



POETRY.

The Way to be Happy.

SOME think it a hardship to work for their bread,
Although for our good it was meant;
But those who don't work, have no right to be fed,
And the idle are never content.

And honest employment brings pleasure & gain,
And makes us our troubles forgot;
For those who work hard, have no time to complain,
And 'tis better to labor than fret.

And if we had riches, they could not procure
A happy and peaceable mind;
Rich people have trouble, as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind.

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whether we're little or great;
For happiness lies in the temper within,
And not in the outward estate.

We only need labor, as hard as we can,
For all that our bodies may need;
Still doing our duty to God and to man,
And we shall be happy indeed.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

From the Richmond (Vir.) Patriot.

Mercy is like paying the Printer for newspapers.
The quality of mercy is not strained—
It droppeth like the gentle dew of heaven.
It blesteth him that gives and him that receives.

Thus speaks Shakespeare thro' the mouth of Portia in the Merchant of Venice. More about mercy the long-robed fair one delivers, but what cannot now be remembered, nor quoted, for alas, the writers for newspapers do not wallow in wealth; the patrons of newspapers are such unmerciful paymasters, that those who furnish amusement or instruction from the press, are seldom able to keep a library, and not even nature's captain and the bible's lieutenant, a Shakespeare. The merciful patrons of newspapers pay readily and willingly.—The quality of his payment is not strained. "It droppeth like the gentle dew of heaven." A printer's income pours not in showers; it droppeth. Reader thou hast seen the parched earth suffering from the want of rain.—After a long dearth a cloud passeth over it. Perchance a few drops fall; but not sufficient to lay the dust. Every six months the printer expects a shower: a few "strained" drops only fall. He opens his mouth to catch enough to allay thirst: his editor (if he is not his own) does the same: his foreman, (if not too poor to have one,) his pressman his clerk, (if not his own) his journeymen: his boys, and carriers: and wider than all HORRIBLE VICE; his

paper-maker. The printer's devil, or runner, returns with a few "strained dollars." They have lifted up their eyes in torments, but no cup of water hath cooled their tongues.

It is one of the most distressing scenes in the world, yet such as often occur.—And if trials & tribulation patience and long suffering under injuries, fit us for a better state hereafter. Old Nick has but few subjects in his kingdom who are printers of newspapers. The other day money was wanted for the paper-maker.—Bills were sent out in the neighborhood to the amount of \$400. The runner spent the day; returned at night with ten dollars & seventy-five cents. The crimes which we occasion in others must be atoned for at the last day by ourselves: For the printer's sins of unavoidable blasphemy how many patrons of newspapers will have to account. Who can behold such scenes and not feel wrath? Who can suffer in such scenes, and keep the natural ruby of his cheek, nor have it blanch'd with curses? After long meditation on the subject we are fully convinced that punctual payment for papers; if it covereth not, preventeth "a multitude of sins."—How many have been ruined by the want of payment? How many, connected with a printing-office, from the absence of cash to purchase good clothes that they might go regularly to church, and keep good company, have forsaken worship been shut out from respectable society; have associated with the most disreputable, became perhaps hard drinkers; turned vagabonds; been guilty of theft or suicide, or have died in the poor-house: all which evils would have been prevented by punctuality in payment for newspapers. The soul sickens at the thought of so many evils brought upon society, which might have been so easily prevented.

Some of our patrons, alas for them and for us too few—let the glaring truth stand in capitals—**TOO FEW**—have reciprocated with rooted utterance the pleasures of payment.—

It blesteth him that pays and him that receives—such know the best feelings of existence—their bosoms are never rent with the distresses of being dunned.—They anticipate the claims of justice. They know before hand and prevent the possibility of enduring the grating sound of "pay me that thou owest." Such know how to live: know wherein consist the genuine enjoyment of human nature. Sometimes we are asked, "Has mr. such a one paid you for this year's paper?"—What is our reply?—Why we turn it off in a laugh "Poh why do you ask such a question! don't you know he is able, has a due sense of justice, a regard for his honor, and a regard for the promotion of virtue and federalism? Thus do we say, being tender of the reputation of our patrons, tho' perhaps he owes us for 4 or five years subscription; and has put us off with—"I'll call shortly & settle my account"—a year after-ward—"In a few days I shall be in funds and shall honor your bill"—a year afterwards—"Why

really have I forgot so long to pay for the paper? Well well, the account shall be discharged without delay"—two years after that—"Eternally dunning me for money. This is vile treatment—I was one of his first subscribers.—Stop the papers, I'll take it no longer, when I have money to spare I'll pay the account."

Just so it is with the advertisements—"What—ten dollars—two years ago, for one advertisement."—But it was in 30 or forty times—"I did not order it so."—You ordered it 'till forbid, you stopt it yourself, you know the price of advertising.—"It is too much—It cannot be recovered by law—I'll pay you two dollars"

But what are we about? It is a fact, full well known to the parties connected that there is due to the proprietor of this paper, sums not inconsiderable for several years subscription from some persons; from how many no mention shall be made, for we are desirous of having it believed that our patrons are punctual paymasters.—Many of them dwell at a distance. If a dunning letter full of politeness is sent to them they are so angry at paying the postage of the dun, that they think it quite enough to pay that and the postage of the papers without paying for the newspaper itself, but see printers differ in opinion from them on this subject.

Some who are indebted for several years are seriously called by their honor and their ability to pay, and our own necessity, to settle their accounts to the 1st of September, or we may loose our temper and give them over to be buffeted by lawyers, sheriff's and constables.

It is time every man had paid this year's subscription.—Smile not, nor think to quiet our claims by saying we know how to dun. If there are officers and magistrates in the land such smilers will smile at their own cost, if they

Smile, and smile and be—BEHIND HAND.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living on Floyd's Fork, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the night of the 23d instant, a negro man named

HARRY,

About 22 or 23 years of age, nearly 6 feet high, well made and good countenance; his four finger on the right hand partly perished away and drawn under; has a slight brand on his left cheek, thus, T B. but will not be perceived without close examination. He carried with him a blue broad cloth coat, with white plated buttons, a ruffled shirt, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, made of domestic cotton, a pair of boots, and other clothing not recollected—he will attempt to pass for a free man, and his color will almost justify it, but his hair is short and curly. This is the second time he has attempted to pass for a free man, which caused him to be branded. The above reward will be paid for the said negro if taken up of the state, & secured in any jail, or \$25 if taken in the state, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, &

if taken home, the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.
THOMAS BUCKNER.

September, 30, 1816. 44-4t

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
September 12th, 1816. }

THE proposition made by this Department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the 1st day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the state Banks, which has heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the U. States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said 1st day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States & not otherwise.

And all Collectors and receivers of Public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

The Collectors of the customs and of the Direct Tax and Infernal Duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power.—And the Printers authorized to publish the laws of the U. States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber has taken the jail to keep, and has removed to that place his

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

Where he will be glad, to supply his customers, and all who may please to favor him with their custom, with every article in his line.

Manassah Brown.

October, 2, 1816. 44-3t

WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has a good Ware-House well calculated for Storage.

Tousaint Dubois.

May, 17, 1816. 21-4t

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay five hundred dollars for discovering and convicting the white skin'd, but vile and black hearted incendiary or incendiaries, who placed the fire in my new house on Wednesday night.—The reward shall be paid without expelling the informer, if conviction can otherwise be effected.

JOHN EWING.

August 23, 1816. 38-4t