.

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All subscriptions invariably in advance, and no deviation from above terms. No further instructions necessary to those forming clubs or to Agents. Give name and Post Office address in full. All sums over $3 should be sent by draft, if convenient. Money by mail, properly authenticated, at our risk. Postage stamps and current bills received at par.

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ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of

The University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge,

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JOHN P. REES, President.

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All Grain sold by them will be inspected unless otherwise ordered. jy13

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BY THE

County Commissioners for Dorchester County.

AN accurate summary of all sums of money levied upon Dorchester County, for expenditures of the twelve months next, preceding the closing of the annual Levy, including levies in advance under the special Act of Assembly designating as far as practicable, the various sums disbursed and the purposes to which the same shall have been appropriated, stating with reference to the following heads of expenditures, the aggregate amount of each one of them separately, in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed December Session, 1843, Chap. 355.

On account of Nanticoke Bridge Company,	$250 00
do James Smith, (S. C.) keeper of Slaughter Creek bridge,	89 00
do Ezekiel Walker, keeper of Ferry over the N. W. Fork of Nanticoke River,	203 00
do John Kenney & Joshua P Bennett, keeper of ferry at Sharptown,	149 50
do Sylvester A. Phillips, keeper of ferry over the "Narrows," at H. Island,	109 00
do Levin T. Dunnock, keeper of "Gadd's" Ferry,	175 00
do James McLane, keeper of Fishing Creek Ferry,	185 00
do Primary Schools, subject to order of Sam'l L. Byrn, Treasurer;	4000 00
do Jurors, Talismen & Bailiffs, for 1861, in advance,	3000 00
do Alms House, see Trustee's Report,	2000 00
do Josiah Kerr, Sheriff, for fees, &c.,	306 50
do Cambridge Jail (subject to order of County Commissioners,)	300 00
do Francis J. Henry, Clerk for Circuit Court, D. C.,	1506 12
do Keeper of Court House,	100 00
do Court House Bonds & interest,	1632 19
do Edward Plummer, keeper of Prison	433 03
do William T. Vickers, fees for 1859,	239 45
do Crier of Circuit Court, D. C.,	104 79
do States and other Attorney's fees,	1061 76
do Registers fees for 1859 & 1860,	101 34
do Salaries of Road Supervisors,	885 00
do Materials and work on Roads and Bridges,	1152 72
do Robert Bell, late Sheriff, Insolvent list for 1856 and 1857,	228 31
do Collectors, " " 1858 & 1859,	640 59
do Coroners Inquest and Jurors,	34 14
do James Wooters to making and preparing 48 Election returns	24 00
do Burying Paupers, &c.,	184 23
do Constables accounts,	127 08
do Magistrates' fees,	159 43
do Patrolling,	40 00
do Stationery, &c., for Circuit Court & Commissioners,	4 92
do Work done on Court House & Jail,	28 30
do Clothes furnished Prisoners in Jail,	12 50
do Crier of Orphans' Court,	54 00
do Medicine furnished Alms House,	7 11
do Selling Ferries,	30 25
do Judges of Election, Clerks, Bailiffs & houses to hold polls in,	520 50
do Crow Scalps,	68 82
do Judges of Orphans' Court,	410 00
do Guarding Cambridge Jail,	15 50
do Advertising in Cambridge papers,	127 10
do R. P. Lecompte, keeper of Prison,	468 47
do Josiah Bayly, acct. (omitted in last levy,)	26 00
do Correcting errors in Collectors' Certificates,	3 79
do Road from Crotcher's Ferry to Federalsburg,	100 00
do Road in Hurley's Neck,	75 00
do New Road in neighborhood of Church Creek to Blackwater,	70 00
do Doing up causeway at Crotcher's Ferry,	50 00
do Road between Jno. R. Creightons & Dr. Williams,	100 00
do New bridge over Chicamacomico River,	30 00
do Beaver Dam Bridge,	30 00
do Transquakin Bridge,	60 00
do Road in Robinson's Neck, (wood Landing Road,)	100 00
do New Road from corner of T. Stewart's fence to old house landing,	100 00
do Making plank fence round Spring Hill valley,	25 00
do Surplus Levy,	300 00
do County Commissioners,	994 04
do Clerk to County Commissioners,	300 00
do Robert Bell to advertising taxes,	64 00
do Witnesses before Circuit Court,	670 24
do " " Grand Jury,	176 02
do Jurors who were not paid in 1858 & 1859,	639 58
do Wood for Court House and Jail 1859 & 1860,	130 25
do Collectors & Treasurer's Commissions at 6 per cent.	1,512 70
do State of Maryland for direct tax at 10 cts. in $100, on $4,989 222, excluding stocks,	4,989 22
do Collectors Commissions thereon at 6 per ct.,	299 35
Total Levy,	$32,012 95

For the payment of the county Levy, a sum is assessed and apportioned on the aggregate property of the inhabitants of Dorchester County, including State Bank and other stock, amounting to $533,617 00, at the rate of fifty-four cents in the one hundred dollars—yielding 27,181 53

For the payment of the Direct Tax a sum is assessed and apportioned on the aggregate property of the inhabitants of Dorchester County, excluding State, Banks and other stocks, amounting to $4,989,222 00 at the rate of ten cents in the hundred dollars—yielding 4,989 22

$32,170 75

The above sum of $27,181 53, overpays the expenses of the County for the current year, of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents $157 80, at fifty-four cents in the hundred dollars, which overplus the Treasurer will stand charged with, subject to the order of the County Commissioners 157 80

$32,012 95

Given under my hand in compliance with the Act of Assembly of 1843, chap. 355, and by order of the County Commissioners of Dorchester county.

JOHN T. JACKSON,
Clerk to County Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, July 25-3t

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Price $40 Complete.

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THIS machine is so very strong and simple in all its parts that it cannot get out of order except from carelessness.

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105 Conway street.

FROM "BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL."

BALTIMORE, January 14th, 1860.

Messrs. A. P. Sharp & Co.

Gentlemen:—The Booth & Parmenter Sewing Machine works well, and to say that it is doing the principle work of this Hotel, using up spool after spool of thread, and sewing from the finest to the coarsest fabrics, without the *least trouble*, is saying very much in its favor. It is extremely simple, and not liable to get out of order, and being easily understood and worked, makes it a *very superior* Family Machine. Yours truly,

BARNUM & CO.

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JOHN L. THOMAS,
jy25-1m Agent for Cambridge.

PUMPS.—Just received from New York, a fine assortment of Well, Cistern, and Force Pumps, also Bronze Cast Iron Spittoons, Boot Jacks, &c. Call and examine them at

J. G. ROBINSON'S.

☞The Pumps will be put down in any part of the county, or in any adjoining county, at short notice. je27

NEW STORE,

DR. T. B. CHASE & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the citizens of Dorchester county that they have purchased and fitted up in handsome style the old and favorably known Drug Store lately occupied by Dr. Joseph Flint, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Fresh and Pure Drugs,

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.;

also STATIONERY of every description; PERFUMERY of all the choicest kinds;

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TOBACCO AND SEGARS

of various brands, and all the articles that are usually kept in a well-arranged Drug and Apothecary Store.

Physicians may rely upon having their prescriptions compounded from genuine medicines and dispensed with chemical accuracy, and all orders attended to with neatness and despatch. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call.

Cambridge, March 21, 1860-1y

The Sportsmen's Depot.

JOHN G. ROBINSON has just returned from the city with a superior lot of Sporting articles, consisting of POUCHES, BELTS, FLASKS, GAME BAGS, Nipple Wrenches, Nipples, Charges, Wadcutters, Washers, Worm Screws; Walkers, Elys, and G. D. caps, cut wods, powder, shot, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. jy25

For Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale two Houses and Lots in the town of East New Market, Md., belonging to the late Samuel Sewell. If the above property is not sold by the 1st day of October next, it will then be rented for the year 1860. For terms apply to

THOS. J. HICKS,
je27-tf Near New Market.

BRONZED IRON SPITTOONS, suitable for Halls, or private dwellings, also, Cast Iron Book Jacks, at

je27 J. G. ROBINSON'S.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

A Rallying Refrain for Breckinridge and Lane.

BY J. E. TUEL.

[Dedicated to John A. Godfrey, Esq.]

Unfurl your banner once again,
Ye men of EQUAL RIGHTS unshaken!
Your country calls—nor calls in vain,
While patriot fires your hearts awaken;
Your country calls us to the field
Which Lincoln spurned and Lane with sabre
Defended for a land which shields
Her EQUAL RIGHTS to LAW and LABOR!
Then with one voice proclaim your choice
From Northern hills to Southern valleys,
That not in vain for gallant Lane
And Breckinridge your COUNTRY rallies!

The people call on every side
To rouse the sluggish heart to action!
They shout from old Niagara's tide
To Rocky Mountains—*Death to Faction!*
From Carolina's cotton plains
To where New England's corn is gleaming,
Their voice assends in bugle strains,
For EQUAL RIGHTS to all proclaiming!
Then with that voice proclaim your choice
From Eastern hills to Southern valleys,
That not in vain for gallant Lane
And Breckinridge the PEOPLE rallies!

They who despise all foreign wars,
And on DOMESTIC RIGHTS would trample,
The Rights which you through blood and scars
Wrung from the foe through Lane's example;
Remember! they would spurn you now,
While still for treason archly pleading—
Now, as then, would basely bow,
While your Country's wounds were bleeding!
Then with one voice proclaim your choice,
From the Nation's hills and valleys,
That not in vain for gallant Lane
And Breckinridge the NATION rallies!

The trumpet blast of war pealed out,
Your Country's Flag declared in danger,
To arms! went for the Union shout,
Drive back the bold insulting stranger!
The patriot names inscribed on high—
Your Eagle banner's folds displaying,—
Awake again the battle cry,
The Union's trumpet call obeying!
With trumpet voice unite your choice
From Western wilds to Southern valleys,
That not in vain for gallant Lane
And Breckinridge the UNION rallies!

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

EDUCATION.

BY MINOS CONAWAY.

When we consider the facilities which are now enjoyed of obtaining an education and becoming learned in the arts and sciences, if not profoundly at least superficially, that to be ignorant is a shame. In former times books were scarce and dear; now they are almost like the leaves of Autumn. Especially have elementary books in all sciences been multiplied and simplified to such an extent that almost any science can be acquired without a teacher. All that is known on almost all subjects, is within reach of the humblest. He who cannot purchase can easily borrow. Throughout our land, hundreds of newspapers teeming with useful knowledge are daily scattered for man's instruction and amusement after a hard day's toil or in its intervals. Indeed there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves home of its dullness or sameness, and forms that attractiveness around the home circle which keeps from the ale house and from ruin many a husband and son, gives to that home a gayer, livelier, a more diversified and interesting scene, enables man to enjoy himself of the present moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk, and gives him the advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and family. Nay, it accompanies him in his next day's work, and if the paper he has been reading be anything above the most trifling and lightest, gives him something to think of, besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation.

On account of time-saving institutions, time has become more plenty. We need but half the time in which to do the same amount of work as our forefathers did. Mind has so far mastered the physical world, and has made science its servant to such an extent, that it has abundant leisure to cultivate its own powers, and to make itself still more completely lord over the lower world. But alas! worldliness, for amusement, and other earthly trifles, seem also to be increasing with the progress of the age, and the tide of things, like a stream is becoming shallow in proportion as it becomes broad. Knowledge seems to have become more superficial as it has become more general. Because the work of providing for the body and getting rich, is easily done, men sit down to eat and rise up to play. A novel, a circus, a dance, or a glass of lager beer, seems to be relished more than the waters of Castilia; and the fumes of a principe, is more regaling than the purest air on the hill of science, and sure any of these is better adapted to rock the faculties of the soul to sleep than the keen, electric animations of science. See the loafer! whether upon the store-box, upon the bench before the bar-room, or upon the sofa! how he loves his inglorious ease. "Science," he exclaims, "Science! Can a man eat it? can a man drink it? will it make a man laugh? What then is science?" And back he falls again into his original dosings as if he had been shot with poppy.

The examples to which I have referred plainly show that success in the pursuit of knowledge is only possible where there is a love of reading, an industrious use of time, and the most undeviating perseverance. The glorious rewards that are reached at the end, are too precious to be bestowed upon the indolent. None but the victor can with grace, wear the crown, and wave the palm. The trials must ever precede the triumphs of genius. He who is willing to submit to the labor and self-denial involved in the pursuit of knowledge, may feel sure of final success.

"Let us then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

It must, however, be evident to all that the young are peculiarly interested in the subject to which I have now called attention. Youth is the rich, soft, most meadow ground out of which the stream of life arises; and the course it then takes it is apt to keep: Now, or never! Few rivers are turned into a new channel when once they sweep along in the full tide of their strength; and equally few human beings turn into a new course when once the strong current of middle life is bearing them on towards their destiny. Youth, then, is the time to form high purposes, and to set out for high ends. At this period of life, however, hidden dangers lurk in the arbors where the most inviting flowers grow. Evil society opens its unclean embrace. To all the ardent senses existing evil presents some of its defilements. To the eye appear the pride and vanity of life,—to the ears the whispers of unbelief, and the siren seducements of forbidden pleasure. Passion strong, hope is active, the judgment restless and impatient of restraint, and the balance is hanging in fearful poise between weal and woe, between glory and shame. There is the day of trial; and I need not say that thousands fail to pass safely the dreadful crisis! We need but look among our acquaintances, upon whom the morning of life has dawned as brightly and hopefully, to see fearful shipwrecks of health, character and all that makes life pleasant and eternity desirable.

"Oh! Pilot, these are fearful seas,
There's danger on this deep."

It is true, nothing but true religion is a full safeguard in these circumstances; yet, next to it, we know of nothing to recommend more highly than the pursuit of knowledge. Nothing can aid you more in avoiding the path of idle and low profligy than a love for books—a love for high pursuits of science. This will give employment to your leisure hours; will give you company in loneliness; will go far to destroy all taste for the lower enjoyments of sense and vanity; will open to your minds a vast field of pure and elevated enjoyment, and above all, will fit you for a life of usefulness and honor.

We are born with active minds, and if we do not employ them in a right way, they will employ themselves in a wrong one. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." And equally true is the old couplet, which we have all learned from our school books,—

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

An industrious youth, who is interested in the cultivation of his mind, is not likely to become a street rowdy. Those, who every evening, throng the corners of the streets, and proclaim their own shame, and the shame of the families to which they belong, are there because they are destitute of all taste for the higher enjoyments of mental improvement. The precious time which is there spent is not only useless to them and annoying to others, but it is the most infallible introduction to a rude, intemperate, useless and unhappy life. It is a training, not towards the honorable triumphs of genius, but for stratagem and spoils.

Shame on him that licks the dust upon which brutes tread! Shame on him who crawls like a worm, when he might rise like the eagle to face the sun, and leave the record of his flight among the stars!

Always look up, that is the destiny of spirits. Grasp with a firmness that yields not even to death, the banner upon which is written your glorious purpose. When difficulties threaten, and when sirens of ease seek to allure you from your onward and upward path, wave your banner into their faces, and purpose in your heart to take another step.

It need scarcely be remarked, that what has now been said of the triumphant success which attends industry and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, applies with equal force to both sexes. This path which opens so invitingly, which leads through a region of such pure enjoyments, and which ends on such a serene eminence of honor, lies before the female equally as before the male. Literature is clothed with the same importance to them, and is equally necessary and ornamental in the position which they occupy in the social sphere. If true literary cultivation shows to advantage any where, it is when it clothes this Priestess of the inner circle and the inner shrine.

In conclusion permit me to add a short, but beautiful poem, in which this idea of seeking to rise, which I have endeavored to exhibit in this Essay, is beautifully illustrated.

"A youth, struggling through difficulties toward eminence, is represented by a traveller assending the Alps. The Alps, as you are aware, abound in lovely and peaceful vallies, where every object invites the traveler to tarry. They abound also in cold, icy and dreadful mountains, where the path is overhung with threatening glaciers and avalanches (in awful grandeur) piled above the travellers head. In one of these beautiful valleys, at the foot of one of the Alps, just at nightfall, a youth is coming along. His home is afar! He looks at the dangerous steeps before him. For a moment his heart sinks; but again his courage rises at the thought of his friends and his home beyond the cold and frowning peaks of the Alps. He bears in his hand a banner upon which is written his motto 'Excelsior!' indicating his purpose to scale the steeps before him. The peasants warn him of the dangers before him, not to proceed, and invite him, in the tender accents of kindness, to tarry with them in their quiet homes in the valley.—Even lovely maidens appear, and by all the moving influences of beauty seek to melt his purpose. But like a true hero he flourishes his banner, crying Excelsior, and passes on, though dangers and death are frowning in his path.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed—
A youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
EXCELSIOR!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of that unknown tongue,
EXCELSIOR!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
EXCELSIOR!

'Try not the pass,' the old man said;
Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
The roaring torrent is deep and wide!
And loud that clarion voice replied,
EXCELSIOR!

'O, stay,' the maiden said, and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
EXCELSIOR!

'Beware the pine-trees withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!'
This was the peasent's last good-night;
A voice replied far up the height,
EXCELSIOR!

At break of day, as heavenward
The pious Monks of St. Bernard,
Uttered the oft repeated prayers,
A voice cried through the startled air,
EXCELSIOR!

A traveller, by his faithful hound,
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with the strange device,
EXCELSIOR!

There, in the twilight, cold and gray,
Lifeless, but beautiful he lay,
And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
EXCELSIOR."

EAST NEW MARKET, July 20, 1860.

IRRESISTIBLE ARGUMENT.—"Do you believe in second love, Mrs. McQuade?" "Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that sweet, too? I believe in second love."

The Number Three.

When the world was created we find there were land, water and sky; sun, moon, and stars; Noah had but three sons; Jonah was three days in the whale's belly; our Saviour passed three days in the tomb. Peter denied his Savior thrice. There were three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Abraham entertained three angels. Samuel was called three times. "Simon, lovest thou me!" was repeated three times. Daniel was thrown into the den with three lions, for praying three times a-day. Shadrack, Meshack, Abednego were rescued from the flames of the oven. The Ten Commandments were delivered on the third day.—Job had three friends. St. Paul speaks of faith, hope, and charity—these three. Those famous dreams of the baker and butler were to come to pass in three days; and Elijah prostrated himself three times on the body of the dead child. Samson deceived Delilah three times before she discovered the secret of his strength. The sacred letters on the cross are I. H. S.; so also the Roman motto was composed of three words, *In hoc signo*. There are three conditions for man: the earth, heaven and hell. There is also a holy Trinity. In mythology, three Graces; Cerebus, with three heads; Neptune holding his three-toothed staff; the Oracle of Delhi cherished with veneration the tripod; and the nine Muses sprang from three. In nature, we have morning, noon, and night. Trees grow their leaves in three; there is the three-leaved clover. Every ninth wave is a ground swell. We have fish, flesh, and fowl. The majority of mankind die at thirty. What could be done in mathematics without the aid of the triangle? Witness the power of the wedge; and in logic three promises are indispensible.

A GREAT WILL CASE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—*One Hundred Negroes Set Free.*—We learn from the Iredell Express that the case of Solomon Hall's Will occupied the Superior Court of that county eight days, and was finally compromised after the jury had retired. Mr. Hall had made a will leaving one hundred negroes and other property to his only child, a daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Neely against his wish, whereupon he made another will, leaving his negroes free and leaving most of his property to them. The suit was to set aside the last will. An hour after the case had gone to the jury, Mrs. Neely's counsel proposed to receive $13,000 and $2000 which the will gave her; the estate to pay the court costs, $800; she to pay her own lawyer $5000. The proposition was accepted. The negroes will be sent to Liberia. The jury stood nine against and three for the will; but it is said the judge would have set aside the verdict if it had been brought against the will.

Jones had been out to a champagne party, and returned home at a late hour. He had hardly got into the house when the clock struck four.

"One—one—one—one!" hiccupped Jones. "I say, Mrs. Jones, this clock is out of order; it has struck one four times."

The Methodists in France count at present 152 chapels or places of worship; 29 ministers; 6 colporteurs; 72 local preachers, 1446 members, 65 on trial; 203 teachers; 1891 pupils in the Sunday schools.

The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who wrote on his shop door: "Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour."

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge."

"If a naughty girl would hurt you, you would forgive her like a good girl, wouldn't you?" asked a teacher of a little girl. "Yes, ma'am," replied the child, "if I couldn't catch her."

A Mr. Henn has just started a new paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and his little chickens.

A medical joke.—The dead are never sick. Consequently all diseases may be classified as affections of the liver.—*Vanity Fair.*

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "No." "How do they kick then?" "With their breeches, my dear."

"We see," said Swift in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God Almighty thinks of riches by the people to whom he gives them."

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