Poet
frwell motice, land barmele

## 


sital mingle the dance and the cong
Deneast thy yoluptuous swe And we cely thy cethous prolong The lover't harmonions sigtos Where conquerors list to the strimm
add thame on the cowards who tell Theiri love to the clank of thier cin
Ot biter my pangs when Ilevo But hetter in exile to toriere Than see thee a forieiners prey
fat betee the sorrow stoond burre Hy boom untainted and free, Than daily nnd houry be curst, Yet, if but one trumpet note call To burst from theier yymannooss tirifilf And combat for Freelom aghintht sound will be wethed to me,
Far orer the desolte wave, And moon witit thy boldest tili be,
artle song,
Of a Givecian sulderit Lad So formbl-Ike the sun in his might. Kyy the plume on thy herim bo thie sur of And thy braud be the taxh of the fray ! That lose did thy ppixit restrain frould ather heliold thece a hero and deat,
Than a cos wal in life to remvin. Than a cound in life to remin. With glory return, or return not to ine: Should wash the red wounds death hall made Por each cimson gish ike a nuby aply But 0 ! my woul never could beat One sear on thy back would awazken de And give to my heart ist death blow
With glory retuif, and in wecome to ms
literary Extracts, \&c.

## Yatiet's'the ver spice of

tie socking bird.
The plumage of the Mocking Bird, hothing gauly or brilliant in it; and, had he nothing else to recommend him,
would sarrely entide him to notice; but his figure is well proportioned,
nd even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the inlaying up lessons irom almost every species of the feathered creation withi-
in his hearing, are really surprising, and mark the peculiarity of his genius. To these qualities we may add that of capable of almosi svery modutation,
from the clear mellow tones of the from the clear mellow tones of the
Wood Thrush, to the savage scream of the Badd Eagle. In the measure and accent, he farthfally follows his
originals. In force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon on the top of a tull bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of a dewy moroing, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirabie song rises pre-eniinent over every
comptilior. Ihe car can listen to his frusic nlone, to which that of the others seems a mere accompmaniment.
Neither is this strain altogether imita. tive. His own native nores, which a well scquainted with those of our $v$ rious song birds, are bold and full, and varied secmingly beyond all limits. 2,3 , or at the miost 5 or 6 syllables, generally interspersed with imitations phasis and rapiceyed, and continued panded wings and tail glistening with white, and the buoyant gaiety of his action arresing tire cye, ns his song
menst itresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with enthusiastic ecsta-
5 -he mounts and descends as his

Song swell or chev away, and, at my ard and witch in the then province of spressed it, "he bounds alofe with from the Pennsylvania Gazette for Oc he celerity of an/ arraw, as if to rc covet or recall his very soan, "expired
is the last elevated strain."-While exerting bimaself, a bystander, destitute
of sight, would suppose that he whole feathered tribe had assembled togeth
er on a trial of skill, each srriviog produce his utmost effect, to perfect
are his imitations. He many time are his imitations. He many time
deceives the sportsman, and sends hin in search of birds that perhaps are nc he exactly imitates: even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by
this admirable mimic, and are decoy d by the fancied calls of their mate or dive, with precipitation, into the depth of thickets, at the scream of Haw
The Moeking Bird loses litte of power or energy of his song by con
finement. In his domesticated state when he commences his career interested. He whistles for the dog Casar starts up, wags his tail, and runs
o meet his master. He squeaks ou oo meet his master. He squeaks ou like a hurt chicken, and the ien hur
ries about with hanging wings ristled feathers, clucking to prote he dog, the mewing of the cat, the reaking of a passing wheel-barrow, fllow wihh great truth and rapidity He repeats the tune taught him by hi
master, fully and faithfully. He run over the quiverings of the Canary and the clear whistling of the Virginia
Nightingale or Redbird, with such superior execution and effect, that the
mortified songsters feel their own is criority and become altogether silen at by redoch 0 riumphin their This excessive fondnes for variet however, in the opinion of some, in
jres his song. His elevated of the Brown Thrush are frequentl interrupted by the crowing of cocks;
and the warblings of the Blue Bird. wing he exquisitely manages,
with the screaming of swal lows, or the cackling of hens ; amid the simple melody of the Robin, we reiterations of the Whip-poor-will while the notes of the Jay, Martin, and several others, succeed with such
imposing reality, that we look round or the originals, and discover, with in this singular concert is the admirabe bird now before us. During thi his wings, expands his tail, and throws of enthusiasm, seeming not only to ing, but to dance, keeping time to the
neasure of his music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stiliness of night, as soon
as the monn rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo; and serenades us the livelong night with a full
display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighborhood ring with his nimitable medley.
$\qquad$
We publish this morning,
nous account of a trial for witchcraft
New-Jersey, in days of yorein New-Jersey, in days of yore. It
cminds us of the following title of a ork bound up with other tracts in the Mass.
World, beinders of the Invisible is of several witches lately executed markable curiosities therein occurring Together with I. Observations upon
the nature, the number, and the opetrative of a late outrage committed by a nuch resembling, and so far explain has labored. III. Some councils recting a due improvement of the ter and amazing range of Evil Spirits i course upon those temptations that re the niore ordinary devices of $S$ yy the special command of His Es ellency the Governor of the Provine
of Massadasetts Bay. Printed firs it Boston, and repristed in England. New England was not the only part witches was believed: About forey New Eugland, we find in the public

## ber 22, 1730, printed in this city by

 3. Vranklin.burlington, oct. 12.
Saturday last, at Mount Holly, aboy miles from this place, near 800 peo le were gathered togather to see an
xperiment or two tried on some perons aceused of witchcraft. It seems he accused had been charged wit inking their neighbors sheep dance ausing hogs to speak, sing psalms, \&ce o the great terror and amusement of he good and peaceable subjects in thi ositive that if the accused were weigh ed in scales against a Bible, the Bible ould prove too heavy for them ; or river, they would swin; the said accused, desirous to make their innoence appear, voluntarity offered to
undergo the said trials if two of the ost violent of their aecusers would tried with them.
Accordingly the time and place was ountry. had advertised about the nd one woman, and the accused the cople got together, a reat consultatrial, in which it was agreed to he scales first ; and a committee of men were appointed to search the search the women, to see if they had any thing of weight about them, paricularly pins. After the scrutiny wa.
ver, a huge great bible, belonging to over, a huge great bible, belonging to
he justice of the place, was provided and a lane through the populace wa wade, from the justice's house to the scales, which were fixed on a galiow he house, that the justice's wife an he rest of the ladies, might see the rial without coming among the mob ind after the manner of the Moor ame out of the house a grave tall man arrying the Holy writ before the supword bearer of London before the Lord Mayor.) The wizard was first put into the scales, and over him was Moses, and then the bible was put in the other scale, (which being kep down before, ) was immediately let go, at to the great surprise of the spec plump and outweighed the great good manner, the nthers were served, and heir lumps of mortality sever.lly wer oo heavy for moses and all the prophhe accusers and the rest of the mol ot satisfied with this esperimen dingly a most solemy water; accor ade to the mill-pond whecess both was cusers and accused were stripped, were bound hand and foot and severfy placed in the water, lengthwis ing for security only a rope about th
middle of each, which was lueld by some in the flat. The accuser man
being thin and spare, with some difficulty began to sink at last; the res upon the water. A sailor jumped out upon the back of the man accused om ; but the person bound, withou any help, came up some time before the
other. The woman accuser being told ducked a second time, swam again as ght as before, upon which she de

bould be would duck the devilout of her The accused man being surprised a dent of his own innocence as before, but said, If I am a witch, it is more than he spectators were of opinion part of that any er (unless they were skin and hones) oond swim until their breath was gone, and their lungs filled with water.
But it being the general belief of the populace that the women's shifts and helped to support them-it is said they
are to be tried again the next warn
$\qquad$
The minnoces the great Athenian general, be
 worthless man of gre
should prefer a man

COINCIDENCIES.

It is pleasing to remark the proofs supplied by the history and customs of nations, that they have all descended
from the same stock. It is not the
least remarkable of the facts which tend to establish this poine, that all na tons have concurred, from the remoest antiquity, in giving to the heavenly bodies the same whimsical divisions. The Troquois Indians, in North-Amer ive the name of the Great Bear to the ame constellation. It is singular, ton that the names of the planets are se
renerally applied to the days of the generally applied to the days of the
week. This custom is found to be the Egyptians Indians and Chinese. names follow the same arrangement Shm-day, Moon-day, Tuesday from Wednesday, from Woden Mercury Thursday, from Thor Jupiter; Friday,
from Freya, Venus; and Saturdiv, from Freya, Venus; and Saturday,
from Saturn. This arrangement has no apparent reason, but is attogetiter arbitrary
The existence of similar tradition proves the same gencral fact. In almost every nation, for instance, however barbarous or remote, some tradi-
tionary hints of the delage have been discovered. By two or three of the
ancient writers, and particularly by ancient writers, and particularly by
Ovid, the deluge and the re-peopling of the earth are described in terms which are mingled, indeed, with some
lable, but, on the whole, correspond

The future destruction of the world by fire is another point on whic with the predictions of Scripture. Ci cero and Seneca mention it; the Sy-
bils and Druids taught it ; and the be ef nf it is found among the people of
Siam, the Canary Islands, and variou arts of America
parts of Amer
Ovid says :
Namque esc in fatiarenininivituradfore temp

Mel all this well turned worlid to ruin turn.'
Lucian also, says: (Lib. 1.)
That day will come, that day will surely came Whein gided skies shall from heir trawere pon
Hquid fier ivenco all derouring flames, laxs untounded, shall deatroy the errt,

Ingead of bearing ap the birds, siall burnh"
These works were writen before th New Testament was pennect; an rom tradition. The Jews assect, Adam predicted the destruction of the orld by fire. If traditions on suct ubjects have been tramsmitted, and are found in different parts of not, on rational principles only, tha
the knowledge of the true God wa he knowicuge of the true God wa handed đown, until men became in their Gaginations ; and not liking to
retain God in their knowledge, are lef without excuse, for their idolatry an iekedness ?
as Bodily, Food.
Nental, as necessary as Bodily, Food.
As soon as children begin to talk As soon as children begia to talk
freely, they discover a desire to know every thing around them, and to be acquainted with the cause of every ef ct which arises in their presence.eem to be natural to man. The great $t$ of carly education, then, consist os supplying this curiosity with such a
cries of gratifications, as is calculated oo keep the principle alive, and to do
 aunot fail to produce useful and valu

## Religions.

SIB ISAAC Newton
Sir lsaac Newton, the celebrated ian, and one of the greatest geniuse hat ever appeared in the world, wa lescended from an ancient family in Lineolnshire, where he was born in the year 1642. His powers of mind wer wonderfully comprehensive and pe
rating. Fontenelle says of him. trating. Fontenelle says of him, 'th
in icarning the mathematicks be did Hot study Euclid, who seemed to hid too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him : a cast of his eye on the contents of the the secmed to be sufficient to make him seemed to be sufticient to make him
master of them.' Several of hie works
flection that has astonished the most learned men. He was tighly esteemed by the umiversity of Cambridge; and
was twice chosen to represent that place in parliament. He was also fathe first. The princess of Wales, af the first. The princess of Wales, at-
terwards queen consort of England, terwards queen consort of England,
who had a turn for philosophical inquiries, used frequently to propose
questions to him. This princess had a great regard for him; and often de-
clared, she thou hit herself happy to We at the same time he did, and to have the pleasure and advantages of
This eminent philosopher was rearkable for being of a very meeld dis* position, und a great lover of peace,
He would rather have chosen to rerenity of his days distarbed lay those
storms and disputes, which genius and learning often draw upon those who
are eminent for them. We find hims reflecting on the controversy respectheg his optic lectures, (in which he had cea almost unavoidably engaged,
in the following terms : 'I blamed my own imprudence, for parting with so

The amiable quality of modesty stands very conspicuous in the character of this great man's mind and man-
ners. He never spoke, either of himself or others, in such a manner as to
give the most malicious censurers the ast occasion even to suspect him of and he dide not assume and affable periority aver those with whom he as. merit, or lis reputation, sufficient to excuse him from any of the common offices of social life. Though he was
firmly attached to, the Church of Engof the Nonconformists. He judged of men by their conduct: and the trua sclismaticks, in his opinion, were the
vicious and the wicked. This liberality of sentiment did not spring from oughly persuaded of the truth of Rey elation ; and amidst a great variety o books which he had constantly befor
him, that which he loved the best, and studied with the greatest application,
was the Bible. He was, indeed. was the Bible. He was, indecd, a
truly pious man: and his discoveries concerning the frame and system of the Universe, were applied by him to
demonstrate the being a to illustrate his power and wisdom. He also wrote an excellent discourse co prove that the remarkable prophe-
cy of Daniel's weeks, was an prediction of the coming of the Messah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus The testimony of the pious and earned Dr. Doddridge, to the most character, camnot be omis great man's present occasion. 'According to the best information,' says he, 'whether public or private, I could ever obtain, discovered itself in the most genuine fruits of substantial virtue and piety and consequently gives us the justest in the happy effects of it, infinitely ore than in ail the applause which his phosophical works have procured
thongh they have commanded a fams asting as the world.
He departed this life in the eightyTha year of his age ; and, in his prin. iples and conduct through life, has hat the highest intellectual power armonize with religion and virtue

