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AGRICULTURAL.

Report of the Committee appointed by the "Fairfield Agricultural and Economical Society," to examine the "Reversed Grist Mill," or MC reight's Mill," and report their opinion of its utility

The Committee, to whom it was referred to examine the "Reversed Grist Mill," and report to this Society their opinion of its utility, are enabled to state, as well from their own experience, as from the informa-tion they have obtained from credible sources, that it is in their opinion, one of the most useful inventions, connected with ag-riculture or domestic economy, which has been made in modern times—If it appears that the "Reversed Mill" will fully answer the purposes for which it was designed, it cannot be considered necessary to enumerate the advantages which would result to a Planter from the use of one, on his own plantation. It may be observed, how-ever, that the time consumed in grin-ling for a plantation of ordinary extent, would not much exceed the time required for going to and returning from mill; averaging the distances to which those who depend on water mills are obliged to send. The on water mills are obliged to send. The way the somes may be toll is saved, and more than the toll might the plan of the "covered will and its powbe saved by grinding up fool for stock, which, with such a mill, would be practiand convenient; and the planter is secured against all the disappointments which result from drought on the one hand and heavy rains on the other; the former rendering useless a large proportion of the common water mills, and the latter more or less injuring or sweeping them away.— These are obvious reasons why every planter should have such a mill, unless he owned or was convenient to a water mill, which if they could come into such general use, as to diminish the vast number of mill ponds which now cover so much of the country. and are such fruitful sources of disease and til the stone wears out. In the common death, the indefatigable zeal and perseverance of the present proprietors would have conferred a blessing on their countrymen almost incalculable.

The Committee will endeavor to state without being very particular, the various ways in which the "Reversed Mill." may be used advantageously, and point out some of the peculiarities of its construction, varying from the common grist mill and from mill. which, seems to result in whole or in part, 6. its great superiority in grinding corn.

It may be run with a band like the outon gin, and placed near it, so that the same band wheel is used for south. The gin and the milk way to both stationary, and the band suffed from one to the other at pleasure of the milk which have Most of the mills which have been sold have been fixed in this way, having been purchased by such as owned gin houbeen purchased by such as owned git holses, and the easiest and quickest method of
running them, adopted. With a little additional expense, they may be attached to
the running worls of a gin house, by double gear, and placed in a room separate from
that in which he cotton is ginned, a better and repaid for their expense.

This mill may be advantageously geared to a tub wheel, and with a small but con-stant stream of water, which would be en-tirely insufficient for a mill of the common size and construction, be made to grind as where the stream had sufficient fall, no pond would be necessary, as a sufficient 1827, purchased the exclusive right to power would be had, by conducting the make and sell the Reversed mill in this water out of the creek or branch, and State, west of the Pee Dee River, have a mill running so easily, and very little wa-ter would be required.

The Committee have paid particular at tention to one of the reversed with, which has been lately attached to Mr Aikin's grist mill, near Winnsborough. The wheel is an overshot, the mill is constructed on the common plan and the stream is one which in a great degree, fails in a dry season.— During the late drought it could be run but a few hours in the day, and then very slow.

The small mill is geared to it in such a way as not to interfere with the large one and they may be run together, or other sepa, own I them to all, as not only decidedly surately. With the same water, the large perior to mills of the common construction, mill running alone, filled a half peck of but exactly calculated to supply the wan s meal in two minutes and firty seconds, while of all, who would prefer grinding their own the reversed mill, running above filled the most to the trouble of sending it to a dissame measure in one minute; or ground at tance and having it reduced by the toll.

the rate of eight bushels per hour. By increasing the quantity of water, it was made the properties for hulling rice, and they to grind at the rate of ten bushels an hour, state that from thirty to forty bushels an and notwithstanding from the deficiency of hour may be bulled cleaner and without the deficiency of hour may be bulled cleaner and without the deficiency of hour may be builted cleaner and without the deficiency of hour may be builted cleaner and with the the water, the large mill was obliged to be stopped a part of the day, the small one rice mills of the low country. This mill could be run throughout the whole day.— cert finly seems to be a limitably construct. This experiment alone is sufficient to prove beyond a doubt, the great and decided superiority which the reversed mill possesses over grist mills of the common construction.

The stones of the small mili, just alluded to, were seventeen inches in diameter.— They are made from nine and a half to twenty two inches. For horse power, atwenty two inches. For horse power, about from ten to twelve, and for water power, from fourteen to sixteen inches, is the size most approved. The grinding does not depend on the size of the stones, but on the power applied; and with stones of twelve inches, which is perhaps a good size for any power, one horse will grind one and a half, two horses three, and four horses six bushels of good meal per hour, or nearly double that quantity of grifs. Thus

a planter owning fifty negroes, could grine with four mules, in a little better than rec , their week's ah wance of meal, or a peck for each, and is less than one hour and a half more, food for ten mules or horses "ficient for a week.

The Committee will now endeaver to point out some of the advantages, which he reversed mill seems to possess over the common grist mill, resulting from its pecu-

iar construction. 1st. The reversed mill is made to grind by pressure, the under or running stone being easily raised, by turning a screw tap to any required contiguity to the upper; so that stones of three inches thickness may be made to grind as well as those of any greater thickness The common mill is made to grind by the weight of the upper stone; hence the original they are more inconvenient to move on ac count of their weight, and sooner worn out as they are abandoned so soon as they be

2. The only part of the grinding surface lost in the Rev rad mit, is a space of about an inch and a half at the centre of the stone, which is required to admit the grain. grinding is consequently done near the centre, and proportionably less force required to turn the mill. From ten to eighteen inches of the grinding surface, in the common mill, next the centre, are lost ng is done near the outer edge of the stone of course the force required is proportiona-bly greater. This appears to be one reason the stones may be made as small on

3. The cold and back of the Reversed of are placed below the stone, and consequently no grit can possibly get in or about them, and the back can be tightened and oiled at any time, without the trouble of stepping the mill or moving any part of it. The collar and bush of the common mill are fixed in the bed stone; they are constantly obstructed and worn by the grit, and cannot be wedged or greased without the trouble of removing the runne

4. The hora that divides the runner of the Reversed milt is fixed on the under side; mill the driver and batance rein are of recessity to be sunk as the stone wears away

There is a great saving of labour in the ease with which the stones of the Reeasily removed by one hand, and the surface is so small, that it can be finished in a very short time; and this is not required to be done oftener than in the common short time; and this is not required

common mill, is thought to result from the centrifugal motion, which the grain re-ceives from the rapid rotation of the under The grain is thus forced from the centre, the moment it falls on the runner, and the meal immediately thrown out by the same motion. Hence the mill cannot be clogged, however fast it may be fed.-The grain is subject to the same motion in the common mill, but, comparatively, in a very slight degree, as the stone upon which

pable of grinding as much as the best of that in which the control is gimed, a better plan plan than the former; but a still better plan is to buile a house and running gear, for the mill-ione. The latter has been done the mill-ione. The latter has been done by op-of the Committee and some others, by op-of the Committee and some others, and so simple, that it cannot well get out of order; and if it should, it could not repaid for their expense. be easily repaired by any rough carpenter. The upper stone is firmly fixed in the frame, and the runner is trained with perfeet exactness, by wedging between it and the horn and shindle, and is tightened on the spinale with the utmost firaness. If much and as good meal, as the common mills grind with a good head of water.—
For a tub wheel it would be necessary to have a pond, and this, in oak and hickory lands especially, would be objectionable on account of their unhealthiness. But to execution which so small a mill could be made to do are satisfied that no mill of the government fully vindicated. We may not made to do are satisfied that no mill of the government fully vindicated. such as have ponds for the common grist made to do, are satisfied that no mill of the government fully vindic mill, which are liable to fail in very dry common construction and made on a small cease to recollect, that t seasons, or which do not at all times afford scale, can be made to equal, or at all come sufficient water to carry with rapidity the large stones, the reversed mill is particulaterial, since the experiment has been larly recommended. In many instances, fully tried.

Col. McCreight & Son, who in April throwing it on an overshot wheel, to turn since that time had one or more in constant use, and have made, as they state, and sold o the number of fifty-five, all of which, so far as they have heard, have fulfilled the expectations of those who purchased them, with one or two exceptions; and those ex ceptions resulted from some defect in the machinery to which they were attached

To this the committe are enabled to add their own testimony, having all had them in use long enough to test their excellence, and having tried them with horse and wa ter power; and they confidently recom

The Processed met has been also used by hour may be bulled cleaner and breaking the grain more, than with the breaking the grain more, than with the ed for the purpose. The surfaces of the stones are easily brought to the distance required; this distance is preserved, from the centre to the outer edge, with perfect exactness; and the grain is thrown out with great rapidity.

The proprietors have also exhibited a pecimen of beautiful wheat flour, which they had ground with one of these mills, and in comparison with flour of the same parcel of : heat by a common mill, it is not at all interior.

RICHARD T. NOTT, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, SAMUEL G.BARKLEY, DAVID AIKEN, WILLIAM BRATTON. Himsborough, 12th No.

he debate has been prosecuted with larging spirit. On Saturday, Mr. appell, of Brooke, addressed the Com-toe of the Whole, in opposition to Mr. Green's amendment, and in behalf of the foreset White Basis. As soon as he had closed, Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, introduced a new feature into the debate, by a proposition to before amend Mr. Green's arrests. amend Mr. Green's amendment, so as substantially to shift the compound Basis to the flouse of Delegates, and to mould the Senate alone on the white population ex-clusively. This new proposition was scarcely touched in the course of the subsequent debate; but in the speeches which were respectively delivered by Messis. Scott and Naylor, of New-Hampshire, the discussion still went on upon the broad question of Representation; without spe-cial regard to the basis in either branch of the Legislature; Mr. Scott advocating the compound basis, and Mr Naylor taking the other side of the question. On Monday, the Debate, was resumed;

after some parliamentary evolutions, and prisenting itself in the same shape, as it had done on Saturday—when Mr. Barbour. of Culpepper, advocated in general the compound basis; and Mr. Gordon, of Albemarle, the basis of white population .--The question was then taken, and Mr. Scott's amendment was lost. Most of the advocates of the compound basis voting for it, and vice versa—but a few on each side voting in a different manner from their respective friends. Thus, a few of the opponents of the white tasis voted against proposition upon the ground, it was said ey were opposed to any compromise which yielded up even the Senate to that There was a division of the Committee, and the votes were counted-but it is not the custom to take the ayes and noes in the Committee. We observe Messrs. Madison and Marshall voted among the ayes, and Mr. Monroe among the noes.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr. Green's amendment—and it was in this stage of the business, that a new and rather unexpected incident occurred. Mr. Monroe arose to address the Chair, and explain the course which he had chalked out himself. A profound silence immediately reigned through the gallery and lobby; and many of the members of the Convention gradually gathered around the speaker. He addressed the Committee for some time. He dwelt upon the necessity of conciliation- and finally concluded, with recommending as a compromise between the contending parthe yielding of the popular branch of House of Delegates, to the claims of the West, and the Senate to those of the East. We leave his address, however, to speak for itself. We present it in an authentic shape; and it will be read with attention. Differing, as we certainly do, thentic shape; and it will be stated in the positions, and especially on the adoption of the Compound Basis at all, we cannot forbear to do justice to the generous and conciliatory feelings which dietated his interposition. We know not dietated his interposition. We know not address was very animated and seemed to give general satisfaction.

The following is the letter communicative to the power of his colleagues to supply his vacancy. The General's course was such and one, as was expected from him—his address was very animated and seemed to give general satisfaction. Marshall will, in like manner, address the

We cannot close these hasty remarks. without re-echoing one of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Giles, in the faw romarks which he addressed to the Chair, immedicussion. We confess we have been so far most agreeably disappointed—and instead of the asperity and recrimination, which cease to recollect, that we are all Virgin ians, in heart and in sentiment.

The foregoing remarks were in type for Tuesday's paper, but were crowded out by the Debates in the Convention. Since they were written, the discussion has pro-ceeded with great animation, and with no very remarkable variation of temper. The lemon has been a little more squeezed, and a few drops of acid infused into the debate. Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, has delivered a long an animated speech. He occupied the floor from 11 o'clock on Tuesday till after 2 and vesterles from 11 till day till after 2-and yesterday from 11 till bout half after I o'clock. Mr. Mercer, of Loudoun, followed on the other side, and in favor of the White Basis-but had not fairly broken into his subject, before the Committee rose at his request. He will.

of course, be in continuation to-day.

The scene was again touched off by the ppearance of Mr. Monroe upon the the stre of discussion. He was yesterday called up wice by the frank but respectful commen taries, which Mr. Lei h made on his speech of Monday. The first point related to the emancipation and rem. val of slaves: the second grew out of some remarks which Mr. Monroe had made on the French R. volution, and his own course relative to the Convention in 1810. On both these occa Mr. Monroe explained himself with great distinctness and promptitude, case of speech and conciliation of manner. There speech and conciliation of manner. whether under the Facral Constitution, nose stands, the Congress of the United States have any power at all to contribute funds to the emancipation or removal of

The explanations that passed in the Convention on these points, will appear in the rapid sketch we have given of yesterday's proceedings. We beg leave to adopt them as a part of this statement.—We understand that several orators are yet to take the floor, in the Debate; and when or how it may terminate, we cannot undertake to state. The question will scarcely be taken state. The question will scarcely be taken before the commencement of next week.

Progress of the Convention. It is two weeks since the Delato was opened on the Rasis of Representation. It is not closed, and no definitive question has yet been taken, either in the House of Delegates or the Scrate. We cannot yet pretend to foresee the duration or the issue of the Discussion. We suspect that there is many an arrow to be drawn from the quiver, before the Convention comes to the question. But let the question be taken when it may, we understand that the vote will be yet of the property of

House of Delegates and as to the Senate.

The Debate for the two last days has been as temperate and courteous as could be desired by the most fastidious stickler of Parliamentary decornum. On Thursday, (Mr. Stanard in the Chair,) Mr. Mercer for the weight of talent which ennoble and courte of the White advance by Parliamentary decorum. On Thursday, Mr. Stanard in the Chair,) Mr. Mercer-losed his argument in fayor of the White closed his argument in favor of the White Hasis—speaking in all during to two days, from 5 to 6 hours. He was followed by Mr. Joynes of Accomac, in opposition to the white basis—and presenting a great deal of statistics and calculations. The proceedings of the day were enlivened by a little episode. A remark of Mr. Mercer, as to the author of the 54th No. of the rederalist, upon the 3-5ths basis in the

little episode. A remains to the S4th No. So to the author of the S4th No. So was written by Mr. A. Hamilton, as the Edition in his hand purported, and having afterwards stated, that a friend had swhispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was from the pen of whispered him that it was not written have been successor to Gen. Taylor, who would be notified of his election, and that the gentleman is Hugh Blair Grigsby, of Norfolk.

VARIETY. Madison went on to cite extracts from the as follows: numbers of Mr. Hamilton, proving the position which he had taken.

Yesterday, Mr. Townes submitted a Resolution intended to guard the Public Treasury as to the appropriations of money for local improvements; and a Communica-tion was received from the Synod of Vir-Convention had displayed. Mr Powell was called to the Chair. The speaking was entirely on the side of the friends of the White Basis. Mr. Fitshugh, of Fair-fax, first addressed the Committee. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, wound up the dis-cussion. An incident occurred during the day which excited much interest. Gen. Taylor addressed the Committee upon the peculiar relations in which he stood to his district—declaring that he could not abandon the honest convictions of his own mind, nor on the other hand could he thwart the wishes or violate the instruc-

ting the resignation of General Taylor, althe proceedings of the Convention had thereon. The Whig, from which we copy the extract, insinuates, that a deep game is playing to defeat the principle of Representation upon the basis of white population. For our own part, we think there is no inscrutable depth in that game which developes a difference of opinion between a Representative and his constituents.—
We think it a very fine game—if game it must be called, and if General Taylor has been heaten, we think it results from his own want of skill in it.—ED. TEL.]

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

The Convention, after prayer, was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The President then communicated to the Convention the following letter of resignation, that he had received from General Taylor.

Same and station with his blood? Who so fit, by a contrary course, to become an instrument of evil, as he whose acts take an irresistible degree of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor.

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at. We persuade ourselves, however, that neither has been lost upon the game and station with his blood? Who so fit, by a contrary course. to become an instrument of evil, as he whose acts take an irresistible degree of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor.

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at. We persuade ourselves, however, that neither has been lost upon the game and station with his blood?

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at the providence of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor.

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at the providence of the pro

Su-Many of my constituents have instructed me to support the proposed plan of apportioning representation with regard to waite population and taxation combined; and I have reason to believe that a large majority of the people of my district con-cur in the desire expressed in those instruc-tions.

It is due to myself to prevent all misconception of my official conduct. I was elected to this body with the full knowledge of my constituents that I favored reforms in the existing Constitution. and restrained by no pledger. I am unfor-tunate, indeed, in this, that my opinions do not harmonize with those of my constituents; but I have disappointed no expecta-tion, violated no engagement, violated no

Having always believed and maintained that the nature of representative govern-ment mainly depends on the principle, that representation is only a means whereby the deliberate will of the constituent body expressed and effectuated-no act of mine shall ever impair the principle. Had my constituents instructed me on some matter of mere expediency, or required me to perform any thing which was possible, it would have afforded me pleasure to tes-tify with how cheerful a submission I would They require me to violate my conscience, and the sentiments of filial devotion which I owe to my country.

Believing, as I conscientiously do, that slaves, with or without the invitation of the Blave-holding States. For our own parts we have no doubts upon the subject; that no such power had been given, either as an end or as a means.

The measure I am instructed to support is felt bound to communicate the fact to Mr. Cobbett. In the first instance, however, had no such power had been given, either as an end or as a means.

The measure I am instructed to support is felt bound to communicate the fact to Mr. Cobbett. In the first instance, however, he communicated the fact to a clerk of Mr. Cobbett was informed of the circumstances. the measure I am instructed to support is heatile to free institutions, destructive of equality of right among our citizens, and introductive of a principle that a minority on account of superior wealth shall rule the majority of the qualified voters of the state I should be guilty of moral treason against the liberty of my native land, if I allowed ayself to be the instrument by which this measure is effected. In this state of mind, by executing the wishesofmy constituents, I should justly subject myself to their re-

advance k.

My heart will still attend your councils; and I shall not cease to supplicate the Almighty that he may so guide and conduct them that Virginia may be regenerated, united, free and happy.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an article relative to Gen. Scott, gives the opinion of Gen. Latayette in his case

We have long been in possession of a conversation that occurred at La Grange between the "enerable Lafayette and the General, on the subject of his claim to rank, and the course he ought to pursue under the decisions that have been made. On the occasion alluded to, Lafayette concluginia recently sitting in this city, approving ded his remarks in nearly the following

> return to duty from the paltry consideration of pounds and pence. A second rate man superior to so low a motive, but of limited understanding, would lay down his commission from mere misapprehension of what was fit and proper; and even, a magnani-mous man, General, equally free from the imputations of imbecility and meanness, night, in the first moment of (celling, de-termine in favour of the last course, but would ultimatals be greated. Accustomed to venerate the laws of his country, he would yield up his particular judgment of their scope and effect, to that of those who must be admitted to be their legitimate interpreters. However pure the feelings that prompted him to discharge himself from his official trust, he would himself from his official trust, he would soon perceive that the act might admit of great and dangerous misconstruction—that it involved no less a responsibility than the extinction of subordination, that vital principle of all armies. If such have been your determination, consider. I beseech you, General, consider it maturely. Be assured that your great services and your high rank have put it out of your power to follow, in this matter, the bent of your inclinations. Who so proper, in fact, to set the example of obedience, that great virtue of the soldier, as he who has purchased fame and station with his blood! Who so set, by a contrary course, to become an in-

From the Theatre of War.—Capt. Thom As, of the ship Atlantic who arrived on Saturday from Trieste and Trapani (24th Sept.) informs us, that a report was in circulation at the latter place, when he sailed, and generally believed, that the British and French Fleets had taken possession of the fortresses of the Dardanelles, and that the British Fleet had passed into the Black Sea. A few days after sailing, Capt. Thompson spoke a British brig from Smyrna, the Captain of which informed him that a report to the same effect was current at a report to the same effect was current at Smyrna. If this be true, it is a movement on the part of Britain and France, that is far from being pacofic; we will not, how-ever, indulge in speculations, but wait with patience for later, and more certain infor-

The trial of Cobbett's three sons, for a

of French, was decided in London on the 24th of September. It appeared upon the cross-examination, that the assault originated in these circumstances: Mr. French had for some months been the intimate friend of W. Cobbett, and was received on terms of confidence by every member of the family. Mrs. Cobbett also made him her confident, as to certain charges, which she supposed to be well founded, agains her husband. Mr. French would not understand the nature of these charges; after they had been frequently reiterated during a period of six months, he at last put the question to Mrs. Colbett, as: to whether she really meant to make such charges against her husband. She replied in the affirmative. He was anazed, and he thanked French for communicating the facts to him, and said that he believed Mrs. facts to him, and said that he believed Mrs. Cobbett would cut his throat if she could, she was so jealous of him. The sons of Mr. Cobbett subsequently became informed of the nature of Mr. French's communication, and the mother denying that she had told him any thing of the kind, the defendants, naturally enough, inflicted the chastisement complained of upon the plain-

Mr. C. Phillips put in an

ett to a fine of 20% to the king, and obbett and Richard Cobbett to a

greater force and precision than is pos with gunpowder." He lias also invent cane-rifle, which shoots upon a similar ciple with the cannon, and is "wonder accurate and powerfut." We have t accurate and powerful," We have he accurate and powerful," We have he accurate and powerful," We have he these inventions of Mr. Stewart high spoken of by gentlemen who are compet to decide upon their merits. An Exhibit of their qualities will be given to the put on Monday morning next,—Bost. Paper

il; the Adams party captured.—Last even in; the Adams party was captured bag and baggage, coffin hand-bills and all, in Masonic Hail, by a detachment of the "Working men," alias the Famy Wright mendrom Military Hall. The Hall presente as gular scene of confusion for about two hours. It was a perfect riot. An attemp was made to put in a chairman, but a thon sand voices drowned the nominations mad by the Adams men. "A mechanic".—" by the Adams men. "A mechanic"—"a mechanic for cliairman," was the general cry. Several made attempts to speak, but the assemblage would hear nothing. We are very sorry for the capture of the Adams men, but cannot help them .- Courier and Enquirer.

MERCANTILE FREEDOM. From Semor's Lectures published in the

From Semon's Lectures published in the Free Trade Advocate.)

But the course which we have run, has combined increased numbers with more varied wants and greater powers of production; increased test for those comforts fund luxuries which our own soil and climate deny, and still more increased means of purchasing them. The well-directed labour of an Englishman is worth twice as much as that of any other inhabitant of Encope, it is worth four or five times as much as the labour of the less advanced Engineers. districts: it is worth twelve or fifteen times as much as the labour of the most civilized Asiatic nations. It is true that the long course of perverse commercial legislation from which we are but beginning to emancipate ourselves, has prevented us from turning these works. house formed solely of domestic We are dependent on foreign co-merely for what is agreeable, in custom has rendered necessary g et this dependence? Far from it, tropolis on the surrounding chalf-naked subjects of Car doubtless independent of for and so is the semi-barbarian in the ruins of Persepolis, and dates among the remains of palacery approach on our part to a simpendence must be obtained by an to a similar condition. But if we can sent to use and improve to the course of prosperity before us. I see to course that, for ages to come, need check the progress of our wealth and population. I see no reason why England, which now supports in virtue and in happiness more human beings than any other district of equal extent, should not centain a much larger population with still greater moral and physical advantages.

POETRY.

What a capital thing would it be in these complaining liard times, to be blessed with a see, gifted like the lady mentioned in the following lines. What a timely relief would relie to prove to a poor distressed undone doubt low log love for mstance-

With many a writ annoyed, and many a don, For paper credit, and for each hard run. But let us listen to the poet, and hear what he mays in praise of his mistress.

THE POWER OF MUSIC. Fouch, touch, once more those keys of bone, They give more pleasure for then pain

Cow with those strings, I pray, my dear, Unite that diver voice of thine; for silver sounds still please my ear, Though I can call no silter mine.

Mu ic, the poet tells us, can
Aince soft the flinty rocks with case,
I was my creditors, dear Ann,
Were present when you touch the keys.

ny notes shou'd tiquidate each bill; Such power would have thy melling strain, and give pligarite courage still To try his better fack again.

Fast by your chords of music bound.

Loosened to that be my bonds of debt y
and listering to your chance of sound,
DUN'S should their sounding change forces.

"The keas of the Plano Porte are sold mare of hour, and sometimes of leary and