Mounts of Taricy

CORIGINAL!

A Peler-Pindarie Oden

A Parlon once, as many Parlons will, Had a ttraver itching for a tything bill, Strange, did I far, ob no, it is not firange That scabby three should chance to have the mange; But then the manner how .

This bill to pale, . And make the freedom of religion bound,

And bow Before the deity of Balaam's als ; This was a hard thing, as the parfon found, And fo the anxious parfon thought, The furest way to bring the matter bout, Was a Best " Cottoeur" to write ; Yes, yes, he faid,

Tills very night, Before I go to bed, Il have the dialogue complete and out.

And so, while others a warm beds were snoring, The plans parlon his hot wrath was pouring Upon a Sect which never did him harm, Save a few dollars which they chose to give That their own ministers might decent live; But in thele dollars lie a mighty cham-And so the parson wrote, and wrote, and wrote A deal of nonlense searcely worth a groat, Trying the hooest people to deceive, And writing what no person would believe; He tried to prove by syllogistic rule That old John Wesley was an arrant fool,

That every blooming Methodistic child Wat but a ____ pshaw! the word I'll not pronounce Twould make each Methodist to bounce, And but provoke his ire; No! No! I will be very mild And leave such words to parson and the choir.

But when the Reverend Sir was bit For these pice little colloquies Containing each a half a nundred lies, And were put to prefs elsewhere, And such a flame was lit That all the parlou's care Could not extinguish it ;--

He then compiain'd with such a worful face, . About his pitcous case, And talk'd of persecution, And fuch like fort of things, That most men thought,

The parlow mad Or elle he'd bring about, A mighty revolution, And flead of tythes, have tythes and kings; But here the parfoii too was out.

And now, mon reverend Sir, perhaps you'll take A little good advice-Go home and try to make Your peace with all men in a trice; "And then, perhaps, The fingers of the boys,

(Those saucy little chaps) Will no more point, As if their fingers were all out of joint

(SELECTED)

(We receibed the following, as a communication, from Bekimote ; we krow auf whether # be crigiral or extracted; and therefore insert it under the latter head. We would thank our distant franks, before they forward mi communications, to be good entugh to pay more attenthen to two little pithy words contained in the letter fort of ear of Conditions," which they will stways kove an opportunity of seeing in the first page of every poper. Postage for a communication is but a trifle to the werser 3-but falls as a keary tox upen the printer, when the contexts of it does not missulage his pocuriary in-

THE LITTLE WAIST DEFENDED.

In defence of her sex sure a woman may speak ;-Pray what is it now that you men wou'd be at? Do you think that we mind each occasion you seek To laugh at our dref-littie waists-and ail that ! No, do'nt Sirs believe it :-- such nor sense muft fall, Convinc'd when we look but a mornent about us, That, whether, we'te all waist, or no waist at all, You can't for the life of you, men, do without us.

'Fis silly to Sport with our fancies and drefs, When we can subdue you whenever we please; Fur sure we've the power, you all must confess, To make you ask pardon for that on your knees. Ther, pnthee, dear Sir ieuve nur slim waists a'one, Tis the whim of the day, and we'll have it, don't

So give over your jesting, and candidly own, You can't for the life of you, men, do without us

That women have tongues, I believe you well

But pray do not force us to put them in use, For to fure as you give them but freedoin to go, . You'll find it a hard thing to stop their abuss Besides, look at home on the drefs of yourselves, With your short vests and pantaioons flocking

But I tell ye again, O ye confident elves, You can't for the life of you, men, do without us; And whether we're all waist, or no waist at ail, You can't for the life of you, men, do without us

ATHEISM. THE BIRTH OF

The wind roar'd loud, the rain fell fast, Hoarse Biriek'd the night fiend in the blast, The taper's light was nut; * Dark forms of fpirits staik'd abiquit, And goblin shapes their circuit trod, In rude and hasty toute.

The wizzard erew that met Macheth, And all the shadowy hosts of death, With fay and elfinspirte, Oif broomstick and on hazel wand Rode forth in force amund the land, The guilty wretch to fright.

"Iwas then-the deadliest cuife of heav'n-A monster to the earth was giv'in, :A p'edge of future woes; Conceiv'd by a Free-thinker, vain, And born of phliosophie brain, With more, than mortal times.

Th' intoxicated sire believ'd His brain by IVud. m had conceived That bautling which it bore, By Pride begot in evil hour. When Satah o'er the heart had pow'r And conscience wak'd no more.

A band of hellish gouips, lean, Were present at the birth, I ween, To lap the nursling viie; Folly and Lust and Hate were there, And rankling Spleen, and wild Despair, And Ignorance, and Guile.

They kies'd the brat, with impicus glee, And dandled if ou Folly's knee,

AM REACON CITY IN STATE LAND With argue dire the infat black of In hiptous acclaims

Go, offspring of our desires care "The world's certified largely strang "And make that world thy own! Thine be the pow'r, and thine the art To freeze the foul corrupt the beat "And traifple visites down."

16 Go, wear the gulle of Liberty, "And bid " infuriate man" be free; " Nor fear to cast away "The " tillipittian ties" that hind 64. To right and justice half mankind-

Let Order from thy frowth retreat, 46 Religion tamble from her feat, "Aud " roll the ruin on"-They leid; and hell herself, for joy, Decreed fresh honors to the buy And took Lin for her fon.

Winstruct them to betrey."

SLOW AND SURE.

In planning Expeditions 'gainst the foe Our Ministers are ever sure, though were; Each Expedition meets a common fate, Slew to depart and sare—to be too late.

From a London Magazine.

Anepit a PHO na W. Ol Manw. ho's. O-L.De art be N. WAR, E.

> AT. HT. HISST. O. NELIES KA. TH. Atin. eg, Rayc. Hang'd F. RO! mabus-y L I, Feto Lif elesse Lay Bye aR-I. Hand, c lay s. H. cg O! T. berp Elf ANDNo WS he st, UrN' d, l'oc, Art, hh Erselfy ewe Epi N. G. fri E. N. d slet Mead.

Seab, AT Eyo, U. R. G. RIE, F Andd Ryy ou Rey E.F. O. R. W. Ha! Ta Vai-Lsa, Flo O! Doft Ears Whok Now S. BU, Tinat Un O! sye! Arsi n, s o metall PIT cherry R. Bro A. D. Pansh einh ER SHO, Pma y bea g-1 IN!!

The Ibnealcliad.

In one of the western states, Generaloffereil his services as a representative in the general assembly. Knowing the disposition of the people, on the day of the election, he mounted on the stump of a fallen tree, and thus Eddressed the electors who had crouded around him :- " Bobtails and hunting shirts! you are a set of d-d ignorant sellows for coming here to send a representative to the general assembly: why could not the man of your choice liave went without all this pulaver? But if you are determined to elect one, I am at your service; because I want to go to --- on some private business, and have not money to bear my expences, and think I can do yours at the same time. If you think proper to elect me, I pledge my honour that I will do the best I can for you and for muself; but if you do not choose to send me, you may go to hell and be d-d." He was elected unanimous!y.

In a mixed company, a gentleman thought proper to make some remarks to the lady next him (who happened to be drinking toast and water) as to induce the affinnted damsel to take out the toast and throw it in his face.—He very coolly took it up and threw it in the face of the person on the other side of him, desiring that Miss -- 's toast might go round.

The Algerines complain bitterly of the loss of business since the depredatory naval warfare earried on by the English and French for years past Fur. say they, while we plunder our enemies according to our ancient custom, the two former plunder frieuds aud enemies indifferently. Quere; who of the three is the better Tark?

Cuntosity -Mr Seth Hill, Fairfield, (Con) says, he was now in his possession, a single stack of Indian Corn, which grew in his field this season, with fifty-one care upon it, which will be shewn to any one who may doubt it.

The Moralist.

DR. BEATTIE'S OPINION

OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. The Christian religion, according to my creed, is a verry simple thing; intelligible to the meanest capacity; and what, if we are at pains to join practice to knowledge, we may make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with without turning over many lanks. It is the distinguished excellence of this religion that it is entirely popular, and titted both in its doctrines and in its evidences, to all conditions and capacities of reasonable creatures-a character which does not belong to any other religious or philosophical system that ever appeared in the world. I wonder to see many men, eminent both for their piety and for their capacity, labouring to make mystery of this divine institution. If God vouchsafes to reveal himself to mankind, can we suppose that he chooses to do it in such a manner as that none but the learned and contemplative can understand him?-The generality of mankind can never, in any possible circumstances, have leisure or capacity for learning or profound contempla-

is directly contrary to the intention of its Author, as is plain from his explicit and resterated declarations. ... In a word, I am perfectly convinced, that an intimate act. quaintance with the scripture, particularly the Gospela is all that is necessary to our accomplishment in true christian knowledge. I have looked into some systems of I beology, but I never read one of them to an end, because I found I could never reap any instruction from them. To darken what is clear, by wrapping it up in the veil of system and science, was all the purpose that the best of them seemed to me to answer.

BATTLES OF THE DANUBE.

History affards but sew instances of two such obstinately contested and sanguinary battles, fought in so short a period, as the two fought near Vienna, the present campaign. Of the last battle we have indeed but imperfect accounts; but we have enough to convince us that in blood and carnage, it was equal to the first. In these battles not less than one hundred thousand men, the most of them in the bloom of life, have perished! In the short space of seven weeks, one hundred thousand men have been cut off frent the face of the earth! Had samine or pestilence swept away such a number of healthy men-had the earth opened and swallowed them up-bad lightening stricken them to the earth, or had the lava from a volcano overwhelmed them, what consternation would have overspread the human race. But they perished more miserably than they could in any of those ways, and now little do the survivors think of their fate. They are dead, and they are forgotten. So little attention do we pay to the melancholly circumstances, that we hardly inquite into the ca ises of such dreadful destruction among the human race.

Pennsyl. Democrat.



Agricultural.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

MERINO SHEEP.

The following History of Merino Sheep is taken from Lurd Somercille's Memoir. addressed to the Bath Society, in 1802; containing also some important observations on the use of salt for Callle, and the preservation of Hay.

I received from Mr. L. Scyrie, together with a most polite letter, his history of the introduction of Merino Sheep into different parts of Europe, lately published. His exertions in tracing the different properties of sheep in Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, &c. &c. are unexampled; his knowlédge has obviously been obtained in the sheep fold; and the fluency and correctness with which he eletails the various diseases of sheep, and their remedies, declare him to possess a Shepherd's knowledge of a flock. In his commencement of the subject, he ex-

presses himself thus :--

"The different governments of Europe had long acknowledged the advantages that would be derived to agriculture and commerce from the introduction of fine wools into their respective states; bus their views meeting opposition in the ignorance and prejudice of the times, a considerable number of years elapsed before they set about realising an idea, which at first seemed chimerical; at length there appeared men, equally commendable for their patriotism and knowledge, who have laboured with zeal and perserverance, to enlighten their sellow-citizens, by producing facts to prove, that nature, far from opposing itself to the preservation of fine wool sheep in certain climates, seemed, on the contrary; to lend itself complacently to the exertions of industry. I believe have demonstrated in my treatise on sheep, that the fine wool of Spain depends neither on the voyage, nor on the soil, nor the climate, nor the pasture, but that they depend on other causes, and that it is possible to have in France and elsewhere, wool of the same quality as that of Spain. My travels in the north of Europe have offered facts and observations, which have afresh demonstrated this truth. I have found, in the far greater number of the flocks I have examined, wool, which, judging from the eye or the touch, equals in beauty and fineness that of Segovia and Leon; so much so, that in my opinion, no doubt can remain, that we can obtain superfine sleeces in every part of Europe, where pastures are to be found, and where we can depend on winter sood, on which sheep can be supported. These wools make cloths as fine, as silky, and supple, as those manufactured of Spanish wool, as attempts made in France and other countries prove. But were it true, that the sood, climate, and other local circumstances had a certain influence on the intrinsic qualities of wool, such as the clasticity, the strength, the softness, &c. &c. it would not be the less proved, that at all events, cloths, fine and beautiful enough to satisfy persons the most difficult on this point, can be obtained; and that a nation can easily do without the fine wools of Spain, and seed its finest manusactures with

Liber. II, the time, we make the state of the death from the own proper soil. adjustry sended the frester part of Novembers, to best style are still beld markind from the knowledge of it; which in doubt by some persons, and jest turne doubts should have a considerable influence on our agriculture and our commerce, I thought it my duty to publish these facts, which must give a new wegree of force and certainty. I bere present to view the actual state of Merino flooks, naturalised in Europe.

He says that a Merine Bock came into: Sweden in 1723; that from the year 1740, to the year 1780, a bounty of 75 per gent was allowed to those who sold fine wool : in 1780 mese bounties were reduced to 15, and in 1789, to twelve per cent, and in 1792, being no longer deemed necessary to encourage this breed, they ceased. In 1764, Sweden possessed 65,396 Merino sheep of the pure blood, and 23,394 of the mixed blood; since that period they have constantly increased in number, in. spite of the difficulties occasioned by the length of winter, and severity of the climate. That the Merino sheep preserve, in Sweden, their pristine form; that the fleeces have lost nothing of their equality of length, their elasticity, and their fine quality of pile; that their weight continues as great as in Spain; that he has seen Merino, rams, whose fleeces weighed 13 pounds each; and that, when reasoned to the climate, and properly sed, he has seen them larger and finer sheep than in Spain. Upper Saxony, he says, is the country next to Sweden, where the introduction of the Merino is of the longest date; and it is in Saxony where this naturalization has met with the most marked success, and produced effects the most beneficial the native breeds have by a mixture of Merino blood, profited in an equal degree-The first importation was in 1765; the next in 1778. Mr. Lasteyrie says, he has seen many different flocks, and has found the pure Merino, as well as some mixed breeds, producing wool of the first quality; indeed, the sheepwalks of Saxony are at this moment more productive than any other species of husbandry; and the wool sells at three times the price of the wools of the country. Saxony rears about 1,600,000 sheep, of which 9,000 are Mermos and the mixed breed.

They were introduced into Prussia by Frederick II. in the year 1786. Some of these distributed over the country, from mismanagement and gross neglect, have degenerated and died; others he has seen which preserve their pristine qualities.

In Denmark, and in various purts of Germany, Mr. Lasteyrie has seen this race of sheep always prospering, if well treated; and in this, and every other country, degenerating from want of food and neglect; always, however, doing as well as the native breeds in the same keep, and in some cases, better; that the more regular and ample the supply of food is, whether of grass or green vegetables, the heavier and finer will be the fleece-the larger in size and the more persect in shape will the sheep be. He strongly recommends housing; but foul, close sheep-cots are injurious; that a free circulation of air is always found beneficial, and that this breed of sheep suffers more from heat than from cold-{this doctrine has been repeatedly confirmed by our practice at home; that they will get fat as quick as any indigenous breed, in any country, and have done so wherever a comparison has been made.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sile, to the highest bidder, at his dwelling in Queen-Anne, on Friday the 13th of Oftaber pext, if fair, if not, the next fairday thereafter, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture, confilling of a variety of articles of the first quality; also, a valuable NEGRO BOY, who is an excellent waiter, together with several valuable Saddle Horses & Milch Cows.

The terms of fale are, fix month's credit for all fuins amounting to Inenty D. Las and upwards, on giving bond with approved fecurity, bearing intereft; and for all fums under twenty dollars, the cash must be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the morning

BENJAMIN HODGES.

September 23.

By Virtue of an Order

From the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed to public sale on Monday, the 30th day of October next, at the late dwelling of Nicholas Ray, deceased, on a credit of nine monins, for all sums above ten doilars, with interest, and under that sum, the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sundry household and kitchen surniture, plantation utensils, &c. Also a number of houses, cows, sheep, lings, &c.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock,

JONATHAN BLOWERS, Adm'r. October 14.

NEGROES WANTED.

A resident of Baltimore wishes to purchase two or three likely smart NE-GROES (sor house servants) of from fif. teen to twenty fire years of age-say one male and one or two females; and if all belonging to one family of faithful, honest negro parents, they would be preserred. Any person having such for sale, will hear of a CASH purchaser, by addressing a letter post paid, (giving a particular description of them) to the Editor of the Whig, Baltimore.

October 14.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

IN COUNCIL.

ANNAPOULL JUNE 26, 1809. ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An set to alter the Thirty-second and Thirtyseventh 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. Grieves a paper at Hager's-town, and in Mr. Baitgis's paper at Frederick-

> By order. NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

> > AN ACT

To alter the Thirty-second and Thirtyseventh . Articles of the Contitution and Form of Government.

DE IT ENACTED, by the Generl Assembly of Maryland, That bereaster, upon thedeath, 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; It which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretosore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thingy-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 abol-

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 sorm 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 contraty notwithstanding.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges. of Calvett County Court, or some one of them in the recess of said Court, for the benefit of the act of insolvency, passed at November Session, 1805.

JAMES D. PATTERSON. TO THE PUBLIC, .. In order to avoid centure, and appeale the anger of the interested, I have deemed, it necessary to make the following statement; which I trust will convince every impartial mind, that my petition for an act of infolvency has proceeded from absolute necessity. In July, 1801, L embarked for India, in the employment of as respectable a mercantile house as any in America,

and under as favourable prospects as I could have expected; in fact, they were such as just fied an anticipation of the most prosperous and pleasing issue 1-But the reverce was my fate 1 for, on my retum, in June 1803, I had an interview with my constituent, when I discovered to my mortification, that I had sustained a loss to the amount of nearly 2,400 dollars, which I was sued for in the City of Baltimore, as well as I at present recollect, in the September following; which suits I answered by giving the security in such case required Those soits I desended for sour or five years, when they came to an isue, some in favour of, and some against me. But it may not be unimportant to observe, that the cost on one particular suit, which terminated in my favour, amounted to within 200 dollars of the debt, which was 900 The relitue of debts proceeding from this voyage amounted to nearly 1,000 dollars, which I have within a few hundred paid. And I do now solemnly protest, as the most sacred of truths, that had I been fairly and justly dealt by, I should not have had one dollar to have paid; but, knowing I was the primitive cause of the debt existing, I could not bear the idea of taking an undue advantage of those, who had on the respectability of my constituent, affisted me in time of distrem; these weighty considerations induced me to hold myself bound, and endeavour to this charge the "debts ;-this I have done for six years past, with the most indefatigable diligence, but finding, in giving my situation the most ample consideration, that it will be impossible under existing times and circumstances, to make my engagements, I am bound from the principle of seif preservation to surrender. Painful as it is to me, in doing it, I trust no person will be so destitute of humanity, as to ascribe an act of necessity, to that of ingratitude. I am, however, tho well, acquainted with the nature of mankind, to expect to escape the aspersions of some; those that shall make the attempt, I hope will, in justice to me, do it'in such a way as I may have an opportunity of a resutation.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

September 2, 1809.

This is to Give Notice, ...

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition is writing, to the Honourable the Judges of Calvert County Court, to be hild at Prince Frederick Town, on the second Monday in-October next, for a Commission to mark and bound all that part of a Tract or parcel of Land, of which he is feized. lying and being in Calvert county and State of Maryland, known by the name of THE DENwhereof all persons in any wise concurred or interefled, are hereby defired to take notice.

JOHN RIDGWAY. September 2, 1809

Farmers Bank of Maryland, SEPTEMBER 25, 1809.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the flock of the faid Bank for fix months, ending the first of October; said dividend will be paul on or after Thursday the fifth of October, to stock-holders on the Western-Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to flock-holders on the Eastern-Shore, at the Branch-Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By Order, September 38.