

LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

Advertisement for Lawrence & Lemay, located at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets.

ATTENTION!!!

Advertisement regarding a lost item or document, mentioning John Bell and a letter from the State of Virginia.

LOOK AT THIS!

Advertisement for a property located at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets, owned by John Bell.

Notice.

Notice regarding a property located at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets, owned by John Bell.

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COMMUNICATION.

Communication regarding a property located at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets, owned by John Bell.

FOR THE STAFF.

Communication regarding a property located at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets, owned by John Bell.

THE FIRST PART.

There is an interesting wrong in the above lines, it may be a typographical error. For independent of the publisher's error, the author's intention, in the month of September especially, he would be able to leave around one who had died.

THE SECOND PART.

He means, that of all the forms which he had the privilege of greeting, he had Mary's best. We are not to infer from this that there were handsome forms which he could not greet.

THE THIRD PART.

To the first of the above lines, I have no objection, because her being called "a Queen" implies that she is majestic, either in person or in power; but the second, which should be longest, is too short by a foot. I suppose it was written "I yield my heart to thee."

THE FOURTH PART.

It is well known, that, after a lady is married, she wears the bunch of keys, and sometimes another article of much greater importance to the husband—This no doubt was the author's meaning.

THE FIFTH PART.

They therefore cannot with propriety be objected to, when sanctioned by so great a poet. "One melting look, soft as the zephyr's blow, 'Is sweeter than Elysian groves."

THE SIXTH PART.

For, when persons cry, whether from love, anger, or any other passion, they are said to look black. The last line would be tolerable, if we could make "groves" rhyme with "love."

THE SEVENTH PART.

By which means the metre, the rhyme, the color and the sense would go hand in hand. PHIL. M'GUIRE. Oct. 13, 1828.

THE EIGHTH PART.

There is no denying the fact—that the different languages here written as they may be, are very different. They are not the same language, and they deserve to be distinguished as such.

THE NINTH PART.

The Assembly is looked forward to by all with much interest, since it is supposed that its proceedings may have some effect upon the Powers, as far as it will furnish tangible proofs of the real public opinion; it will be opened at Argos in a few days, and I will then inform you more at length of the internal politics and parties of Greece; for she is far from being free of party.

THE TENTH PART.

To the committee I did not go fully enough perhaps into an explanation of the motives which led me to adopt this mode of distributing their charities, nor could I well explain them fully to any one who does not know the country.

THE ELEVENTH PART.

During the winter I thought only of the pressing wants of the Athenians at Egina. I gave them an employment that supported them, and resulted in an important public benefit. As soon as the spring came, and they could get a livelihood by going out into the Peloponnese to work, I thought of other means, and pitched upon that of colonizing upon the national lands, a number of destitute families from those parts in possession of the Turks, such as Scio, Aivali, Athens, &c.

THE TWELFTH PART.

The persons who publicly avow that they are pre-juiced men; or else are impostors can have no claim to public confidence—but must appear in their true character as liars—taking their word for it; which is doing them but true justice; of course, having destroyed the force of moral obligation from their minds, what trust or confidence can be placed in them? Methinks they must feel like Cain.

THE THIRTEENTH PART.

The case of Boons in Vermont, for murder—one sent to state's prison for life—the other under sentence of death—when the man supposed to be murdered, came back after an absence of seven years.

THE FOURTEENTH PART.

How many have been executed for supposed murder, the law reports testify—and afterwards their innocence hath appeared. So the affair of Capt. Wm. Morgan—perhaps some few, who are called masons, have killed him perhaps not. Who knows?

THE FIFTEENTH PART.

The masons are accused of being associated together for base and evil purposes, by obligations of secrecy for "treason and murder."

THE SIXTEENTH PART.

The same accusation was produced by the Bishop of Winchester, and passed into a law, 1425, in the third year of Henry VI., in his minority, but without effect, for the king himself afterwards was made a mason, in riper years.

THE SEVENTEENTH PART.

Also, Robinson of Scotland, denounced them as traitors and rebels, intending to put down all religion and government; and Abbe Barroel, in four quarto volumes, has published something for the purpose and without making a proper distinction between masonic and political societies.

THE EIGHTEENTH PART.

The same are partly guilty of what they accuse the masons, viz. "of being pre-juiced men."

THE NINETEENTH PART.

The objects of politics and religion are never supposed to be mentioned in the public papers.

THE TWENTIETH PART.

There is no denying the fact—that the different languages here written as they may be, are very different. They are not the same language, and they deserve to be distinguished as such.

THE TWENTY-FIRST PART.

The Assembly is looked forward to by all with much interest, since it is supposed that its proceedings may have some effect upon the Powers, as far as it will furnish tangible proofs of the real public opinion; it will be opened at Argos in a few days, and I will then inform you more at length of the internal politics and parties of Greece; for she is far from being free of party.

THE TWENTY-SECOND PART.

To the committee I did not go fully enough perhaps into an explanation of the motives which led me to adopt this mode of distributing their charities, nor could I well explain them fully to any one who does not know the country.

THE TWENTY-THIRD PART.

During the winter I thought only of the pressing wants of the Athenians at Egina. I gave them an employment that supported them, and resulted in an important public benefit. As soon as the spring came, and they could get a livelihood by going out into the Peloponnese to work, I thought of other means, and pitched upon that of colonizing upon the national lands, a number of destitute families from those parts in possession of the Turks, such as Scio, Aivali, Athens, &c.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH PART.

The persons who publicly avow that they are pre-juiced men; or else are impostors can have no claim to public confidence—but must appear in their true character as liars—taking their word for it; which is doing them but true justice; of course, having destroyed the force of moral obligation from their minds, what trust or confidence can be placed in them? Methinks they must feel like Cain.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH PART.

The case of Boons in Vermont, for murder—one sent to state's prison for life—the other under sentence of death—when the man supposed to be murdered, came back after an absence of seven years.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH PART.

How many have been executed for supposed murder, the law reports testify—and afterwards their innocence hath appeared. So the affair of Capt. Wm. Morgan—perhaps some few, who are called masons, have killed him perhaps not. Who knows?

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PART.

The masons are accused of being associated together for base and evil purposes, by obligations of secrecy for "treason and murder."

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH PART.

The same accusation was produced by the Bishop of Winchester, and passed into a law, 1425, in the third year of Henry VI., in his minority, but without effect, for the king himself afterwards was made a mason, in riper years.

THE TWENTY-NINTH PART.

Also, Robinson of Scotland, denounced them as traitors and rebels, intending to put down all religion and government; and Abbe Barroel, in four quarto volumes, has published something for the purpose and without making a proper distinction between masonic and political societies.

THE THIRTIETH PART.

The same are partly guilty of what they accuse the masons, viz. "of being pre-juiced men."

THE THIRTY-FIRST PART.

The objects of politics and religion are never supposed to be mentioned in the public papers.

THE THIRTY-SECOND PART.

There is no denying the fact—that the different languages here written as they may be, are very different. They are not the same language, and they deserve to be distinguished as such.

THE THIRTY-THIRD PART.

The Assembly is looked forward to by all with much interest, since it is supposed that its proceedings may have some effect upon the Powers, as far as it will furnish tangible proofs of the real public opinion; it will be opened at Argos in a few days, and I will then inform you more at length of the internal politics and parties of Greece; for she is far from being free of party.