

Showers of Mercy

(ORIGINAL)
FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.
The moment was sweet when the voice of my love
Sung softly the close of the day,
And now as I there flutter'd a soft, soft down
As Sol fled it's last parting ray.
The fang of the maiden, that true in her swain,
Nerer wander'd in thought or in deed,
Who smil'd in his joy, and griev'd in his pain,
Nor with'd from that pain to be freed.
But the moment has fled, and that voice was art,
Which thrill'd through my bosom so sweet,
Her smile was a-lagger that smil'd in my heart,
While in fondness for her it had beat.

TYRO.
.....NUMC EGO NITIBUS
MUTARE QUERO TRISTIA.....
A long, long pilgrimage of woe,
Oh! Lady, I have gone for thee,
And every sigh has been the throe,
And every tear the bitter flow
Of misery.

And thou hast been the guardian faint
To whom my orisons arose,
And many an hour, when sick and faint,
Thy name his hulk'd the tiling plaint
Into repose.
And oft I've kigg'd on bondred knees,
Each relic of our former love,
When thou wert kind, and heaven could see
Two souls on earth as tich in glee
As those above.

And now I've reach'd my fainting shrine—
At length, have found a place of rest,
Where, all my sorrows I resign,
And my poor wearied head recline
Upon thy breast.
Its genial warmth shall cheer my soul,
Its pulses rock my languid eye,
And, its heart's blood impetuous roll
A knell of constant grief shall toll
What time I die.

OSGO.
When the day-star has sunk 'mid the wave of the west,
And the moon just emits her first tremulous ray,
When nature and man seem subsiding to rest,
To recruit from the toils and fatigues of the day.

Oh! then it delights me to wander alone,
And reflect on the hours of bliss that are past,
How few now are left me—how many are flown,
And those which are present are fleeting, so fast.
And it joys me to think of the girl of my heart,
With whom I once mingled in transports of love,
Till fate grew invincible, and love to its part,
And 'possum'd them on earth to complete them above.

But the time shall arrive when our souls shall unite,
And the chime of bliss shall his blessings impart,
Expanded to powers of novel delight,
They shall mix, thro' eternity, never to part.

The Novelist.

God, in his divine mercy, says Sadi, the philosopher, introduced a certain vicious man into a society of religious people, whose manners were pure and holy. Struck with their virtues, the quick began to imitate them, to shake off all his former habits; in a word to be a model of justice, sobriety, patience, industry, and benevolence. His good works were undeniable, but people imputed them to his worthy motives. They were always for judging of him by what he had been, not by what he was. Overwhelmed with sorrow, he poured forth his tears into the bosom of an ancient Sottler, who was more just, as well as more humane than the rest.
"O, my son!" said the old man to him, return thanks to the Almighty, that thou art superior to thy reputation. Happy he who can say, my enemies and my rivals stigmatize me for virtues of which I am not guilty. If thou art good, what matters it to thee that men persecute, and even punish thee, as being one of the wicked? Hast thou not for thy comfort two unerring testimonies of thy actions, God and thy conscience?"



Agricultural.

A method of preparing Seed Wheat, so as to prevent Smut from injuring the crop.
Boil common salt in water till it will dissolve no more; when cool, put in the Seed wheat moderately; then stirring it up well, take off with a skimmer every thing that will float. Let it remain covered with brine, from five to nine days. When taken out of the brine, if six or eight quarts of ground plaster of Paris are added to each bushel of seed, and well mixed with a shovel, it will increase the crop. It should be sowed while wet, with the plaster covering the seed.
The writer heretofore steeped his seed wheat as above, the last year. His crop this year is free from smut, although there was some smut in the seed he sowed. In the vicinity the smut is more abundant than was ever known before.
It is related by TULL, that a ship-load of wheat was sunk near Bristol, and afterwards all taken up after it had been soaked in sea water; but being unfit for grinding, the whole cargo was bought up by farmers, and sown in different places. At the following harvest all the wheat in England was smutty, except the produce of this brinded seed.
This accident has induced the practice of blinding the seed, ever since, in most parts of England.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

A citizen of Charleston feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Whooping Cough, now prevailing among the children in that city, offers for the consideration of those parents whose families may be afflicted with this distressing malady, a remedy that has been pursued with considerable success; the discovery was made by an indigo planter some years past in the simple operation of the effects of oil in allaying the fermentation after working his vats; it occurred to him by a coincidence of causes that it would be of service to subside the phlegm in that disorder; and having at this time a child most dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death immediately expected, recourse was had to repeated doses of Sweet Oil, giving the quantity of a tea spoon full directly following a fit (there is no fear of two great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every dose operates as a procrastination of the fit) a recovery soon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the sweet oil. The communicator has witnessed in a dozen cases the effects of this remedy.

BLESSINGS OF AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH,
"To promote the interests of Virtue and Religion!"

The system of tithes, prevailing in England, would be mildness and toleration, compared with Bishop Claggett's Church Law when in full operation, however specious it may be in its phraseology, the federalists passed his law—and now maintain the propriety of it—this they cannot retract, and dare not deny. Whether it shall be the law of the land then, is the question for the people to decide; before they determine finally, let them take a view below, of the system of taxation on all denominations of Christians in England, where Bishop Claggett's Church is the established Church of the land—As for him, it is natural enough that he should have a banking after "the flash-pots of Egypt" he knows that if it had not been for that "wicked thing" the Yankee Rebellion, the "bawling Methodist," now so numerous under our system of free toleration, and every other taxable head in Maryland would have continued to pay 40 pounds of tobacco, to support the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church—he may well maintain the policy of an established Church, to give stability and respect to true religion and good government. The first Monday of October, will show whether the people prefer being ruled by a "master set," with all the concomitant miseries of ecclesiastical tyranny, or perfect freedom in the enjoyment of political and religious opinions.

"In Britain (for it is the example held out to us) no one tax is found to consolidate together the energies of such a good government, so well as Tithes—that is, the tenth part of the produce of every farmer, does by law belong to a clergyman of the established church—no matter whether the farmer belongs to that church or to another. The state church must be supported—because it combines both temporal and spiritual influence. And the established clergy, in return for the favor of the state, act as spies to deliver over, with the assistance of the parish lawyer and parish exciseman, for punishment, every declaimer against too much energy in government."

The privileged clergyman adds spiritual excommunication in Britain—to the terrors of regular government.
The tithes are wholly paid by the farmer, be he Calvinist or Quaker—Methodist or Seeker—he pays the tenth to the established church.
Supposing a farmer were to rent 300 acres of land, and offer the clergyman one hundred of them instead of tithes—and beside paying the rent for the clergyman—think you he would accept the land, even with the rent paid?
No—he would not!
His tenth of the produce would be better in Britain than one-third of the land after defraying charges of cultivation—for farmers in England are generally tenured.
The farmers, in the first place, pay the rent—
Secondly, the land tax, and all the other taxes.
Thirdly, the wages of his servants, and the expense of his house and farming utensils.
Fourthly, ploughing, manuring and sowing.
Fifthly, reaping.
And after the farmer has incurred all this expense and labour—then comes the established clergyman—but not till then!
The farmer, when his wheat is cut, must put it up in the field in sheaves of ten in each heap—
Then the clergyman comes and picks out one of the best—if there is one heap in every ten that looks bigger than the others, that is certain to go to the established church.
The farmer is obliged to put his barley and oats and hay also in heaps—and the clergyman gathers up every tenth heap in like manner—he takes his choice, one out of every ten!

The farmer does not reap any of his own property, the produce of his labour, and expense, till he has given money to the clergyman, and then the poor man may suffer his tenth part to remain in the field 40 hours, and the government does not turn in his hogs, or his turkeys, or his poultry, the while!
These various articles, however, are only what are called the *great tithes*.
After that the farmer is obliged to pay for the established church—a composition for feeding and pasturing his own cattle, &c. &c. and these are called the *little tithes*.
Then for the farmer's wife—
She, poor woman, comes under the parson's clutches.
She must carry to the parson's house—
Every tenth chicken—
Every tenth goose, turkey and duck—
Every tenth egg and roasting-pig—
The tenth of her apples and peaches and pears and cherries.

And more, she must pay a composition for the cabbage, thyme, onions, cellery, parsley, &c. &c. of her garden.
If a poor man has only one hen, and that hen hatches seven chickens, the parson takes one, notwithstanding; it was not the parson's fault if the hen had not ten instead of seven—the same of the litter of pigs—the same of geese, &c. the law gives it him.
This must be a stupendous fabric of human wisdom—for the parsons of the established church!!!
Then the clergyman takes the tenth calf, also, for the established church.
He has the tenth part of the milk every day.

Or, if the parson chooses, the whole of the milk every tenth day—he may make the choice.
Many a poor calf and hog goes with a hungry belly in England, every tenth day, but who will be so Jacobin as to say the government was made for calves? Or that John Bull is only a great calf for submitting to it?

Then comes Easter dues.
Farmers of America, do you know what Easter dues are?
It is curious to see the poor agricultural laborers (the clodpates, as they are called) in Britain, whose children are almost starving, or feeding on their *barley cakes*, tugging the tenth of their scanty produce, of their gardens—their eggs—their poultry, and with tears, knocking at the door of a minister of a church called *Christian*!

"There is energy for you!" "O! how degraded are the United States by a 'Jacobinical' democratical government—such as they now have," said a warmly federal friend, lately.
Had the system of 1797-8 succeeded, we should have had more energy; and in time, farmers of America, your children might have paid Easter dues—what a misfortune that *Burr* missed the empire! the vicar-general of Mexico, no doubt, made *tithes* a part of the convention. It was a part of the CONCORDAT of the quid empire!

Well, the clergyman prefers receiving tithes of one tenth of the produce, rather than to have one-third of a plantation for a gift!
But the clergyman of the established church is a political arithmetician; the taxes are so heavy that he is considerably the gainer, by refusing one-third of the land and taking a tenth of the produce.
The farmers often have *big crops* in Britain, like other countries—by bad crops, bad harvest, by heavy poor rates, or the death of his horses and cattle, he is, as elsewhere, a considerable loser by his farm—and very often his stock is seized to pay the rent, to the "best blood of the country."
You would naturally conclude then, that the parson would make some little allowance; and if the law had neither justice nor generosity in it, that the christian parson would have some little feeling—that he would come in for some little share of the loss.

But no; not a cent—the church, like the king, can do no wrong—the church of England is not like the pope, infallible; it can only do no wrong.
The farmer might be ruined, his wife and family turned out of doors, his children crying for bread, but the parson—crop much or little—be the weather wet or dry—sweeps off *wheat, hay, barley, calves, turkeys, geese, ducks, hogs, eggs, apples, pears and parsley!*
The farmer may starve, but the tithe must be paid.
This is the system held up for your admiration, more admirable than the discovery of the compass and all that—this is the state, you, farmers of America, would have been reduced to ere long, had it not been for Jefferson's election, and the wise democratic policy of his administration.

Time and excitement, prophets, go hand in hand—they are the chief support, the janitors of energetic government—read this brief statement—it contains a management that ought to excite more curiosity and astonishment than the existence of the Pyramids of Egypt—for its stupendous base.
Many federalists who know nothing of Britain or British government, but by hearsay—federalists, really well meaning men, but who fancy themselves "a little bit of boob," those poor deluded men, we have seen gaping and swallowing and crediting the "cock and bull stories" of British spies—and believing every report of Britain which the papers in British pay relate.
Are those federalists ready to bend the neck to the taxes and the tithes we have enumerated?
Farmers of America! are ye ready to submit to these things?

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county, I will expose to public sale, on Monday, the SIXTEENTH day of October next, at five o'clock, the next day after the next house of Westley Meade, in said county, all the personal estate of Benjamin Gafter, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty

Valuable Country-born Slaves, on a credit of 12 months—the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
ROBERT M'GILL,
Administrator.
August 19, 1809.

CENTREVILLE JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
WILL be run for over the Centre course on Wednesday the 4th of October next, A Purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat—and on Thursday the 5th, a Colt's Purse of Two Hundred Dollars, two miles and repeat—also, on Friday the 6th, a Purse of (or near) Three Hundred Dollars, three miles and repeat—free for any Lady or Gentleman's horse, mare or gelding—subject to the rules of the Club.
JOHN BEARD, Sec'y.
September 9.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUN.
Tea-Dealer & Grocer,
No. 64, Market-street—Baltimore,
HAS FOR SALE,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON-SKIN,
PEKOE SOUCHONG,
FADING SOUCHONG,
CONGO, AND
BOHEA. } **TEAS,**
By wholesale and retail—warranted of the best quality.
ALSO
WINES AND LIQUORS.
By the pipe, quarter-cask, demi-john, or single gallon.
Orders from store-keepers, private families, and 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 imported.
Baltimore, August 11. 62*

This is to Give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Dimery, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are required to bring them in, as aforesaid, and those of any manner indebted, to make payment without delay, to
MARGARET G. DIMERY,
Administrator.
September 9.

This is to Give Notice,
That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Gray, senior, late of Calvert 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 full day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth day of August 1809.
SUMMERSET GRAY, (Jr.)
Executor.
September 2, 1809.

VALUABLE LANDS.
For Sale, a few Tracts of Land, in the county of Berkeley, Virginia, which being situated in one of the most fruitful counties of that State, and near Martinsburgh, Winchester, Sippards-town and Charlestown, and almost on the borders of the river Potomac, by which produce at a small expense might be sent to Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and not much more than one hundred miles from Baltimore, hold out great advantages either to speculators, or actual settlers.
1st. A tract of 500 acres, about fourteen or fifteen miles from Martinsburgh, the county town, and six or seven from the Potomac, on which are a number of springs, one remarkably large and good.
2d. A tract of four hundred acres, about eighteen miles from Martinsburgh, and only seven or eight from the warm Springs at Bath; this lot has the peculiar advantage of being within a mile or two of the Potomac.
3d. A tract of three hundred and seventy or eighty acres, part of which is intervale; through this lot, runs a stream of water judged capable of turning a grist mill; its distance from Martinsburgh and the river much the same as the first tract. The above lands are in general heavily timbered.
4th. One tract of about one hundred and twenty acres which has been partly improved, and is about half cleared, most of this lot intervale.
These tracts will be sold separate or together, as may suit purchasers. For the terms, which will be accommodating, please apply at this office.
August 26

Rogers' Patent Vegetable Pulmonic Detegent.
By order of P. BYRNE, Law Office,
Collection of Bonds, No. 110, Market-street—either by the dozen or single copy.
P. BYRNE does not undertake to expiate on the merits of this highly celebrated medicine, its best trials 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 practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in a neglected COLD. 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 turpitude of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the preposterous compositions of inflaming drugs, 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 DETEGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to decay 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, desirous of the imperishable and versatile talents of a Christian, I am not 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 people 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 perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the innocent and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will prize 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 Elixirs, pectorals and asthmaics, for their cough drops, pectoral Balsams and Syrops; 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 as many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.
GEORGE ROGERS.

No Relief—No Pay.
This motto may be deemed ostentatious 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 assertion should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it probably may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.
C. 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, in 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 9 vo.
Harrison's Chancery, a new edition newly arranged, with the addition of the Modern Cases, by John Newland, in 2 vols.
Hening and Munford'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.
Earl's Reports, volume 9th. Any volume of Earl can be had separate, so as to complete sets, at 5 dollars per volume.
Binney's Abridgment 7 vols. (new edition)
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Report of the Trial of General Michael Bright.
Lawyers 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.
Cheapside—Baltimore,
WHO CONSTANTLY PURCHASE
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
Baltimore, August 11, 1809. 8w.*
PRINTING,
EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.