

THE WEDDING RING.

ANNETTE was milder than the dew
That foangles Arno's leafed groves;
And LUCY's countenance, fond and true,
As ever told the tale of love.

One eye, with chaste yet mantling smile,
He bade her guess what he could bring;
Then, from a bosom void of guile,
He blushed, and trembling, took a Ring.

The Maiden flutter'd, fiddled, sigh'd—
"Oh, Cupid! 'twas a charming scene!"
And, with effused coyne's cried,
"Dear! what can such a trinket mean?"

"Mean!" said the youth, with glowing cheek
And flushed that face so mild;
"A ring-dove dropt it from his beak,
I picked it up in yonder brook."

"And much we owe my lovely fair,
To this kind token of the dove,
Who dropt it for the purpose there,
A faithful emblem of our love."

"It is of clearest gold, refined,
Affections chastest sign, be sure;
And polish'd, like my Annette's mind,
As simply elegant and pure."

"It's round too—what is that to prove?
To what can such an emblem tend?
What! but th' eternity of love,
A love, like mine, that knows no end."

"Annette, they say—nay, in this curve;
No fore'er lurks nor awfully sit
That in this finger there's a nerve
Which leads directly to the heart."

"Touch'd by this gold—for rapure there
Love's charming witcheries are such,
Fancy would fain to declare
The thrilling pleasure shall I touch?"

"It struck her finger—raptur'd quite,
She cried, "You're foolish, get you gone;
Yet, if the touch be such a light,
What happiness to put it on!"

He seiz'd the hint, the willing maid
Scarce knew what she had said or done—
But love's sweet influence obey'd,
And kiss'd the Ring that made them one.

And now when rude or playful jest
At happy wedlock has its sting,
She clasps her LUCY to her breast,
And smiling shows her—Wedding Ring.

EPHRAIM,
TO THE AMERICAN FAIR.

LADIES,

IN the aggregate, the comprehensive term,
American Fair, we recognize at least the
half and more amiable part of our nation,
and consider you entitled on this ground alone
to our most respectful consideration;
but when we extend our views, and appreciate
your relation to our sex in the powerful
influence which you exert in the formation
of our national and private characters—an influence,
perhaps, more generally felt than
understood, we are filled with a profoundness
of respect, and a solemnity of veneration.
Aware of the importance of those powers,
which you possess, to the happiness of society,
and solicitous to exercise them to the greatest
possible, I respectfully beg leave to treat with
you on the means, which appear to be best
calculated to promote this most desirable and
important object.

The condition of the Ladies, considered as
members of civil society, has been in all times
and in all places an invariable and inflexible
test of civilization: whenever we find woman
in a state of abject and cruel debasement,
there also we find man wallowing in igno-
rance and in savageness of manners; the de-
gradation of the fair sex being universally a
symptom of contemporary barbarism; in pro-
portion as man advances in the refinement of
his mind and manners, woman is also observ-
ed to emerge into notice, into a more ten-
der and respectful reception; and wherever
civilization has flourished in all its parts,
there we see with pleasure the ladies holding
that rank of respectability and honorable dis-
tinction, to which nature has given an indis-
putable claim; and, conversely, if we read
of ladies, who have been treated with distin-
guishing honors, we give their nation credit
for the character of a civilized people.—
When, therefore, the ladies have reached the
grade for which they are so eminently fitted,
and on which they reflect so much honor, they
begin to exercise a powerful and uncontroll-
able influence on man, in giving tone to his
actions, and a character to his manners; but
this ascendancy is not acquired by the suc-
cessful operation of concerted measures, nor
can its salutary effect be imputed to delibe-
rate address;—the whole appears to be the
result of your natural endowments operating
on the affections of man, silently, indeed, and
insensibly, though with certain and extensive
efficacy. A leading feature of this dominion
which you have acquired, and so happily
exercise over the affections, and, I may add,
the reason of man, is its uniform mildness—
acting always without constraint or rigor of
discipline—and operating rather by insinua-
tion than by prescription—always by allure-
ment, and never by compulsion—its unerring
tendency being to make man better—to enlarge
the sphere of happiness here, and to facilitate
the attachment of us hereafter. This powerful
influence which, ladies, you possess, at a suc-

cessfully exert on man in polishing his man-
ners, and in refining his feelings, in ruling
his heart and in firing his soul to brave
and virtuous deeds, you apparently derive
principally from nature, and partly from edu-
cation.

Nature having designed you for the tender
office of parental and conjugal endearment,
has taken pains that your endowments be
proportioned to the magnitude and importance
of this interesting duty: she hath ordained
that you should rule man by the captivating
blandishments and cogent eloquence of mein
and address, and not by your knowledge of
the stern maxims of formal philosophy; and
she hath accordingly given to you a graceful-
ness of mein and most persuasive address in
the gentleness of your manners and expres-
sion of your looks, in the mildness of your
disposition, and in the soothing softness of
your sympathy for suffering man. By these
you temper the masculine moroseness of his
disposition, and quell the tumults of his boi-
sterous passion;—you soften his manners and
refine his feelings; you alluage his sorrows by
a kind participation of them, and heal his
wounded sensibility by the balm of consolati-
on;—you inspire him with love, and love
impels him to be brave;—you reward his
affiduites with gratitude, and this teaches
him to be kind;—you reprove his avarice in
the liberality of your fondness, and check his
extravagance in the restraints of your virtue;
you make him all that he is or can be, cour-
teous, kind, virtuous, generous and brave.

But, though your powers of refining & con-
trouling man are referable chiefly to nature,
there are other sources, from which they de-
rive considerable force and efficacy, and a-
mong these we cannot count your knowledge
of abstruse philosophy; for few female phi-
losophers have ever retained or wished to re-
tain the power of conciliating man's love;
their batteries are always pointed at his head,
and never at his heart. The allotment of
woman is impracticable and, perhaps, culpa-
ble for her to attempt ascending the heights of
philosophy; her sphere of action is on the
plain below, and the scene in which she ap-
pears to the greatest advantage, is her family.
It is not necessary that her virtues be of the
heroic kind; and those which are required of
her, and are here within her reach, though
so splendid, are certainly more useful, and,
perhaps, more ornamental to society; for
in the practice of domestic virtues, are found
our moral, religious and national charac-
ters, and on this hinge turns the awful alter-
native of national depravity. Before mar-
riage a lady may acquire all the knowledge
and accomplishments necessary to fit her for
being the interesting, the rational companion
of rational man;—and after marriage, her
time is respectfully resumed, would be best
employed in the management of her domestic
affairs, and in moral and religious exercises
for the instruction and edification of her young
family.

Of all the influences which operate on the
minds and manners of the human race, and
of all the sources from which the ladies may
and do derive considerable reinforcements to
their influence on man, we believe Religion
to be the principal. It is to the greater pre-
valence of this in women than in men, that
we impute their greater virtue, and to the
same cause we ascribe their increasing ascen-
dancy over man. Where there is no religion
we are not always certain of finding virtue;
and wherever we discover genuine virtue,
there we usually find pure religion. If we
do not presume to say that a truly virtuous
person must be also religious, we can with
confidence assert that a truly religious person
must be virtuous. Honor, or pride of char-
acter, follows us only in that part of our
conduct which is, or is liable to be, exposed
to public view; but religion attends us in all
our thoughts, words, and actions, and regu-
lates the whole. Show me a truly religious wo-
man in the fullest acceptation of the word,—
I will also show you in her a tender parent,
a loving wife, a sincere friend, a kind neigh-
bor, and an amiable member of society. Of
such we have many samples in that respecta-
ble, that venerable part of our fellow-citizens
denominated the Society of Friends, and we
are happy to know that many shining exam-
ples of pure religion and virtue can be found in
every department of our society.

Since, therefore, you have received such
extensive powers from the liberal hand of
Nature—since no nation on Earth can boast
a more luxuriant crop of female beauty than
that of ours, you would appear not to regard
sufficiently the bounty of Heaven in this,
we exhort you to neglect the means, which are
in your power, of improving it to a degree of
irresistible efficacy. No man will say that
personal charms without virtue, of which re-
ligion is the basis, are able to kindle his love
and keep it alive; personal beauty without
virtue is like a phantasm presented to the im-
agination in a dream: it flutters airy—plea-
ses a little—then vanishes, and leaves no
trace behind. But personal beauty spangled
with the gems of religious virtue, is like to
and shines with the splendor of the radiant
Sun, which while present, vivifies and exhi-
lerates man, and when it retires leaves him
gloomy—and leaves him longing for its spee-
dy return. What man—say, what cold-
hearted philosopher can refuse, or dare refuse

the homage of his love to the beautiful and
religious female, the lovely image of the an-
gelic nature? There cannot be one—and I
shall venture to say, from the testimony of
my own feelings, that I speak the sentiments
of my own sex. In another point of view it
is the interest, and the duty of the ladies to
cultivate religion: it is their interest, be-
cause, as they are the objects of man's most
ardent affection, and the subjects of his most
anxious care, the attachment of man to them
must be reared in proportion as their ascen-
dancy over him is increased, and that religious
virtues can increase this ascendancy no body
can doubt: It is also their duty, for man is
their protector, kind friend and companion,
and man deserves their best returns of love,
which cannot be better performed than by the
exercise of pure religion in their families. On
this and on this alone, it depends whether
posterity shall be a nation of christians, or a
nation of libertines; and our experience of
late and painful memory sufficiently proves
what may be expected from a nation of liber-
tines. By grafting on the tender minds the
wholesome precepts of the christian religion,
and by enforcing the doctrine by the exemplary
conduct of your lives, you will do more than
the united labours of the whole host of rea-
soners and disputants have achieved or ever
can achieve—you will oppose to Atheism,
and to Deism, and to Libertinism an insupe-
rable and impenetrable bulwark;—but if you
neglect this season—if you do not sow the
seeds of christianity in infancy, you will never
reap the fruits of it in manhood.

With great respect,

EPHRAIM,
[Gaz. U. S.]

From the Mercantile Advertiser.
On the importance of a general and well re-
gulated system of EDUCATION.

Citizens of America,

There is no subject more worthy of the at-
tention of a free people than the education of
youth. It constitutes the firmest basis of so-
cial happiness, and is the direct path to social
improvement. Impressed with this idea, we
find the greatest attention paid thereto by the
most celebrated states of antiquity.—Athens,
Sparta, Carthage and Rome, rose each in their
turn to the meridian of glory, by early im-
pressing on the minds of their citizens the
love of country, justice and honor. For this
purpose each according to their different si-
tuations adopted different methods, but all
directed to the same end.

The first intrusted the education of her
sons to the greatest philosophers that her soil
produced; the second enacted that all chil-
dren in the state should live in a state of the most
perfect education; the third considered all
children, born free, as the property of the
state, and decreed that each should receive
an education suited to his genius, and have
an opportunity of cultivating in early life
those talents which nature had imparted to
him, in order to fit him for future usefulness.
And it is well known what care was taken
by the Roman Republic to prepare their
youth for achieving great and glorious actions,
by a steady and well directed education.

It is true that the state of society is now
widely different; but it is no less true that
human nature remains the same; that under
different modifications, we are in the same
want of instruction as those of ancient days;
and indeed if we consider the improvement
society has made, we may justly conclude we
are more in the want of it than in the first ages
when the sciences only began to be known.

It may be deemed superfluous to recur to
past Republics to shew the utility of an estab-
lishment for the improvement of your youth
as every unbiased man sees the expediency of
such a measure. Your country only wants
this to render it respectable, to render it the
happiest in the world. This is the only way
by which you will become an enlightened &
united people; this the true method to sup-
port and retain that freedom you so dearly
earned; and it is by this alone you can expect
to make your land a field for the virtuous to
thrive in, that you can enlarge the circle of
social enjoyment, and keep up a spirit of pa-
triotism and justice, so necessary and useful in
a republican government.

CALEDONUS.

GHILLICOTHE, July 2.

With pleasure we contradict a report
some time since circulated here, and
which was published in this paper, that
the port of Orleans had been blockaded
by the British;—we a few days past
saw and conversed with several travel-
lers immediately from that place, who
assured us, that the report was prema-
ture, though it had been for some time
apprehended. Flour was selling at se-
ven dollars per barrel, and whisky half
a dollar per gallon; the latter a dull sale
from the quantity at Market.

LOUISVILLE, (G.) June 27.

Extract of a letter from the Ocean, to a
respectable gentleman in this town, da-
ted the 15th inst.

SIR,

In passing up the River, I this day

fell in with Capt. Swilly, on his way
from the nation. Captain Swilly in-
formed me, that he was directly from
Col. Hawkins's square, where he was
holding a talk with the chiefs, and had
been for several days before—that he
heard the whole that passed—that the
Indians were in great confusion—that
the best talk, and most friendly delive-
red, was, that they would do what they
could, but would promise nothing respec-
ting a compliance with a treaty—that
Col. Hawkins informed them that that
was the last time they would be called
on. Mr. Swilly further stated, that he
saw people from Cumberland, who had
come for the purpose of getting some
white women prisoners, that were de-
tained by the Indians, and that they
would not give them up.

Further—and that he urged as the
cause of the Indians holding back, that
Bowles was holding out and promi-
sing the Indians great things, and that
a very large majority of them clave to
him.

PETERSBURG, July 24.

Extract of a letter from an American mer-
chant in Paris, dated the 15th of May,
to his friend in Philadelphia.

"It is with pleasure I advise you of
the arrival of Mr. Dawson, who I ex-
pect will have an audience this day with
the chief consul. It is my opinion all
differences will be arranged, without
further negotiation, or the interference
of Mr. Ellsworth or Mr. Murray. To
have our differences settled is of great
importance, and the sooner our minister
arrives the better, as I hear it is in con-
templation to liquidate all the foreign
claims for provisions, &c. furnished,
and then to fund their amount at 3 per
cent. This will be unjustly depriving
our citizens of half their claims, against
which I hope and expect our minister
will seriously remonstrate. The high-
est funded debt in France, is only 34 per
cent. That at 3 per cent. would be a-
bout 40 per cent. Prices of island pro-
duce and tobacco very dull—I expect
they will mend after the trade once be-
comes regular.—I do not find that the
British interrupt our European com-
merce."

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. of Baltimore
is appointed secretary of the Navy.—
This gentleman is a brother of Gen.
Samuel Smith.

A passenger in the ship performance,
Williamson, arrived at Philadelphia the
15th inst. from Bristol, informs, that
reinforcements for Egypt sailed from
England the 1st of June.

A London paper of the 30th of May,
says—"It is with regret we observe
the spirit of emigration so prevalent in
this country."

Several thousand passengers have arri-
ved at New York, in the Delaware, and
at Baltimore, in the course of 2 months
from Great Britain and Ireland.

A large number of these emigrants
are from Wales, who represent the situ-
ation of their native country as extreme-
ly distressing. The dearth of provisions
has existed in many parts of Wales to
such a degree, that numbers actually pe-
rished for want of sustenance. The be-
nevolent and humane in Trenton, New-
Jersey, are raising by subscription a sum
of money for the emigrants, many of
whom are said to be in very indigent
circumstances.

FOR SALE,

25 Hhds. & 40 bbls. Sugar,
50 Bags and 10 bbls. Coffee,
6 Boxes Cotton and Wool
Cards.

ISAACKS & BISHOP.

July 16.

Bills of Exchange on New-York

FOR SALE by

ISAACKS & BISHOP.

July 23.

A. HALL.

Has for sale at Mr. Thomas Howard's
in Front-Street,

A large Collection of Books

ALSO,

A variety of Stationary and
Blanks.