

Flowers of Fancy.

(SELECTED.)

THE MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

Welcome thou little dappled stranger,
O! welcome to my fond embrace;
Thou sweet reward of pain and danger,
Still let me press thy cherub face.

Dear source of many a mingled feeling;
How did I dread, yet wish thee here!
While hope and fear by turns prevailing,
Served but to render thee more dear.

How glow'd my heart with exultation,
So late the anxious seat of care,
When first thy voice of supplication,
Stole sweetly on thy mother's ear.

What words could speak the bright emotion
That sparkled in thy father's eye,
When to his fond paternal bosom
He fondly press'd the darling boy;

Oh! that thou may'st, sweet babe, inherit
Each virtue of his heart most dear;
His manly grace, his matchless merit,
Is still thy doating mother's prayer.

While on thy downy couch reposing,
To watch thee is my tender toil,
I mark thy sweet blue eyes unclosing,
I fondly hail thy cherub smile.

Smile on, sweet babe, unknown to sorrow,
Still brightly beam thy heavenly eye;
And may'st the dawn of every morrow
Shed blessings on my darling boy.

THE BIRTH OF A BLUSH.

When o'er the pure and blissful earth,
Vice first her baneful influence shed,
And gave the latent poisons birth
That through life's sweets infection spread:

Bereft of home, her form to screen,
Mek Midesty deserted stray'd;
Unnotic'd and unknown when seen,
Pensive, she droop'd her beauteous head;

For Affection, child of guile,
Usurp'd the virgin's small domain;
Assum'd her air—her artless smile—
And, undisputed, held her reign.

Then Heav'n benign bestow'd her aid,
The firm'st increasing power to crush,
Bore to the light the feeble maid,
And mark'd her presence with a blush.

EPIGRAM.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died;
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

ODE ON THE MORNING.

Child of the light, fair morning hour,
Who smilest o'er yon purple hill,
I come to woo thy cheering power
Beside this mumm'ring rill.

Not I alone—a thousand songsters rise
To meet thy dawning and thy sweets to share,
While every flower that scents the humid air,
Thy milder influence feels, and sheds its brightest dyes.

And let me hear some village swain
Whistle in rustic glee along;
Or hear some true love's gentle pain
Breath'd from the milk-maid's simple song.

Will are those notes, but sweeter far to me
Than the soft air, borne from Italian groves,
To which the wanton muse and naked loves
Sink the wild lyre, and dance in gamesome glee.

And may health, for whom so long
Mid a celess night's vex'd in vain,
Shall throw her airy vestments on
And meet me on the plain;

Gay laughing nymph, that loves a morning sky;
That loves to try across the spangled dew,
And with her fingers dipp'd in brightest hues,
My faint cheek shall she ting, and cheer my languid eye.

The Moralist.

YOUTH.

It has been often said, that the season of youth is the season of pleasure; but this can only be true in savage countries, where but little preparation is made for the perfection of human nature, and where the mind has but a very small part in the enjoyment. It is otherwise in those places where nature is carried to the highest pitch of refinement, in which this season of the greatest sensual delight is wisely made subservient to the succeeding, and more rational one of manhood. Youth, with us, is but a scene of preparation; a drama, upon the right conduct of which all future happiness is to depend. The youth who follows his appetites, too soon seizes the cup, before it has received its best ingredients; and, by anticipating his pleasures, robs the remaining parts of life of their share; so that his eagerness only produces a manhood of imbecility, and an age of pain.

SWEARING.

As to the custom of common swearing in ordinary discourse, there can be but one opinion; every one must allow that it is the most absurd, beggarly, vile and unproductive vice in all the catalogue of human iniquities. I have generally observed this deformity to prevail in the inverse ratio of a man's understanding; a circumstance of no very difficult solution;

for in proportion to the weakness of a man's intellect, and the scantiness of his knowledge, must he find himself at a loss, both for ideas and for words wherewith to support a conversation for any length of time, and therefore has recourse to the miserable expedient of stopping up all the gaps in discourse, made by his want of sense, with a great variety of oaths and curses; and your thorough solid block-head contrives to take the barrenness of his brain, by making his conversation consist of one pure, unalloyed, dulness, and the other two parts of absolute vice and degrading deformity, arrayed in the hideous garb of cursing and swearing, oaths and blasphemy.

The Anecdotal.

A raw apprentice in a dry goods shop, being asked by a lady to shew her some silk Hose, who inquired how high (meaning the price) they came? very simply and seriously answered, that he had never tried them on, but he believed that they would reach above the knee.

The boys in the streets of London, who amuse themselves by tossing up halfpence, have rejected the old denomination of "Heads and Tails," for the more royal one of *The Disk and my Darling!*

A facetious farmer of Yorkshire, who had a mind to be witty at the expense of decorum, lately received a rebuff, which was taken with as much good humour as it was given. A lady had been walking with him over her farm, and shewing him her sheep and other stock; on their return, just as they were entering the house, the lady exclaimed, "dear me, you have not seen my calf, Sir?" "No madam (said the farmer,) I never saw higher than your angle." The lady, of course, felt herself rather confused at this unexpected sally, but soon recollecting herself, observed, "that she should never see a calf again without thinking of him!"

The Family Friend.

BLACKBERRY SHRUB.

The present is the time to prepare this valuable medicine; and strongly to recommend its usefulness, particularly amongst children afflicted with bowel complaints, a feeling in their bowels the following recipe for preparing it.

Take the fruit before it is very ripe, extract the juice, and in each quart add one pound of white (loaf) sugar, scum and boil it about half an hour when cool enough to bottle, add a small tea cup of good brandy; from one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances may require.

DYSENTERY.

A certain cure for the dysentery, in the worst stage of the disease;

1 gill sweet oil,
1 gill good West India rum,
1 gill West India molasses, (not sugar-house molasses)

Stimber them together, and stir them till well mixed; one table spoonful every hour for a grown person, and children a due proportion, according to age and strength.

Care for the bite of a Snake.

A correspondent recommends the use of the *plantain leaf* as an effectual remedy for the bite of the most venomous snake.

Take a quantity of the leaf and bruise it in such a manner that the juice may be extracted.—take a table-spoon full immediately, or as soon as is convenient, after the wound has been received.—it will quickly put a stop to the swelling. It has also been found useful for any other wound.



Agricultural.

MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which, in my opinion, is the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness. Perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods.

One of the first errors in respect to cider is, *gathering apples when wet*; the next is, *throwing them together exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass*; then grinding them, and for want of a trough, as is sometimes the case, or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, putting the pumice on the press as fast as ground; then making so large a cheese that fermentation will come on before the juice can be all pressed out; and certain it is that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of the whole cheese.

As I have very often exported the cider to the West-Indies and Europe, and sold it to others for that purpose, without ever hearing of any spoiling; and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method.

I gather my apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once; and when the weather is warm, I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pumice over the trough to give it air, as that will generally enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber colour; and early in the morning press it off. The longer a cheese lies after being ground before the pressing, the better, provided it escape fermentation until the pressing is completed. The reason is obvious from the following circumstance; take a tart apple, bruise it on one side and let it lie till brown, then taste the juice of each part, and you will find the juice of the bruised part, sweet and rich, though of a tart apple. So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if it lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks; and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not to let them stand with a remnant or lees in, which is certain to make them sour, must, or stunk. When my casks are filled, and fermentation takes place, I fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the bung; when it discharges a clear white froth, I put in the bung slack, or bore a hole and put a spike in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather to rack (draw) it off into clean casks; to effect which, when I draw the cider out of the casks in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hog-head or barrel, two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water; work it well to scum off the yeast, or scum and sediment, which always adheres to the cask in which cider ferments, and if not scummed off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in a new one, bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scumming run as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match, suspended by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of water; the best method for which process is, to have a long tapering bung, that when driven in, the different ends will fit most common bung-holes, with a large wire in the small end with a hook to the match, which, for a hog-head, should be sufficient for a hive of bees. Cider intended to be kept till warm weather, I rack in cool clear weather, the latter part of February or the beginning of March. It is best to keep the cask full, and bunged as tight as possible.

I make no doubt but many are as well or better acquainted with making cider as myself; but as I have seen no method described which I have found on experience to be preferable, I have submitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's, if it is deemed worth communicating.

Encouragement to Farmers in raising Sheep.

Mr. Jacob Covenhoven, a respectable farmer of Middletown township, Monmouth county, raised from 20 ewes, in 1807, 54 lambs; and in 1803 from the same number of ewes, upwards of 60 lambs! The ewes having two sets of lambs each year, and many of them twins each time.

Mr. Covenhoven, we understand, in addition to proper care of his sheep during the season of pasturage, is very attentive to feeding and sheltering them well in the winter.

When the lambs are two or three months old, they are taken from the ewes and brought up by hand.

By these means Mr. Covenhoven has not only increased the fecundity of his sheep to a degree surpassing any thing we have hitherto heard of, but his greatly enhanced the average value of his lambs.

Rogers' Patent Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent,

For sale at P. BYRNE'S Law and Miscellaneous Book-store, No. 130, Market-street—either by the dozen or single cake.

P. BYRNE does not undertake to expatiate on the merits of this justly celebrated medicine; its best praise will be found in its effects—and the reliance of the inventor on its merits in all pulmonary complaints, will be seen in the following advertisement.

No Relief—No Pay.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians, of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practical doctor, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected colds. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence

the number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthma, consumptions, and other affections, and hence the failure of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind which fall under my observation, the preposterous compositions of Indian drug, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances, could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the **VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT**, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Chaitan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will ensure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of their boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of a suppressed respiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating Elixir, pectoral Balsams and Syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could print upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS

No Relief—No Pay.

This motto may be deemed oscillations by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any state of disease, like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal, but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unfortunately, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life, this is an inducement for him to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

G. R.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire, and state of Massachusetts.

The above terms will be complied with by the subscriber, at the sale of the above Medicine.

P. BYRNE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the above mentioned

Law-Bookstore,

Comyn on the Law Contracts and Agreements, 2 vol. 2 to

Harrison's Chancery, a new edition newly arranged, with the addition of the Modern Cases, by John N. Ward, in 2 vols

Hunting and Mansford's Virginia Reports, 2 vols. a new edition.

Modern Entries, adapted to the American Courts of Justice, being a complete system of approved precedents, consisting of Conveyancing, Declarations, Entries, Pleas, Replication and Writs, with an index to the principal works, and of reference to most of the ancient and modern entries, in 2 vols. by Thomas Harris, Junr.

East's Reports, volume 9th. Any volume of East can be had separate, so as to complete sets, at 5 dollars per volume.

Binney's Abridgement 7 vols. (new edition)

Coke on L. tleton, 3 vols

Report of the Trial of General Michael Bright.

Lawyer's Libraries and Bookstores, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

FOUR OR FIVE APPRENTICES are wanted to the Paper-making business. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

AARON R. LEVERING & Co.
Chesapeake—Baltimore,

WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUN.

Tea-Dealer & Grocer,

No. 64, Market-street—Baltimore,

HAS FOR SALE,

IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
PEKOE SOUCHONG,
PADRE SOUCHONG,
CONGO, AND
BOHEA

TEAS,

By wholesale and retail—warranted of the best quality.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

By the pipe, quarter-cask, demi-john, or single gallon.

Orders from store-keepers, private families, & those who keep public houses, attended to with promptitude and fidelity. Those who purchase wines and liquors of me, may depend upon getting them as pure as is imported.

Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 6w.

American Patent Shot, From the manufactory of Paul Beech, junior—Philadelphia.

Warranted equal to any made in this country. An assortment always for sale, by

NATH'L. F. WILLIAMS.

No. 15, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 4w.

Baltimore College Lottery.

Only 22,000 Tickets and the following

CAPITAL PRIZES, viz:

2 prizes of \$0,000	2 prizes of 2,500
3 do. of 10,000	10 do. of 1,000
3 do. of 5,000	15 do. of 500

With a proportion of Prizes of \$00, 100, 50 and 20 dollars, and not two blanks to a prize.

Price of Tickets only 10 dollars, but will shortly advance to 10 dolls. 50.

G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,

At their long established Lottery Office,

No. 10, BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

OPPOSITE CENTRE MARKET;—

Feel pleasure in assuring their friends and former customers, that the above Lottery is positively fixed for drawing on the

First Monday in November next,

when 1500 tickets will be drawn each week till completed.

Present prices.

Whole Tickets	doll. 10 00
Half do	5 12 1/2
Quarter do	2 52 1/2
Eighth do	1 37 1/2

A regular check book will be kept at the above office, and information given gratis. Distant subscribers will be informed of the fate of their tickets immediately after drawn.

At Dobbin & Murphy's Lottery Office, as above, may be had Tickets in the

LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE LOTTERY.

Which is now drawing,

In which are:

One prize of doll. 5,000

One do of 3,000 &c.

Present price of tickets, 3 dollars

—ALSO—

Tickets in the MASONIC HALL LOTTERY,

In which are the following Capital Prizes

1 prize of doll. 10,000

2 do of 5,000

5 do of 1,000

15 do of 500 &c. &c.

Present price of tickets 10 dollars.

LIKewise,

TICKETS IN THE

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOTTERY,

In which are only 8,000 Tickets, and the following capital prizes:

1 prize of Doll. \$5,000

1 do. 15,000

1 do. 10,000

2 do. 5,000

2 do. 2,000

5 do. 1,000

12 do. 500 &c.

Price of Tickets Twenty dollars

Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, whose terms of payment are not past, will be taken in exchange.

GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

Baltimore, Aug. 11. 4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sct.

Anne-Arundel County Orphan's Court,

August 9, 1809.

ON application by petition of John Jacobs, jun. administrator of John Jacobs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; it is ordered, he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six weeks in the Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Register of Wills for A. A. County.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Jacobs, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this eighth day of August 1809.

JOHN JACOBS, jun. Adm'r.

August 12 6w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to make application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them in the recess of said court, six weeks from the date hereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed Nov. Session, 1805, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

John Dove.

July 29, 1809. 6t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of ANNE-ARUNDEL County, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Richard Waters, late of the County aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said Estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Waters, Adm'r.

July 22. 6w.