#### (SELECTED)

ODE TO THE MORNING STAR.

Bright herald of returning day ! Tis mine, beneath thy gentle sway, To rove forlorn! To mark the gloomy shades retreat, And hear the birds, in carol sweets Welcome the balmy motin.

. But balmy mom, nor warbling birds, . Nor gambols of the sportive herds, My mind impress; I view them with a listless gaze, Lost in a melancholy maze Of thoughtful wretchedness.

Oh Sur of Mom! when shall I see The Star of Horn as bright as thee-Of, Hope divine? Alas! some prescient voice I hear, : Which whispers in my startled ear, "That Star no more shall shine."

#### SIMILES ON LIFE.

As the pure snow, by ruffling winds when driven, Sweet fost'ning gift of an indulgent hear'n; And as the timid doe whose swift alarm, All moffending, hath the power to charm.

As the fair Spring in opining blossoms gay, As a bright rifing fun portends the day; As the kind earth by gentle dews refresh'd, So by the gifts of education bleft. Is Youth.

As the tall cedar o'er the lesser trees, As the proud river more than fountains please, As the full theaf rewarding labor path, Blest by the fun, nor hurt by noxious blast,

As the descending regent of the day, With milder radiance makes the hear'ns gay; So in the ere of life well spent, we find The mind instructive, and the foul resign'd To death in Age.

EPIGRAM. I am unable, yonder Beggar cries, To sit or stand. If he lays true, he lies.

# The Moralist.

#### LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION

Was a part of the Prayer taught by him who spake as never Man spake. It is very probable, that many persons, in their addresses to the Deity, make use of this, or similar language, without once considering the force of the obtigation they are, by this mean, laid under. Praying for a deliverance from Temptation, realistably supposes a sincere abhorrence of the sins seared, and a real and firm resolution to repel the secret excitements to sin in our own breasts.

Now, if we do not perfereringly avoid the Temptations to Evil, can we expect any deliverance from it, or support under it! When we heedlessly rush into the circle of the Profune, can we really wish to be kept from imitating them? Or, if we had an utter detostation for every species of immorality, should we willingly place ourselves in a situation to hear and to see it? Can we consistently go into the company of Bachanalians, and still fay, 'lead us not into

Temptation?" Many suppose, that, while they refrain from open violation of decency, and avoid the grosser kind of impurity, their Victue is perfectly fafe. But let fuch be told, that although heinous crimes may not be charged against them; yet, while they frequent the Lazets of Vice (such as Linge racing, &c ) or place themselves in any situation, through life, in which they would not be justified by the most rigid rules; they are gradually and almost imperceptibly receding from Virtue, till at last their minds are corrupted, their taste vitinied, their satred of Vice in every shape is softened down to a kind of thyness, and their here of Virtue is so cooled, that, if pursued at all, it is only as a political good. Still these persons may pray, very ferrently, lead us not into tempta-

Often do we see men lounging about a Grozshop or tavera, and wasting much of their time, while they are constantly telling the world how temperate they are, merely because they can be in sight of spirituous liquor, and not get absofutely drunk every day. Yet these men pray to be delivered from Temptation. All must confess such conduct to be extremely inconsistent.

The transition from inactive, or negative Virtue, to positive Vice, is but ton east; and having once fallen from rectitude, the image cannot be regained, without much labor and very painful reflections. Vice, on its fir t appearance, often assumes the mask of Virtue; and, until the subject is fairly bound, makes the fairest pretences. How necessary is it then to guard against the flightest deviation, and be actively concerned to check the first emotions of any thing like impropriety! For while we willingly countenance even a vicious thought, we must not expect to be heard, when we say, "lead us not into Temp-

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

# The Amedoliad.

# A LEGAL PUN.

Some time since, when it was becoming fastiionable to transform crops into queues, a celebratert law character, now on the bench, happened to call in at a Barber's shop, while a certain faskionoble was undergoing the operation of having three inches of false hair tied to the back part of his head, by the help of one inch of his own. The operator had made several attempts without success; the queue would not stick. His endeavours to grasp as much of the inch of hair as possible, gave his patient intolerable pain; till unable to contain himself any longer, he first vented his passion upon the friscur in fashionable and appropriate language, and then demanded of the councellor, if there was a legal method of bringing the offender to condign punishment?-"Most undoubtedly there is," replied the oracle of law-"you must have him indicted for RE-TAILING without a license, contrary to the statute."

# ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A Countess, handsome enough to influence the most rigid judge in favor of the worst cause, was desired to take the part of a colonel in the army against a tradesman. The tradesman was in conference with the judge, who found the claim so clear, and so just, that he assured him of success. At this moment the charming Countess appeared in the autichamber. The judge ran to meet her. Her address, her air, her eyas, the

tone of her voice, such an accumulation of charms, were so persuasive, that in the moment he felt more as a man than a judge, and he promised the lovely advocate that the colonel should gain his cause. Here the judge was engaged on both sides. When he returned to his study he found the tradesman in despair. "I have seen her," eried the poor man, out of his senses, "I have seen the lady who solicits against me; she is as handsome as an angel. D, Sir! my cause is lost." "Put yourfelf in my place," says the judge, quite, confused, " could I resule her !" and faying this, he took a hundred pistoles from his purfe, which was the amount of the tradesman's demand, and gave them to him. The lady heard of this; and as she was scrupulously virtuous, she was fearful of lying under too great an obligation to the judge, and immediately sent him the hundred pistoles. The Colonel, who was as gallant as the lady was scrupulous, repaid her the money, and so in the end every one done what was right. The judge feared to be unjust, the counters was cautious of lying under too great an obligation, the Colonel paid his debt, and the tradesman recrited his due.

#### " CHRONONHOTONTHOLOGUS."

When the Klian of Tartary, who has not to much as a house, and who subsiste salely on rapine, has finished his repast of mare's-milk and horse flesh in his tent, he causes an herald to proclaim, that all kings, princes, and potentates of the earth, now have his permission to go to din-Gillezith.



# Maricultural.

Effectual Remedy against the ravages of the Hessian Fig.

TAKE one quart of Chamber Le, and one quart of slacked stone Lime; stir them well together, and mix them with a bushel of Wheat, just as you are going to sow.

This easy preventative of the ravages of that destructive insect, has repeatedly been tried by a number of Farmers, who can vouch for its cli-

### To preserve Wheat from the Weavel.

As you stack your wheat, on every third layer of sheaves, spread some e'der leaves and branches This was communicated to me by a farmer who tried the experiment with success last year, The same informant adds, that he has read in history that the fame remedy has been applied in Europe, when they had occasion to lay up seven years storer, &c As the remedy is easy, it is to be hoped that farmers will avail themfeires of the advantage Exporters of flour from this State have nothing so much to fear-Inspectors ought to be guarded against this evil-no such flour ought to be suffered to leave the State-The credit our flour is to have abroad, depends upon the

N.B. Lime, applied as above, will produce the same effect.

# Mixellancons.

To the Editor of the American Duily Adverliser.

LIME APPLIED TO THE ROOF OF HOUSES.

If you think the following facts worth inserting, they are at your service. My reason for troubling you at this time, is to obviate, if possible, the frequency of roofs of houses, catching fire in consequence of the burning of foul chim: 3ys.

inhabited a house some years within a few miles of this city, in rather a lonely situation. Being fearful of accidents from tire, more especially from the chimney on a dry roof. I bethought me of many substances to apply to obviate the effects of that devouring element. Knowing its anti-combustible nature, it occurred to me that a good coat of slacked lime as hot as possible, might do. I tried it, and found it to answer my most sanguine expectations. Indeed it not only saved the roof from the effects of fire (in a great measure) but it is an excellent preservative to the shingles. Only lay it on when the roof is perfectly dry, and the sun shining. The roof may be done every second year. A peck of lime will be sufficient for a large house the whole expence will not exceed two dollars. Superadded to which, I conceive it will give a lively appearance to our city.

sincerely wish my fellow citizens would adopt the whitewashing the roofs of their houses. They may rest assured it would have all the advantages I have enumerated. My chimney was on tire, and several heavy particles of burning matter fell on the roof, but remained harmless. The lime certainly penetrates (when laid on hot) the substance of the shingles, and the more grosser parts

fill up the interstices between. I remain your's, sincerely, T. H.

# YELLOW FEVER.

A letter has been addressed to the merchants at Lloyd's Coffee House, by Dr. Ralph Cuming, of the naval Hospitalat Antigua, dated 24th October, 1807, on the subject of a cure of the Yellow Fever.—We extract, (says a London editor) the following passages:-

"I have discovered, that sponging the head, body and limbs of a patient, on the first attack of sever, with rum, or other

ardent spirit, is the most effectual temedy which can be used. The principle on which it acts, is evaporation; and the degree of cold produced will be in ratio proportionate to the strength or volatility of the spirit employed .- It has a two-fold effect; at the same time that if it refrigerates the almost burning body, it excites by its stimulant effect on the skin, the perspiratory organs into action, and soon produces a perspiration. All the naval surgeons who have visited English harbour, and who have had the fever on board their. ships, have used the remedy recommended by me, and are delighted with its speedy and salutary effects; from whom, as well as myself, documents have been transmitted to government."

The Doctor afterwards directs, " that when a person is seized with pains in the head, and with a hot skin, &c. in tropical countries, he is to be stripped naked, exposed to the action of the air, and to be spunged all over with spirits, until the skin is cool, not suffering the pulse to fall below sixty; he then is to be put to bed, and to have a purge, and an opening injection or clyster. As soon as the fever returns, the spunging with spirits is to be resorted to-Bleeding, in proportion to the strength of the patient, will be necessary, which should never be deserred twenty four hours after the first attack." The Dr. adds, " I hope after this information, that people destined to the West Indies, will leave home with greater fortitude, and not waste their money on the quackeries of the day, and fill their trunks with yellow fever remedies. When the skin is moist, and perspiration flows freely, the spirit is no longer to be used; after the perspiration has flowed some time, which may be supported by lemon grass, mint, or common tea, the cure is to be completed by an infusion of quassia or decoction of bark, and former habits will by degrees be

We understood that this remedy has been applied, with success, in several recent cases in this city.

Charleston paper.

returned to"

From Common Sense in Dishabille.

NATURE'S UNIVERSITY.

My friend Tuinkwell never stared at the great library; examined Pope's Offery; or heard a lecture in the philosophy room at Cambridge; nor is he a whit the wiser, for the lame electric machine, and mechanical powers, or Indian curiosities at Hanover.

His library is well chosen, not merely to look at, but to peruse. He is not deep read in title pages, but is already Master of Arts, and has much better vouchers for his title than A. M.

Where was he educated ?-At Nature's University. - Where is that, in Kentucky or the Province of Maine? - In neither . - 10 is nearer home; not further from every one's door, than the school or meeting-house. It is the cheapest college on the continent.

Franklin, Washington, and many other great men, have honored it, as their Alma

Thinkwell was always attached to books; but books were not the only object of his industry. His father often used to say, " If his son was not so good to work, he would give him his fill of learning; but it was a pity so robust a fellow should do nothing, but turn over the leaves of a book, and wield a pen, when he was so well able to lay wall and swing a scythe."

The good parson of the parish had a high respect for young Thinkwell, and was very fund of his company. He acted as a kind of sub-president to the lad, under his own good sense, and was often consulted concerning his education.

The parson was one of those rate college birds, who had twice as much plain sense as pride or padantry. When he was asked, whether young Thinkwell had better be sent to college, or not; he would answer, "A fig for a degree! four years at college, are nothing more than four artificial legs; they may serve a lame man, or do very well to strut upon, on commencement day; then they must be laid aside, and we must use those which nature gave us, or we shall but hobble through life aiter all.

In plain English, a college education is of but little service to any except those who do not need it." -- Thinkwell thought there was weight in the parson's observations, and concluded to stay at home; that is, at Nature's University.

He knew that time was money, variety pleasing, and that economy was credit .- Neither time nor money were squandered away. His hours were divided between his books, his rural employment, and the best company the village could af-

He was never solicitous to acquire the fame of a genius by his irregularity, or of a philosopher by affected carelessness. He attended constantly to the exercises of his Alma Mater, and every morning repeated the petition, " give us day by day our daily bread," by earning his breakfast before he ate it—this Thinkwell calls the praver of industry, that "availeth much."

When abroad, the fields afforded him both a library and a museum. Once in a while he used to have a short vacation, and make a journey to see his friends, relax his mind, and borrow knowledge of the world.—But the world is already more indebted to him than he is to the world.

He has extended his acquaintance, is caressed by men of knowledge, and meets respect, without envy, from allhas filled several posts of honor and profit, and stands as fair a candidate for a member of congress, at the next election, as Messrs. A. B.-A. M.-F. R. S. or L, L. D.

# Obituary.

LEXINGTON, (KEK.) Oct. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in. Russelville, to his friend at present in Lexington, dated

"RUSSELVILLE, Oct. 20, 1809.

" A gentleman from Nashville informs me that he had conversed with a person who had seen Gov. Meriwether Lewis huried on the 12th instant, about 40 miles beyond Nashville, on the Natchez road. The accounts are, that Gov. Lewis arrived at a house very weak, from a recent illness at Natchez, and shewed marks of mental derangement. After a stay of a few hours at the above house, he took his pistols and shot himself twice, and then cut his

The above unfostunate intelligence is confirmed by a gentleman at present in this place. It is added, that Gov. Lewis, in addition to shooting himself twice in the body, and cutting his throat, shot himself in the head, and out the atteries in his

thighs and arms. We have been unable to procure any satisfactory intelligence of the circumstances which led to this unhappy event .-- We have only heard it stated, that Gov. Lewis drew bills to a considerable amount on the government of the United States, for which there had been no specific appropriations, and which came back protested. We can hardly suppose, however, that an incident of this kind alone, could have produced such deplorable consequences.

## From a Nashville paper of the 20th Oct.

To record the untimely end of a brave and prudent officer, a learned scholar and scientific gentleman, this column of the Clarion is ushered to the world in black. On the night of the 10th instant, Meriwether Lewis, Esq. Governor General of Upper Louisiana, on his way to Washington City, came to the house of Mr. Grinder, near the Indian line of this state-called for supper and some spirits, of which he partook and gave some to his servants. Mr. Grinder not being at home. Airs. Grinder retired to the kitchen with her children; and the servants (after the Governor went to bed, which he did in good order) went to a stable about three hundred yards distant to sleep—no one in the house with the governor-and some time before midnight, Mrs. Grinder was alarmed by the firing of two pistols in the house-he called to the servants without effect-and at the appearance of day light the servants came to the house, when the governor said he had done for himself, they asked, what? and he said he had shot himself, and would die, and requested them to bring him water; he then laying on the floor, where he expired about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. He had shot a ball that grazed the top of his head and another through his intestines, and cut his neck, arm and ham, with a razor. When in his best senses he spoke about a trunk of papers that he said would be of great value to our government. He had been under the influence of a deranging malady for about six weeks-the cause of which is unknown, unless it was from a protest to a draft which he drew on the Secretary at War, which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by government.

In the death of Governor Lewis the public beholds the wreck of one of the noblest of men-he was a pupil of the immortal Jefferson-by him be was rearedby him he was instructed in the tour of the sciences—by him he was introduced to public life, when his enterprising soul, great botanical knowledge, zcute penetration and personal courage soon pointed him out as the most proper person to command a projected exploring party to the North West coast of the American continent, he accepted the arduous command on condition that he might take Mr. Clarke with him-they started; the best wishes of the American people attended them. After an absence of two years, to us of anxious solicitude, we were cheered with the joyful return of our countrymen. A new world had been explored---additional knowledge in all the sciences obtained at a trifling expence of blood and treasure. The voice of same echoed the glad tidings through the civilized world-the name of Lewis was the theme of universal praise the national legislature voted a complimentary donation to the brave little band.

Scarcely had the governor time to pay his respects to a widowed mother, before he was again called into public service The Upper Louisiana had been torn to pieces by party feuds; no person could be more proper to calm them-he appeared, and all was quict.

The limits assigned this notice do not admit of a particular detail of his executive acts-suffice to say that the parties created by local circumstances, and Wilkinson, were soon united-the Indians were treated with, and large purchases of valuable lands made of them-the laws were amended, and judicious ones adopted-to the securing the citizens of the territory from a renewal of the scenes of 1806.

During the sew leisure moment he had from his official duties, he was employed in writing the particulars of his celebrated tour up the Missouri-to complete which appears to have been the wish nearest his heart-and it gives us much pleasure, if we can scel pleasure in the present melancholy instance, to state, that we have it from a source which can be depended upon, that he had accomplished the work in three very large volumes, with an immense number of Paintings-and all was a ready for the press. We hope these vo-

lumes may be the means of transmitting to posterity, the worth of a man whose last acts cast a gloom over the fur pages of his carly life.

The following well written and feeling remarks, are extracted from the Baltimore American, of the 27th inst. They breathe a spirit perfectly in whison with patriolism and humane sympathy.

I am truly sorry to learn through the

medium of your paper of to-day, the untimely end of that enterprising and gallant officer, Merriwelher Leuis, esquire. Few instances occur, in which society is deprived of so valuable and useful a member .- And the writer of this article, cannot, on so melancholy? an event, sorbear expressing the genuine seelings of his bosom; and offering the incense of praise at the shrine of departed excellence-When we reflect upon the same which this gentleman had so deservedly acquired; and the innumerable advantages which cannot fail being the result of his bold and adventurous genius, we cannot but regretation that his last deed should have cast a sombre tint over the earlier and virtuous acts of his life!! And while we drup a tear of sorrow for the imperfections of humanity, we should reflect, that the cause which is said to have led to this unfortunate event, must, in a mind endowed with keen sensibility, have caused sensations of the most cruel puignancy-We do not wish to justify, by this expression, or to countenance suicide; far be it from us, we only wish to palliate the errors of misguided reason!! Mr. Lewis, possessing a mind fraught with every sentiment of patriotism, must naturally have concluded, from his demands " on the United States being protested, that he must in suture, except nothing but cold neglect, if not cruel contempt and ignominy—His virtuous soul no doubt, sirrunk back with mingled horror and astonishment at the unmania act of suicide; thut his feelings overpowered the dictates of his beller judgment; and one gish act deprived him of existence, and society of one of its brightest ornaments—often will the passing stranger stop to contemplate the spot where rests his silent temains! Often will he say in broken and faultering accents, " here lyes interred the enterprising and patriotic Lewis"-Yes, much lamented man! although you breathed your last, far, far from home, where no friendly hand could close your dying eyes, where no soothing voice could whisper peace to your departing spirit!! Still immortality shall consecrate thy arduous decis, and fame shall weave for thee her jairest garland? There the wild roses shall bloom around thy clay-cold bed, and cach paszing traveller, will drop the tear of sympathy o'er thy mouldering dust.

MUSA VETAT MORI-florace.

What means this crowd in sable garb arrayed? Why this sad gloom which dwells me eviry brow, Lewis is no more—the death franght bail that ope'd, At Has patriot virtue in the dust laid low.

Tho' rask the deed-though an untimely doors Has snatch'd thee from u-yet around thine um Unfading laurels shall forever bloom! And future ages shall thy virtues leafn.

At close of eve-when silence reigns around, When kindred spirits hover on the wind, Then will the traveller at thy grave be found " With looks dejected—and with head reclin'd."

Silant he'll mus upon thy once lov'd name, While tears of sorrow dew his activing eyes! He'll sigh a requiem to thy matchiess fame And learn from thee that merit never dies.

# BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

# A PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by James M'Gill, on oath, that on the morning of the thirteenth instant, he had a tobacco-house, with a quantity o tobacco, and a variety of farming utensils, consumed by fire, and that he believes that some wicked or evil disposed person or persons set fire to the same. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever' will discover the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided, he, she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said effence, on the afaresaid condi-

Given under my hand, and the scal of the state Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of . November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine; and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-

EDWARD LLOYD. By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINENEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Pro= clamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Greaves's paper at Hagers'-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.