

## Flowers of Fancy.

(SELECTED)

### TO THE LADIES.

KNOWLEDGE and virtue gracious heaven design'd,  
As ornaments to every female mind—  
To these annex'd, without disguise or art,  
My Mary adds a humane tender heart.

Polite with sense satirical with ease—  
She never wouls, but a'er succeeds to please;  
Not prompt to ridicule, or prone to sneer,  
Cheerful yet modest; though polite, sincere.

Had I the eloquence of Grecian song,  
Or did I rival Pope or manly Young—  
No theme than this, could e'er inspire my tongue.

### EXTRACT.

A bosom should remain unseen,  
Hid from the lawless glance;  
No charm there is so great I ween,  
Which fancy's dream cannot enhance.

The feisty mbe, and bosom bare,  
With the bud of virgin shame,  
The sleeveless arm and forward stare,  
Ill become the virgin's name.

What steals the blush of timid shame,  
Steals the fane of beauty's charms;  
What grace and modesty disclaim,  
Can add no force to beauty's arms.

I love to see the maid aspire,  
By other arts to please,  
I love the simple neat attire,  
Combining elegance with ease.

### CANZONET.

Lady, not for her we sigh,  
Loving only fashion's dye,  
Add her charms to every eye.

But, we love the bashful maid,  
In sweet modesty array'd,  
All her beauty 'neath its shade,  
Concealing.

Lady when with graceful care,  
You would deck your bosom fair,  
Or your wanton flowing hair.

Ah! you throw the flower away,  
Which opens glances upon the day;  
The modest bud more charms to us  
Discloset.

### THE FLIGHT OF LOVE AND TIME.

An ancient man, 'ycleped Time,  
Fatigued with journeying many a clime,  
A cupid chanced to spy;  
"Stop!" cried the sage, "thou flutt'ring gay,  
I too have wings, then teach, I pray,  
Thy art, that Time may fly."

Love smile'd assent; and hand in hand  
They skim'd like lightning o'er the land,  
When love was heard to cry,  
"Behold, ye nymphs, who sportive tread  
The verdant lawn and mountain-head,  
With Love and Time may fly."

But cupid's force was quickly spent,  
So Time his arm the urchin lent,  
To bear him still on high;  
"And see," he cried ye nymphs below,  
What haply ye one day must know,  
With Time and Love may fly."

## The Moralist.

### THE RESURRECTION.

A beautiful and descriptive Extract.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God—still and silent the hours passed on—the guards stood by their post—the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets and on their spears—the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning-star arising in the east, assured the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken—an Angel of God descended—the guard shrunk from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength? It is thy Prince, O Zion! Christian, it is your Lord! He hath trodden the vine-press alone; he hath stained his raiment with blood! but now, as the first born from the womb of Nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy. The Father of Mercies looked down from his Throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of Heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

## The Anecdotal.

It was not badly observed by a Baltimore wit, that Bonaparte must have been *found*, as he had lately received a check on the *Bank of the Danube*. It is, however, expected, he will shortly repay this loan with interest, by giving the Austrians a *larger* check on the *same Bank*. *Treat. True American.*

The Russian and Prussian sovereigns had an interview in 1802, at Memel. As they were one day walking on the quay of Memel, they got in conversation with an English captain of a vessel then in the port; after the conversation had lasted some time, the king told the English captain that that was the Emperor of Russia—the captain, a good deal astonished, changed from the familiar tone into a very respectful one. The emperor then told him, this is the King of Prussia. O! your servant, gentlemen, said the English captain, don't think to play upon me; so good bye to you, Mr. Emperor and Mr. King. Saying this, he turned on his heel, and left them in high dudgeon.

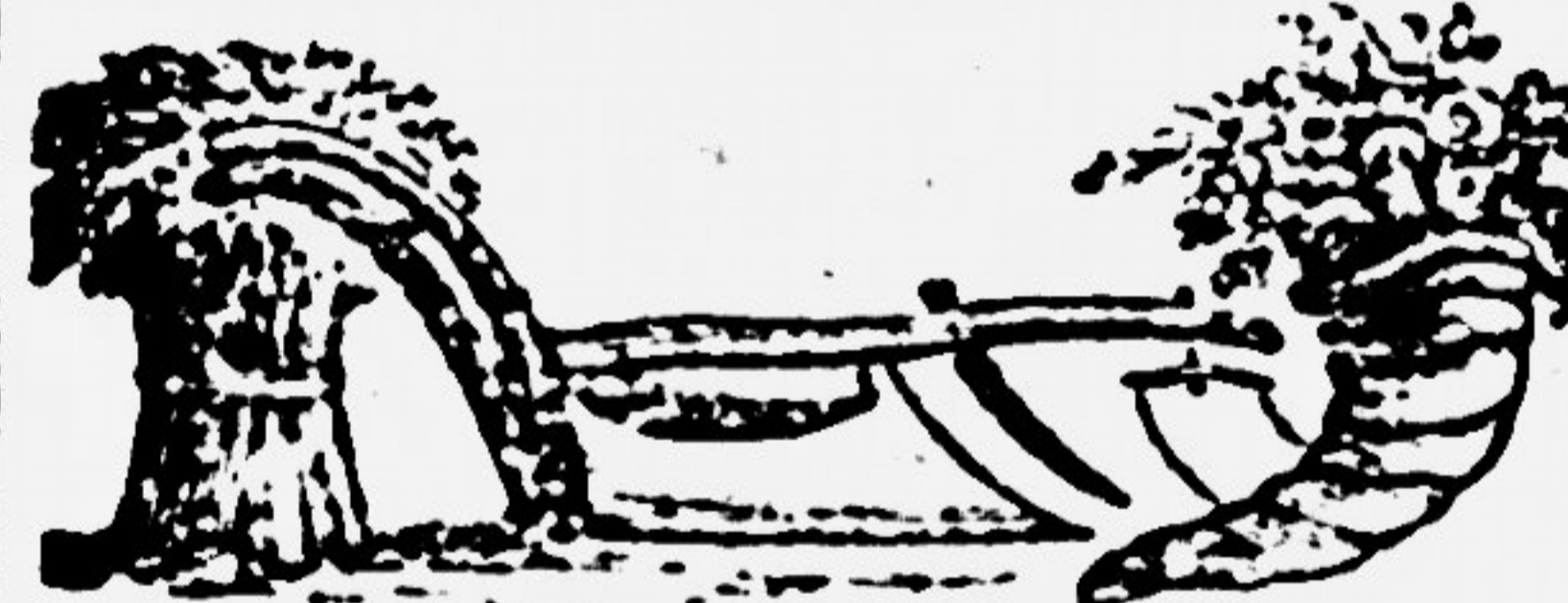
In Virginia a certain Mr. Usher was saved from being killed in a duel by two Spanish milled dollars, which was lodged in his waistcoat pocket. The ball of his antagonist struck the dollars and rebounded. It is strange that a man who had a spare dollar, should be concerned in a duel. *An Anecdote.*

Our southern brethren have many advantages over the eastern men in fighting duels. They can procure the hard cash to line their pockets with. Here we have nothing but a miserable paper currency, which will not stop the force of a ball. *Ibid.*

There is a question whether British guineas will stop the progress of a musket ball. A certain revolutionary Colonel had no confidence in their efficacy in this way, or he would have brought up his regiment in season to have displayed his prowess at Lexington. *Ibid.*

### OUR GREAT ANCESTORS.

In the memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres for the year 1718, we are gravely told that Adam was 122 feet 9 inches high, and Eve 118 feet 9 inches; that Noah was 20 feet 8 inches taller than Adam, and that Abraham was no more than 27 feet high. Moses was reduced to 13 feet. Hercules to 10, Alexander the great to 6, and Julius Cæsar to 5.



## Agricultural.

### ORCHARDS.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LIST.)

If you are to buy the trees, procure them from the nearest nursery you can, for the reason trees are planted, after being out of the ground, the better if the small fibres are not dried, they need not be cut off, but if dried, as they almost always are in carrying a distance, they should be trimmed off, otherwise they will mould and do certain injury to the tree, and oftentimes destroy it.

Always keep the roots as long as is convenient, which will give them a disposition to run horizontally, from which the root being more under the influence of the sun, the sap is richer and produces the sweetest, finest fruit. Nursery men, in taking up trees, are, in general, not sufficiently attentive to give them a good spread of root.

All barked and broken roots—all such as are irregular and cross each other, and all downright roots, should be pruned smooth off.

As to the top, the small branches should be pruned close to where they are produced; as also the irregular ones, which cross each other; and all such as have by any means been broken or wounded, should be cut down to the next sound eye; but by no means take off the main leading branch, which are necessary to attract the sap from the roots, and thereby promote the growth of the tree.

Observe the utmost care not to place the trees too deep in the earth. More inclination to a new plantation of trees arises from this source than all the others combined. The best rule is, to place the tree in the hole so that the roots may be about the same depth as they were before taken up.

Place all the roots in their natural position as near as may be, but rather horizontally than otherwise; break the earth firm, and scatter it in the hole so that it may fall between every root, that there may be no hollows. Thus fill up the hole, and gently tread down the earth with your foot, but not too hard, which is a great fault, especially if the ground be strong and wet.

Newly planted trees should be well flaked and defended from cattle; and it is best to keep the land continually in tillage till the trees have nearly attained their full growth. But great care must be taken that the roots be not disturbed by ploughing, nor the bark of the trees wounded. The ground near the tree, which the plough leaves, should be mowed with a spade for two or three years, before the roots have far extended.

## Novellances.

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Daniel Lamb-it, whose immense bulk attracted a great number of visitors, when he for a short time exhibited himself in London, died on Wednesday morning at Stamford. He arrived there on the preceding day, and sent for a printer in the evening to give instructions for printing some bills, announcing his intention of exhibiting himself; but this intention was frustrated by his sudden death early on Wednesday morning. He was in his 40th year. He weighed 32 stone 11 pounds, at 145; to the stone, 730 lbs. being 10 stone 11 lb. heavier than Mr. Bright of Essex. His coffin is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. It was fixed upon two axletrees and four cog wheels, upon which his remains will be carried to the grave. He measured

4 yards 4 inches round the body, and 1 yard 1 inch round the legs. His clothing cost him about 20 pounds sterling a suit.

### A CERTAIN CURE FOR LOVE.

Take eight ounces of consideration, half the quantity of indifference; ten grains of ingratitude; six scruples of patience; a small sprig of rue; two handfuls of employment; and four months absence—mix them together with the constant conversation of a rival. To these add as much diversion as nature has allotted you; boil them together without intermission till a third part be consumed; cool them with a few sighs; and spread over all, the thoughts of your lover's imperfections, and apply the plaster warm to your heart. Be sure you do not take it off till it falls of itself. If this fails, your case is desperate.

Washington, (Ky.) July 1.—Mr. Andrew Smallie, aged 86 years, walked from his own dwelling on Sunday the 11th of June, to the Bracken meeting house, well and hearty; and, while the congregation were singing one of Rippon's Hymns, in which he cordially joined, when he came to these words:

"O may my last expiring breath,  
His loving kindness sing in death."  
He gently fell forward, but quickly recovering, he suddenly fell backward into the arms of Mr. Hargate, and expired before they could convey him to the door.

### LETTERS.

Of what vast importance is the use of letters! What a noble invention—an invention bespeaking angelic intelligence! Who can too greatly admire this illustrious effort of human genius! Who can render sufficient gratitude to heaven, for such an invaluable gift! By these the wisdom of ages is accumulated at our feet—by these the flowers of imagination shall unfurling bloom "through the long track of future time." But above all, how are the social virtues diffused! How is the enchanting voice of friendship echoed far! How are the nobler feelings worked in the bosom of sensibility!—Emphatically did the bard exclaim in tender rapture,

"They breathe what love inspires,  
Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires;  
When the full intercourse from soul to soul,  
And wait the sign from I-das to the pole."

R. J. Repub.

For the Maryland Republican.

### TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

Fellow Citizens,

Having given a concise history of the conduct and acts of the republican majority since the memorable year of 1801, let us attempt to examine with the same spirit of impartiality and truth, the views and conduct of the federal minority since that period.

A very considerable time previous to the fall elections of the year 1800, it was completely ascertained, that a great change had taken place in the political opinions of the voters of Maryland in relation to the choice of a President of the United States, which was to be made in that year. It was also known, that this change would insure the election of Thomas Jefferson; to defeat which, and to give the whole of the electoral votes to the federal candidate, federal ingenuity was busily employed, and an attempt was made to violate the rights of the people, and deprive them of the right of choosing the electors as they had uniformly done since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; to carry this plan into execution, it was necessary that the Governor should convene by proclamation, the old Senate and House of Delegates, whose term of service would expire on the first Monday of October following, and who would not again be in session, unless on some pressing emergency of the state, which imperiously called for their meeting; the change of political opinion which had evidently taken place in the minds of the people, demonstrated to the federal leaders, that the New House of Delegates to be chosen in October, would be composed of a majority of republicans, and that unless they could have the law regulating the choice of electors repealed, before the new elections took place, they could have no chance of effecting their purposes, and of violating the sacred rights of the people.

The freemen of Maryland, are bound to remember with gratitude and esteem, the independent conduct of that honest man who was then Governor of the state. The stern integrity and independent mind of Governor Ogle, rejected the propositions which were made to him to wrest from the people the right of suffrage. The choice of electors was made by the people in the old way—the republicans were successful in the fall elections, as was expected, and the legislature was composed of a republican majority in both houses. Not restrained by this evidence of the people's wishes, and fully intent on disappointing them, another daring and violent attempt was made by the federalists to disappoint the majority of the state in the election of the President. I allude to the choice which was made by the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the equality of the electoral votes which were given for Mr. Jefferson and Aaron Burr. This equality, it was well known, was the effect of mere oversight and totally accidental, and that it was the wish and intention of all the republican voters, as well as electors, that Mr. Jefferson should preside over the councils of the nation as its chief Magistrate.

I lay it down as a corollary which cannot be disputed, that with this information

in their possession, it was the bounden duty of all the members who composed the delegation from Maryland, to vote for Mr. Jefferson, he being the person who was the choice of a majority of their constituents, *the people of Maryland*; for, as this election was made by states, and as the delegations from each state constituted only one vote, they were the representatives of the whole state on this occasion, and not the representatives of any particular district; they were therefore bound to vote for that man who they knew was the choice of the majority of the people of the state.

At this memorable election, the delegation from Maryland was composed of four republican and four federal members. By a recurrence to the journals of the House, we find that the federal members voted for Aaron Burr for several days; and that finally, they threw in blank votes which ended the contest in favour of Mr. Jefferson. Is there a man of moderation or reason among all those I am addressing, who is not ready to pronounce this conduct of those federal members, a downright violation of the people's rights, and an outrageous contradiction of the wishes of their constituents? Voters of Frederick county, you will find the name of George Baer enrolled among those, who on this occasion, trampled under foot the rights of his constituents, and disregarded the wishes of the majority of the people—and yet this man has of late been among the most clamorous, in pretending to support the rights of the people, and in opposing an embargo which was laid to preserve their property from the villainous depredations of a great and powerful belligerent, who, on all occasions, tramples on the rights of her peaceful neighbours when it suits her own interests; and who is restrained by no principles of honesty, integrity or justice—You will, no doubt, contrast and duly appreciate the professions of Mr. Baer while in the minority, and his acts while in power, when he did not hesitate to violate your rights and wishes.

The last, but certainly not the least violent attempt, to wrest from the hands of the people their just rights, is the refusal of the federal delegates at the last June session of the legislature, to elect a senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy which exists in that body on the part of Maryland.

From the formation of the constitution of the United States to this time, the choice of senators to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, has been uniformly made by the joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature. The federalists of the House of Delegates have undertaken to innovate on this good old rule, which was established for a long time, and has been uniformly adopted by both federal and republican legislatures.

Since the triumph of republican principles in the state, and since the senate was entirely composed of republicans, it has been the invariable policy of the federal minority in the House of Delegates, to manifest a jealousy against the power which in some instances has been enjoyed by the Senate, of making appointments, in conjunction with the House of Delegates by a concurrent vote of both Houses—heretofore giving to the Senate, a controlling power over the immediate representatives of the people, which they ought not to have. But we find, that, in going into the election of a Senator at the last session, the federalists of the House of Delegates, in the true spirit of federal consistency, have changed their note; and, in order to defeat the election of General Smith, they endeavoured to force the republicans from the old mode of joint ballot of both houses, thereby vesting in the Senate the power of controlling the will of the immediate representatives of the people, which power, on all other occasions, they have uniformly denied to them.

Citizens of Maryland, look through the political mirror which I have exhibited to your inspection, and say, whether you will honour, with your confidence and votes, as your delegates to the next General Assembly, those republicans who have on all occasions protected your commerce, encouraged your manufactures, assisted and fostered agriculture, and not only preserved your rights inviolate, but extended the blessings of civil liberty to you all, by enacting laws which secure the right of voting for representatives of the state, to every description of freemen; or whether you will pusillanimously surrender your liberties into the hands of men who have uniformly, for the last nine years, attempted to wrest from you your dearest rights, and your most valuable privileges. On the first Monday in October, you will decide, whether you mean to be the vigilant and independent defenders of your own liberties, and the faithful guardians of the rights of your posterity, or servilely to give your vote to those who smile and flatter but to betray you into a quiet surrender of your political rights.

Judging, from the many memorable proofs which you have given of your independence, and high-minded veneration for the cause of republicanism, I cannot hesitate in believing you will, on the day of election, prove to federalists, that they have not your confidence; and convince your fellow-citizens of the republican states immediately adjacent to you, who are anxiously awaiting your decision, that you are a firm band of republicans, against whom the intrigues of federal ingenuity, and the violence of federal malignity, are equally unavailing.

If my leisure permits, you may probably again hear, before the first Monday in October, from  
PUBLICOLA.

## IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 26, 1800.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griever's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Burtis's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly; at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office, of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

## Baltimore College Lottery.

Only 22,000 Tickets, and the following CAPITAL PRIZES, viz;

2 prizes of 20,000	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 200, 100, 50 and 25 dollars, and not two backs to a prize. Price of Tickets only 10 dollars, but with shortly advance to 10 dollars 50.

G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,

At their long established Lottery Office,  
No. 10, BALTIMORE STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

OPPOSITE CARROLL MARKET.—  
Feel pleasure in assuring their friends and former customers, that the above Lottery is positively not for drawing on the

First Monday in November next, when 1500 tickets will be drawn each week till completed.

Present prices.

Whole Tickets	dolls. 10 00
Half do	5 12 1/2
Quarter do	2 62 1/2
Eighth do	1 37 1/2

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

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 5,000  
One do of 3,000 &c.

Present price of tickets, 5 dollars

## ALSO—

Tickets in the MASONIC HALL LOTTERY,

In which are the following Capital Prizes  
1 prize of 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	Dolls. 25,000
1 do.	10,000
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.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans 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'x.  
July 22. 6w\*