

LITHOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION FROM THE ORIGINAL COPY; COLLECTION OF ALAN O. BROWN.

JUDGE CRANE.
 Shortly after the first Republican constitution of the state of New York was framed and the judiciary system was established for the civil department, the supreme court, or that branch of it called the "circuit court" was appointed for one of the circuits, in the county of Dutchess, and the eccentric Judge Crane was to preside—Judge Crane was very wealthy, and highly respected for his excellent personal character.

European News.
LATER FROM ENGLAND.
 The ship Emerald, Captain Frindle, arrived from Liverpool, sailed 21st of July.
 MONDAY, July 17.
 Nothing could exceed the interest excited by the announcement, that the Queen would this day progress in person. At an early hour, all the avenues leading to the galleries of the House of Lords were crowded with ladies anxiously waiting the hour of admission, which was fixed for twelve

The Constitution

NARA's ERA Achieves Initial Operating Capabilities

NARA Positioned at Center of E-Government

... and Lord Melbourne holding the sword of state entered the House. The peers and peeresses rose as her majesty entered, and continued standing. The ladies in waiting, and the pages, who bore her majesty's train, took their places behind the Throne. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Duncannon, and the Duke of Norfolk, stood on the steps of the Throne, to the right of her majesty, and on the left stood Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Sussex.
 Her majesty was splendidly attired. Beneath a mantle and train of the richest crimson she wore a robe of white satin wrought with gold; a cirelet of diamonds glittered on her brow; the blue riband of the order of the garter crossed her bosom and fastened on the left side; a profusion of large and costly diamonds hung a son her neck.
 Her Majesty ascended the Throne with a firm and composed step, and for several moments continued standing, gracefully regarding all around her.
 At this moment the interest of the scene was at its height; and the spectacle of so young and beautiful a Sovereign so surrounded, and departing herself in a situation so new, with an easy dignity and natural grace that could not be surpassed, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. On taking her seat her Majesty's countenance became slightly flushed and once more looking round her, seeing that the Peers remained standing, she said in a low tone of voice but bending gracefully forward, and with an easy gesture of the hand, "My Lords be seated."

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Master of the Black Rod, was then directed to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes the Members of the House were seated by the Speaker, immediately before the bar. The turbulent men of their entrance, and the almost boisterous struggle for precedence that place between some of them appeared to afford her Majesty much amusement. She smiled, and looked quickly round at the Lords who stood near the Throne. After a short pause.
 The SPEAKER addressed her Majesty to the following effect:—"I beg to inform your Majesty that the House has provided for the expenditure of the year with a strict regard to economy, but with a liberality which we hope will secure the efficiency of the public service and enable your Majesty to sustain the interests and honor of the country. We now dutifully offer to your Majesty an Act to apply the sum of £3,250,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1837, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament"—to which we pray your Majesty to give your royal assent.
 Her Majesty then read in a clear and unfeigned tone, and with an unequalled sweetness of voice, the following speech:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order to thank you for the services which you have rendered to your country, and for the assistance which you have afforded me in the execution of my duty. I have been anxious to see you, and to thank you for the services which you have rendered to your country, and for the assistance which you have afforded me in the execution of my duty. I have been anxious to see you, and to thank you for the services which you have rendered to your country, and for the assistance which you have afforded me in the execution of my duty."

... building was struck by a flash of lightning so intense that nearly all present, including the priest at the altar, fell senseless. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and all were speedily recovered except one girl, 13 years of age.
 ANECDOTE.—The late Mr. Jerry Bush amused us once with a story told of a brother barrister, on the Leicester Circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the most timid of the law approached the landlord, a pretty Quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Oh! by Heaven," said she, "I will not do it." "Oh! by Heaven," said she, "I will not do it." "Oh! by Heaven," said she, "I will not do it." "Oh! by Heaven," said she, "I will not do it."

Lower Canada.
 To his Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthingham Earl of Bezelin in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c.
 MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
 We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for Your speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session. We assure Your Excellency that at whatever season we may be called upon to perform the duties entrusted to us by the people of the province, no personal inconvenience will prevent our labouring as our first and most important obligation, to secure the liberties and happiness of our fellow subjects, to remove the evils which have pressed, and still continue, in a more aggravated form to press upon them, and to protect them against the system which has corrupted the provincial government, and has been sufficiently powerful not only to cause the mother-country to refuse all justice to the people with regard to their demands and ours for the improvement of their political institutions, and for the reform of abuses, but to urge the highest metropolitan authorities who ought to be just and protecting, to acts of violence, to a violation of the most sacred and best established rights of the Canadian people and of this

... and of division, could be knowingly perpetrated by England on the American Continent; and that the liberty and welfare of every portion of the Empire, were too dear to the independent body of the English people, to allow them to prefer maintaining, in favor of the functionaries accused by the people of this Province, the system which has been hitherto its base.
 If, even before the opening of the present session, we had been individually undeceived in this fond hope by public report, if we had little expectation that a sudden change in the councils of the Empire should place us at once in possession of the benefits of the constitutive reforms which we had declared to be essential and such as would alone be sufficient, it was still natural that we should most anxiously look forward to our being called together in parliament, because it was at least to be expected that the most important reforms had been effected in administration of the government and that others were speedily to follow them, we have learned with fresh regret from your Excellency's speech that no such reform has been effected, or will be so in any near and determinate period, notwithstanding the so often repeated pledges of the government. Your Excellency has been pleased to allude distantly to the improvement of the composition of the legislative and executive councils of this Province. With regard to the executive council, we shall here forbear any pitiful reflections on the unmodified existence of that body, after it had been so solemnly repudiated by Your Excellency in the name of the Crown, and an iso-operation with the other portions of the provincial executive in a system of premeditated coercion to effect the overthrow of the laws and constitution, of incrimination, persecu-

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... religion was professed by the martyrs of this No, no—the struggle of the people was sufficient evidence of a cause; and gathering round the youthful hero, Lafayette, they left sunny homes, crossed a wide, boisterous ocean, and landing bravely on your shores, hastened to mingle their valiant blood with yours, in the sacrifice offered to the God of battles by the spirit of freedom. They enquired not the cause of your bloody revolt—but they saw you embued with a horror of dependence—and regarding neither hardship nor privation, they thought it an honor in life, and in death a glory to rank among those whom posterity would consider as the greatest of earth's heroes.
 Great is the debt of gratitude which you owe to the French people. Rarely in this world can we pay favours to those from whom we receive them. France requires nothing from you beyond esteem and friendly intercourse—but in this remote corner, there is a little community of Frenchmen's descendants separated from all communication with their kindred race, and abused because they bear the names and speak the language of their fathers. Will you deny sympathy to the children of the nation that armed for your aid in your day of tribulation? You invited La Fayette to traverse your country, the "Nation's Guest." The gallant youth who abandoned the rejoicings of his nuptial feast, to rush to your rescue, had become the time worn veteran among the last survivors of bloody war, who came at the end of half a century, to witness with his own eyes the moral spectacle of a nation of grateful freemen. Are your youth so dead, that none can aspire for the glory of Lafayette? Think not your debt of gratitude was paid by that proud patriot. It would be better shown by

... THE common duties of discretion, if no other motive, it was devoutly hoped, would at this time particularly, have had some influence upon the conduct of certain characters, and restrained their malignity so far as it respects myself at least; but in this expectation have I been disappointed, and I am again called on from the necessity of the case to urge myself upon the attention of the Public, in vindication of my reputation, and to dispel the unfavorable impressions (if any such have been made to my prejudice) which the most deliberate and atrocious falsehoods circulated with a scissous industry worthy of a better cause have been calculated to create in the minds of the people, in order to mislead their judgment and promote the favorite design of the Court Faction—namely, that of keeping from the floor of the House of Assembly, not only myself, but every other member who has not the mark of the least stamped upon his forehead, or is not ready to bow down and worship the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar the king both set up, or in other words who is not devoted to the policy of keeping the people down. The only base and slanderous calumny which I shall select from among many in circulation too absurd and execrable for notice, is that relative to the sale of my Press.—It is stated that I have sold it to the Tories and Government for a considerable sum of money, and that I have in contemplation to abandon the country with the spoils I can collect.—To this I will give these honorable gentlemen, and a plain tale shall put them at rest.—True, I have sold to Richard Hatt Esq. my Press and Letter which were growing old and crazy, for the sum of Sixty-n Hundred Dollars (and let me tell you by the way it is a trifle but vulgar adage that the fool and his money are soon parted)—for the quarter of which sum I can purchase a new and complete set of Types and Press.—And it is equally true that I am determined with all possible dispatch that the *General Press* (Pensik like) shall arise from the sales of the *General Press*. Seeing made in consideration of a very profitable bargain, I have furnished by this act the most damning proof against the clamorous insinuations of my Enemies; that it was through the medium of my press that I secured to myself an influence, and that I would oppose the introduction of any other print which might oppose me.—I have long fired in the field my most bitter foes—they ought to have regarded the last sentences of gratitude and thankfulness, and the public should be assured that they will had it as a happy event, since truth and falsehood will be arrayed against each other—and the people may judge for themselves.—The new Government

... court begins," when the landlady put herself in a majestic posture, and putting on a countenance of contempt, said to the judge, "you say you are wet and cold, dry and hot; how can that be?"—"No my dear madam," says the judge, "I said I was wet and cold; and if you had been out as long as I have been in this storm I think you would likewise be wet and cold. I said that I wanted something to drink and eat."—"But you have no money you say," retorted the landlady. "I told the truth," says the judge, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but were I as rich as Croesus, I would be willing to work for something to eat and drink."—"Croesus, who is Croesus?" says the landlady. "I never knew him," said the judge, "but I have understood that he was very rich. I want something to eat and something to drink, and were I as poor as Job in his utmost calamity, and had my health and strength as well as I now have, I would willingly go to work a little while, if I could get something to drink, and a bit of victuals."—"Well, dad," says the judge, "how much do you want to drink?"—"half a gill of good brandy," says he. "Very well," says she, "I will give you half a gill and some cold victuals, if you will go into the back yard, and cut and split three armfuls of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire, to dry the gentlemen's coats when they come, and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away." He drank his brandy, went into the wood yard, and soon cut and hid by the kitchen fire, the required quantity of wood. The landlady placed a cold lanceon before him, remarking to her that it was. "And it is almost as cold as myself," says he, "but not half so wet, for I see neither tea nor coffee, nor chocolate to wet it."—"Beggars must not be choosers," said she. "I am not begging of you, madam," said he, "but have paid the full price demanded."—"I told you," said she, "I would give you cold victuals, and there is a cold boiled ham, cold pork and beef, cold

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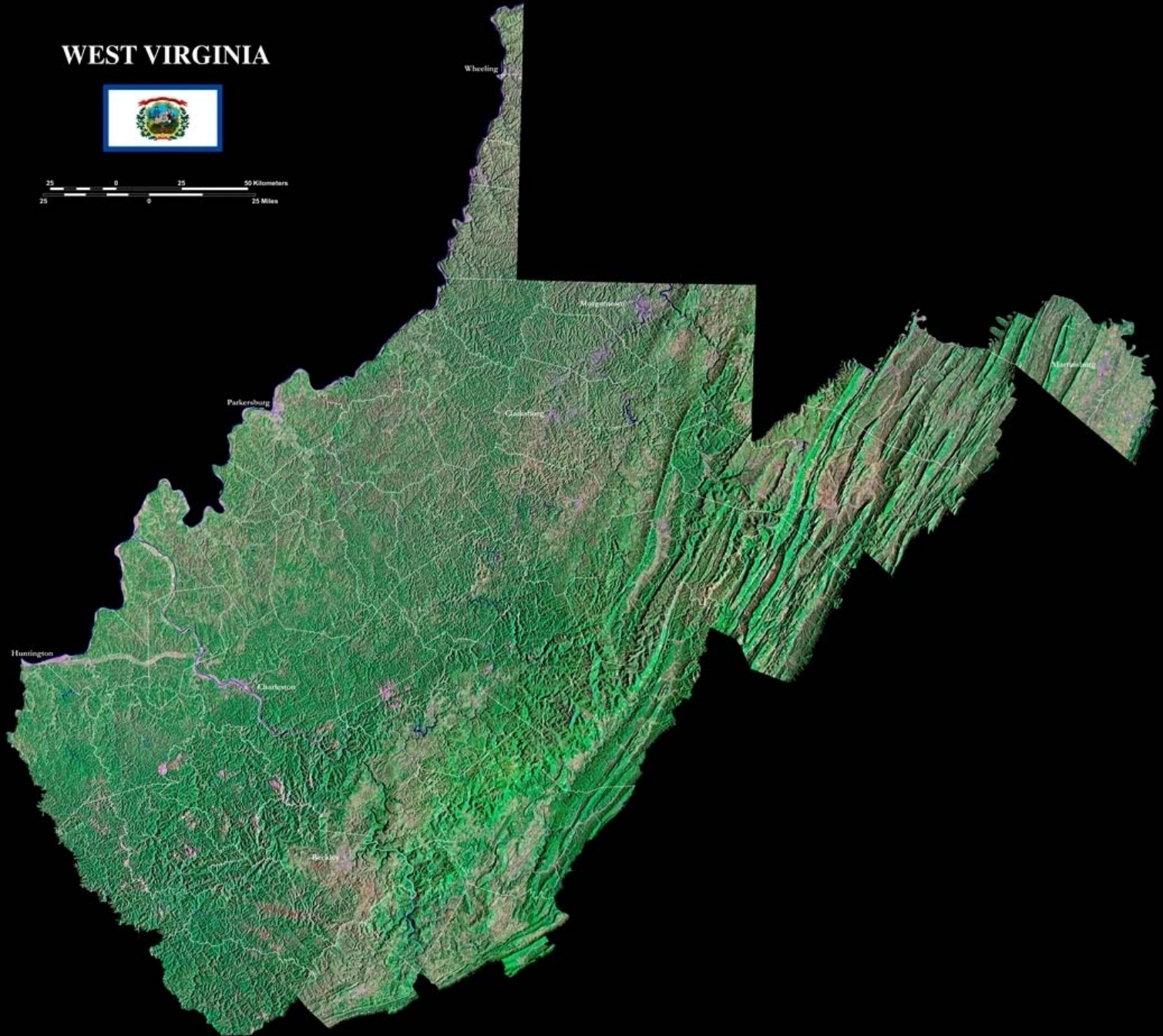
A vibrant, multi-colored nebula with a dense field of stars in the background. The nebula features swirling clouds of purple, pink, and blue, with a bright yellow-green star in the lower right and a bright orange star in the upper right. The text "Where in the World is ERA?" is overlaid in white, bold font in the center.

Where in the World is ERA?





WEST VIRGINIA



Rocket Center, WV





ERMA ORA BYRD
CONFERENCE AND
LEARNING CENTER

494

SALT

RCBI
PARKING
ONLY





What Does the System Do?

❖ Focus:

- Federal Records
- National Archives and nationwide records management

❖ Functions:

- Creation, review and approval of records schedules
- Manage transactions for transfer of physical and legal custody of all types of records



Records Management

- ❖ Create, submit, review and approve
 - Records Schedule
 - Transfer Plan
 - Transfer Request
 - Legal Transfer Instrument
- ❖ Link to Records Schedule Item
 - Transfer Plan
 - Transfer Request
 - Legal Transfer Instrument
- ❖ Enforce Policies

Records Schedule: Current

Request for Records Disposition Authority <small>(See instructions on reverse)</small>		Leave Blank (NARA Use Only)	
To: National Archives and Records Administration (NIR) Washington, DC 20408		Job Number	
1. From: (Agency or establishment)		Date Received	
2. Major Subdivision		Notification to Agency In accordance with the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3303a, the disposition request, including amendments, is approved except for items that may be marked "disposition not approved" or "withdrawn" in column 10.	
3. Minor Subdivision			
4. Name of Person with whom to confer	5. Telephone (include area code)	Date	Archival of the United States
6. Agency Certification I hereby certify that I am authorized to act for this agency in matters pertaining to the disposition of its records and that the records proposed for disposal on the attached _____ page(s) are not now needed for the business of this agency or will not be needed after the retention periods specified; and that written concurrence from the General Accounting Office, under the provisions of Title 8 of the GAO Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> is not required <input type="checkbox"/> is attached <input type="checkbox"/> has been requested			
Signature of Agency Representative		Title	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
7. Item Number	8. Description of Item and Proposed Disposition	9. GRS or Superseded Job Citation	10. Action taken (NARA Use Only)



E-Records Schedule

- ❖ Basic requirements have NOT been changed
 - ❑ What is required now will still be required
 - ❑ What is optional now will still be mostly optional
- ❖ What's different?
 - ❑ Some new required information
 - ❑ Structured fields for data capture
 - ❑ **Controlled values**
 - ❑ **System validation**
 - ❑ **Declared & enforced dependencies**
 - ❑ **Schedule Items**
 - ❑ **Deterministic disposition instructions**



New: Deterministic Disposition Instruction

Temporary Records

General

Item ID: *Title:

*Description:

Does agency have an associated manual? Yes No

Records Schedule ID: DAI-PENDING-2008-0051

*Manual ID: Legacy Data: No

*Manual Version: *GAO Concurrence Required:

*Manual Item ID:

Is this a change to an approved schedule? Yes No

Is this item media neutral? Yes No

Do any of the records covered by this item currently exist in electronic format(s) other than e-mail and word processing? Yes No

Final Disposition

*Final Disposition: Permanent Temporary

Temporary Disposition Instructions

Cutoff Instructions:

Transfer Instructions

Transfer to: Time after cutoff when transfer occurs:

Retention Period

Destroy immediately on cut-off

Destroy after cut-off

Destroy between years and years after cut-off

Retain at least years after cut-off, but longer is authorized

Retain no more than years after cut-off

Destroy when no longer needed

Destroy years after cut-off or when occurs, whichever is sooner

Destroy years after cut-off or when occurs, whichever is later

Destroy years after cut-off or years after occurs, whichever is sooner

Destroy years after cut-off or years after occurs, whichever is later

Other

Permanent Records

General

*Title: Item ID:

*Description:

Does agency have an associated manual? Yes No

Records Schedule ID: DAI-PENDING-2008-0044

*Manual ID: Records Management Handbook Legacy Data: No

*Manual Version: Version 1.0 *GAO Concurrence Required:

*Manual Item ID: A240314

Is this a change to an approved schedule? Yes No

Is this item media neutral? Yes No

Do any of the records covered by this item currently exist in electronic format(s) other than e-mail and word processing? Yes No

Final Disposition

*Final Disposition: Permanent Temporary

Permanent Disposition Instructions

*Cutoff Instructions:

Transfer Instructions

Records to which these transfer instructions apply:

*Transfer to:

*Time after cutoff when transfer occurs:

*Estimated First Transfer:

Accession Instructions

Accession immediately on cut-off

Accession after cut-off

Accession between years and years after cut-off

Accession in year blocks years after cutoff of most recent records in the block

Other

*Estimated First Transfer:

*If records are not transferred to NARA physical custody when legal custody is transferred, specify institution that will maintain physical records:

Additional Information

***Estimated Current Volume**

Electronic/Digital:

Paper: cubic feet

Microform: microfiche microfilm

Traditional Special Media: Units:

Unknown:

Annual Accumulation

Electronic/Digital:

Paper: cubic feet

Microform: microfiche microfilm

Traditional Special Media: Units:

Unknown:

Date Span

*First year of records accumulation:

*End year of records accumulation:

Records ceased accumulation in

Records are still being accumulated

Transfer of Records: As Is

- ❖ *Records are transferred to NARA*
 - ❑ *For storage in a Federal Records Center, under agency's legal control*
 - ❑ *For preservation in the National Archives, with legal custody transferred to NARA*
- ❖ **Current processes primarily paper-based**
 - ❑ **Standard Form 135 tracks the physical transfer of records to an FRC**
 - ❑ **SF 258 tracks the physical transfer and legal accessioning into the National Archives**
- ❖ **Means of transfer predominantly by physical media, even for electronic records**



Transfer of Records via ERA

What's different?

- ❖ Separate processes for physical and legal transfer
- ❖ One form and workflow for all physical transfers
 - Temporary and permanent records
 - Hard copy and electronic records
 - Federal Records Centers and National Archives
 - New e-Form, "Transfer Request" will be used for all physical transfers
- ❖ Transfer of electronic records can be online in the system or on digital media.

Permanent Electronic Records: As Is

- ❖ Paper Standard Form 258 basis for managing transfers
- ❖ Separate systems
 - track individual accessioning and preservation steps
 - create preservation copies of transferred files
 - verify if structured and semi-structured data conform to specifications
 - provide online access to some accessions of structured and semi-structured data
- ❖ Storage on magnetic tapes on shelves



Electronic Records Processing in ERA

- ❖ All processing, storage and access within one system
- ❖ Tool to extract and transmit electronic records from agency systems
- ❖ Controlled by Records Schedule, Transfer Plan and Transfer Request
- ❖ Automatic scan and purge transferred files of malware
- ❖ Automatic scan for presence of sensitive content with appropriate isolation & controls
- ❖ Automatic verification of transferred files
- ❖ Visual inspection of transferred files
- ❖ Automatic metadata extraction and management
- ❖ Identify, communicate and resolve transfer problems



Initial External Users

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



U.S. Bureau of
Labor Statistics



NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

John C. Stennis Space Center

We maximize America's Sea Power by applying relevant oceanographic knowledge across the full spectrum of warfare



What's in Store for the Future?

- ❖ Governmentwide expansion
- ❖ Full Lifecycle Management Plans
- ❖ **Preservation Framework**
 - ❑ Introduction and use of a variety of tools for different preservation needs
- ❖ **Public access**
 - ❑ Search Framework
 - o Introduction and use of a variety of search tools
 - ❑ Archival Description
- ❖ Appraisal case management and workflow
- ❖ FOIA and other access case management
- ❖ Review and redaction of sensitive content



ERA: a Set of Nested Systems

❖ Outer system

- lifecycle management of records of all types

❖ Inner Electronic Records System

- Ingest, preservation, disposition, and access to electronic records

❖ Search & Preservation Frameworks

- Support a variety of different approaches to different needs

❖ Archival “mini-systems”

- Specific, systematic management for each series or aggregate of electronic records

European News.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Emerald, Captain Frisbie, arrived from Liverpool, sailed 21st of July.

MONDAY, July 17.

Nothing could exceed the interest excited by the announcement, that the Queen would this day prorogue Parliament in person. At an early hour, all the members leading to the galleries of the House of Lords were crowded with ladies anxiously waiting the hour of admission, which was fixed for twelve

ten, and Lord Melbourne holding the sword of state presented the House. The peers and princesses rose as her majesty entered, and continued standing.

The ladies in waiting, and the pages, who have her majesty's train, took their places behind her. The Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Devonport, and the Duke of Norfolk, stood on the steps of the throne, to the right her majesty, and on the left about Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Sussex.

Her majesty was splendidly attired. Beneath a mantle and train of the richest crimson she wore a robe of white satin wrought with gold; a coronet of diamonds glittered on her brow; the blue ribbon of the order of the garter crossed her bosom and fastened on the left side; a profusion of large and costly diamonds hung on her neck.

Her majesty attended the throne with a firm and composed air, and for several minutes continued standing, gracefully regarding all around her.

At this moment the interest of the scene was at its height; and the spectacle of so young and beautiful a Sovereign so surrounded, and departing herself in a situation so new, with an air dignified and majestic, was a sight not to be forgotten. On taking her seat her majesty's countenance became slightly flushed, and more weary-looking than before, seeing that the Peers remained standing, she said in a low tone of voice but speaking graciously forward, and with an easy grace of the hand, "My Lords, be seated."

Mr. Agnew, Clerk of the House of Commons, was then directed to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes the Members of that House headed by the Speaker, appeared before the bar. The business made of their entrance, and the almost instantaneous struggle for precedence that took place between some of them appeared in silent but majestic march announced. His majesty, and indeed speak to the Lords who stood near the throne. After a short pause,

The SPEAKER addressed her Majesty to the following effect:— "I have the honor to inform your Majesty that the Commons of Great Britain are assembled, and that they have agreed to supply you with a sum of £5,278,000 out of the Consolidated Fund in the service of the year 1837, and in appropriation the supplies granted in this session of Parliament—into which we pray your Majesty to give your royal assent."

Her Majesty then read in a clear and unobscuring tone, and with an unqualified awareness of value, the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, so early that I might express to you my cordial thanks for your conclusions upon the death

holding was strict that nearly all present were, will necessarily attended, and all one got 13 years of age.

At seven o'clock the ladies, a party kind the bar, and was out giving her a moment not do it."

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We the People

of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years, who shall not, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority of such State shall issue writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

They shall be chosen in the Manner which the Legislature of each State may direct.

They shall be chosen every second Year, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

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Section 19. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 20. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

FROM
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JUDGE CRAVE.
Shortly after the first Republican constitution of the state of New York was framed and the judiciary system was established for the civil department, the supreme court, or that branch of it called the "circuit court," was appointed for one of the circuits, in the county of Dutchess, and the eccentric Judge Crave was to preside—Judge Crave was very wealthy, and highly respected for his public and private character.

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an other time par the conduct multiply it is this evil I am sorry to see you— (the unhappy) to his hands to a better the minds of ignorant and a Fashion, of the House of Representatives, and his health and strength, as well as I now leave, I would willingly go to work a little while, if I could get something to drink, and a bit of good victuals." "Well, daddy," says she, "how much do you want to drink?" "Half a gill of good brandy," says he. "Very well," says she, "I will give you half a gill and some cold victuals, if you will go into the back yard, and cut and split three armfuls of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire, to dry the gentlemen's coats when they come, and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away." He drank his brandy, went into the wood yard, and soon cut and split by the kitchen fire, the required quantity of wood. The landlady placed a cold luncheon before him, remarking that there it was. "And it is almost as cold as myself," says he, "but not half so wet, for I see neither tea nor coffee, nor chocolate to wet it." "Beggars must not be choosers," said she. "I am not begging of you, madam," said he, "but have paid the full price demanded." "I told you," said she, "I would give you cold victuals, and there is cold boiled ham, cold pork and beef, or hi



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