Dlowers of Fances.

(SELECTED)

INSTRUCTIONS TO 'A PORTER.

YOU! to whole care I've now consign'd My house's entrance ; caution use While you discharge your trust, and mind Whom you admit, and whom refule.

Let no fierce passions enter here, Passions the raging breast that storms, Nor scomful PRIDE, nor fervile FEAR, Nor HATE nor ENTY's pallid forms.

Should AVARICE call-jou'll let her know Of heap'd up riches I've no store, And that she has no right to go Where Prutes has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent High plum'd Ambition staiks about; But, should he enter, sweet Content Will give me warning -shut him out.

Perhaps the Muse may pals this way. And though full oft I've bent the knee, And long invok'd her magic fway, Smit with the love of harmony;

ALONE, though the might please-ret still I know she'll with AMBITION come; With lust of Fame my heart she'll fill, She'll break my rest-I'm not at home.;

There is a raical old and hidenus, Who oft (and sometimes not in vain) Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous, ... In hopes he might admittance gain.

His name is CARE—if he should call, Quick out of doors with vigor throw him; And tell the miscreant once for a'l I know him not, I ne'er will know him.

Perhaps, then, BACCHUS, foe to CARE, May think he'll sure my favor win, His promises of joy are fair But false; you must not let him in.

But welcome that sweet power! on whom The young Desires attendant move; Still flush'd with Beauty's vernal bloom, Parent of blifs, the Queen or Love.

O! you will know her; she has stole The lustre of my Delia's eye; Admit her, hail her-for my soul Breathes Jouble life when she is nigh.

If then stern Wisnow at my gate Should kittick, with all her formal train, Tell her I'm buly-she may wait, Or if the chooses-eall again.

ELEGANT ECRAP.

"No radient pearl which crested Fortune No gem, that twinkling, hangs from Beauty's cars, Not the bright stars, which night's blu- arch adorn. Nor rising sun that gilds the Vernal morn, Shine with such lustre, as the tear that flows

Down Virtue's manly check for others woes."

CONJUGAL PLEASURES. A FOND Father's bliss is to number his race, And exult on the bloom that just buds on their

With their prattle he'll daily himself entertain, 'And read in their smiles their lov'd mother again, Men of Pleafure be mute, this is Life's lovely view; When we look on our young ones our youth we

.Thus living we love, and thus loving enjoy; No deceit here distracts, no debauches destroy; From the May-mom of youth unto Winter's white age, .

Hand in hand, with contentment, we sing thro' When Death hide ne stop we end caly our song, And give Heaven thanks that we've hiv'd well so

REMARK.: A Woman in politics is like a

monkey in a toy-shop; she can do no good, and may do a great deal of haim.

The Amediation.

A PARSON having manied a Quaker, demanded free stillings as his due .- " How don't thou prove from scripture," said the Quaker, " that thou oughtest to have from me such a share of earthly mammon?"-" Why," replied the Parfon, "I take it for granted, that the person you have just been married to is a woman of good character; and Solomon, in his Proverbs, observes, that a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."-The Quaker paid the money.

A DUEL was lately fought between two Country 'Squires, on the plan of the fatyrical reacontre in " Fally of it Flier;" when, after exchanging those, like Carritor and Post Obit, one of the seconds proposed their skaking hands; on which the other observed, "There is no occasion; their hands have been shaking all the time!"

A CREDITOR, who had long been secking in vain for an interview with a debtor, at length lately met him in Park Lane. The farmer (who was on horse-back), reprosched the debtor with his want of principle, who immediately told him, without the least embarrassment, that he was then on his way to his house in order to settle with him. The other turned his horse's head immediately, to accompany him: upon which, the debtor walking by his side, admired the beauty of the horfe, and asked his creditor, whether he would sell him? "Yes, for roady money," was the reply. ""Oh! I want him for my wife, and the money will be paid on the nail; but can he trot? I wish you would put him out a little? The horse was accordingly put into a smart trot, and no sooner was at a distance from the debtor, than the latter slipped down one of the streets, on the side of the lane, and made his escape.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT: . .

. COCCO we draw back the covering of the tomb-would we see what those are now, who once were mortal-Oh! how would it furprise and grieve us, to behold the prodigious transformation that has taken place on every individual-grieve us, to observe the dishonor done to our nature in general, within these subterraneous lodgements! Here, the sweet and winning afpect, that wore perpetually an attracting smile, grins horribly—a naked, ghastly skin. The

eye that outthone, the diamond's lustre and glanced its lovely lightning into the most guarded. heart-alas! where is it ? Where shall we find the miling sparkler? How are all those radiant; glories totally eclipfed? The tongue that once commanded all the charms of harmony, and all the powers of eloquence, in this strange land Hath forgot its, cumning. Where are the strains of melody which ravished our ears? Where is that flow of persuasion which earried exptire our judgments? The great master of language and of song is become silent as the night which surrounds him.

Maricultural.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

Extract of a letter from William Thompson Esq. of Goshen, New York, to Simcon De Witt, Esq. of Albany.

The time for sowing old land is gene-

rally from the middle till the last of May,

depending on the dryness of the season; hut I have known new lands, and sometimes old, in wet seasons, sowed as late as the middle and even the last of June, and still produce good crops. It is common to sow about 1; bushels of seed to the acre, if the seed is good. If the hemp is thrifty and sowed in season, it is generally fit to cut about the middle of August, and is often from 5 to 3 feet high. It requires a little judgment in determining the proper time for cutting, but a little experiance will be sufficient to inform the observer. The male hemp shoots out in sundry small branches at the top, and appears to bear a small blossom hardly perceiveable, and when nearly fit to cut turns a pale yellowish colour, and when stirred by the wind emits a dust, which, in the morning, will appear like faint fog rising from it, and the leaves, for some distance up the stalk, will begin to fall off. If let stand too long, the male hemp dies, the stalk turns blackish, and will yield but little coat. When the hemp is fit for cutting, the instrument made use of for that purpose is called a hemp book. It is made by our common blacksmiths, something shaped like a sickle, but not so crooked, the edge is smooth, and ought to be made of the best of steel; the blade is better than an inch broad, made thin, and holds its width to the point.—There is a small set of about an inch, just where the tine is formed, that goes into the handle in order to set the edge a little lower, to prevent the cutter from being obliged to stoop too much in the act of cutting. There is a considerable art in cutting hemp, which is acquired by use. The hemp is cut close to the ground, and supported and gathered with the left arm, and the length of the knife across the swath generally collects enough to spread at a time, which is carefully done by the cutter in the manner you spread flax when pulled. If the weather proves dry, the hemp will get dried through in 6 or 8 days, and then is forked up into small bundles about the size of tye sheafs, and bound with the hemp, and then carefully stacked in the field until about Christmas, when it is opened and carefully spread on the snow, and if a foot deep, the better, and by other snows falling on it, it is bleached, and makes the hemp appear of a bright silver colour when dressed. When the snows dissolve, in the month of March. the hemp will generally be found sufficiently cotted, and must then be taken up, and set up loose in stacks about the size of corn-top stalks in the field, and when sufficiently dry, which will soon be the case, you may proceed to break it through the coarse brake, which is carried from stack to stack for that purpose, and the hemp thus rough broke, is carefully carried in each evening, and laid away in the barn till you proceed to break it over in the tine brake, and dress it for market. The coarse brake is made in the form of the common flax brakes, about 4 feet 4 inches long, the slats are placed 7 inches a part in the back and 4 in the front, and the common flax brake will answer for the second operation. With respect to the method of clearing the hemp of the shives, that is performed with a wooden knife, similar to that used for clearing flax, but the shives are rather shook out with the point of the knife than by striking it hard, as that would tend to waste the homp, and not expedite the business. After it is properly cleared of shives, and rolled up in handfulls, like dressed thix, the loose ends are laid together in bundles from 50 to 100 weight, and then well bound round in three or four places with strong cords made of hemp tow, and so sent off to market. The produce of an acre of land is estimated at from 4 to 600 weight; and good land, completely cleared, may be put out for one walfof the crop, prepared for market, for the use of the land, which will often neat a profit of from 15 to 20 dollars the acre. Our lands appear inexhaustable; some have been in constant use upwards of 20 years, and yet produce well. If we find they begin to fail a little, by sesattering over from 20 to 25 bushels of ashes to the acre. they appear to produce as well as ever; and some persons are in the habit of sprinkling over from 10 to 20 bushels of ashes yearly, where the lands do not appear to fail, as they say they are amply compensated in the superior quality of the coat of the hemp.

Thus, sir, I have endeavoured to answer your several enquiries, and to give as perfect an account as I am able at present of the mode of cutting, rotting, clearing and putting up for market, the hemp raised in this part of the country. Yet, I don't hesitate to say, that, in my opinion, many improvements may be made. I have no doubt, that were a person has a conveniency for erecting a small dam, and

could let the water in and out at his pleasure, it would be to his advantage to water-rot his hemp, in preference to rotting it in the common mode. The water rotted hemp is of lighter colour, and perhaps stronger; it is preferred by the rope maker, perhaps because he can bury mote tar in it in the manufacturing of it into cordage, which he sells by the pound at the same rate. But where a person has not the conveniency of erecting a dam, as above described, the extra labour it would take to water rot it, would make the common mode the preferable, while labour remains as high as it now is. I am also of opinion, that a great saving might be made, by erecting a mill or some proper machine for breaking of hemp; the common mode is not only laborious, but slow; and I believe by breaking the stalks short in the common brake is apt to injure the coat. I should suppose, if it could be mashed or bruised flat in the first process, would be much preserable.

Mixellancous.

WOMEN.

" Float, in the loose simplicity of dress!"

Why are women, in their dress, so fond of art, when nature has done so much for them? Is i not a kind of insult to the partial and benevolent hand that has been, for them, so lavishly profuse of every genuine charm and native grace? Woman is the complement of the human creation the last finishing stroke given unto that sublime picture. When woman was created, nature shone with a sweeter lustre, and man with a brighter glory; and the divine power itself, as it were, conscious of not being able to thape matter in a nobler by more elegant form, rested then from his works, blessed them, and declared them good. Why then should women be so little sensible of their dignity in the scale of created beings? or why should they so little appreciate man's ferlings, as to think, that in swaving his affections, they may be more indebted to the paltry efforts of a useless art, than to the irresistible and divine influence of unadorned and un-

affected beauty, united to moral perfection? Woman, it is true, is not created to govern and rule the world; her lot is, perhaps, still more glorious; she is created to make it happy. Woman sits not on the legislator's benches; she weighs not in her feeble hand the destinies of nations; but it is on her wift and generms bofom, on that sweet throne of an ever adorable and bounteous nature, that the little infant, in the raptured embraces of maternal love and final gratitude, opens his heart to the first emotions of human virtues, and receives the first rudirnents of his social education.—Formed for the kind effices of gentle charity and love, woman leads not arinies to destruction and earnage; but it is by the inild brams of her lovely eyes that the breast of man is fired with a patriotic ardor; it is the winning foftness of her all-endearing soice that, even in the midst of battles, yet thrilling on the heart of the gallant hero, prompts his undaunted valour, and crowns his victorious hand with deeds

of immortal glory Woman embellishes every thing, endears every thing; without her, man, deprived of comfort in his existence, and solace in his sufferings, would be most wretchelly wandering, in a solitary gloom, through a cheerless world. Woman is in the order of society, what the sun is in that of nature Then, disdaining every art, let woman, like the sun, shine with her own glory; and is it in the power of human art to add to the whiteness of that fair lily, to the hue of that lovely ruse? No; oh, sweet modesty, adorable intocence 'noble and sacred reil, under whose heavenly shade nature first concealed from mortal eye the unspotted charms of female beauty; it belongs to you, and to you only, still to embellish, to enable those elegant & bezuteous forms, which form to have been erected as a terrestrial temple of the sweetest affections that spring from you; and never does a woman prefent herfelf to our view with so irresistible a power, and so fascinating a grace, as when her features reflect the purity of your image, and her dreft "the look simplicity" of your lovely spirit.-Let then a lady's toilet be a kind of sanctuary, sacred to innocence and modesty; let art approach it, not as a rile usurper, but like an humble votary, to pay the respectful tubute of his homage to that noble and divine original, of which his most laboured efforts can hardly present an imperfect

A man of feeling and senfe will seldom, perhaps never, be captivated by the beauty of female fratures, but as inalmuch as they express some moral quality. The feeling principle which exiets within us, independent of matter, will seek for something congenial to itself; and it ferms as if human features, and their ever-varying shades, are but a medium by which a sympathetic nature walts foul to foul. This points out to women how much, in pleasing and captivating, external features are subservient to inward passions; how much the influence of the former depends on the proper regulation of the latter :

44 Those at the first, th' unwary heart may gain, 44 But these, these only, can that heart retain "

Women's faces, like polished glass, will be sullied even by the breath of zephyr. Strong unnatural passions soon darken the sweet bright nels of their countenances, disorder the harmony of their fine proportions, roughen the smooth and delicate texture of their vilage, and instantaneously check the attractive power of genuine beauty; whereas the friendly virtues of innocence, peace and goodness, when they dwell in their hearts, will breathe their own purity, even on the outward form of the body in which they are enclosed, expand the indifferent feature into a ray of beauty, and form those ever lovely combinations, from which spring charms ever new,

graces ever (weet. The laurels which beauty owes to the guiles of gaudy art will soon pass and decay; those it owes to the influence of sweet virtue will last as long as virtue itself. By the former, women may, perhaps, enjoy the momentary advantage of an usurped victory; but by the latter, they will be erowned, by our affections with the never

fading honours of a well deserved triumph. Oh, Woman ' be always good, and you will always be lovely; be more desirous of being approved by our hearts than courted by our eyes. Cultivate the advantage of a well informed mind, of an innocent and generous heart; thefe, more than the vain toils of arr, will brighten every grace and sweeten every smile. It is these which will encircle your eyes with the radiant lustre of foothing meckness, and attune your voice to the angelic sound of sweetness. By these you become inighty, though weak; irresistible, though desenceless. By these, even amidst the glowny winter of your age, you still keep and present our fancy with some of the lovely flowers which have adorned the spring of your youth.

RAGS.

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

FOR SALE, That valuable Tract of Land commonly called

THE BODKIN NECK, VV HICH originally consisted of sevefal tracts, was re-surveyed by me about 12 years since, and called GIBSON's IN-CLOSURE, containing about fifteen hundred acres, bounding on the east from the Bodkin-Point about four miles down the Chesapeake Bay to a long narrow beach connecting it with the estate on the north side of Magothy river where I occasionally reside, and from the said beach bounding on the south and west by Dorril's Creek: and Cornfield Creek, on the north, and north west by a sence of halfia mile siom the head of Cornfield Creek aforesaid to the head of the Bodkin Creek, and with that creek and the river Patapsco to the aforesaid Bodkin-Point; thus this Tract of Land is enclosed completely by water and half a mile of fencing, being about 12 or 13 miles from the city of Baltimore, and about 16 miles by land, on a public road under the care of a supervisor, at the expense of the county. There are four farms on the different creeks, the out fencing of which, with the Chesapeake bay, enclose about one thousand acres of the most valuable wood land I know on cither side of the bay, and make a complete deer park, in which there is a stock of upwatds of fifty head in fine healthy condition. To a gentleman of large fortune this compact and most valuable body of land would be a great acquisition, as it affords more

natural advantages than almost any estate to be met with; its nearness to that great and increasing market of the city of Baltimore; navigation from every part of it, and the waters abounding with a great variety of wild fowl, ducks of different kinds, geese and swans, a great variety of fine fish, crabs and oysters, all in their difserent seasons. The timber on this exate consists chiefly of white oak, water oak, pine and chesnut, of the latter the whole of the fencing is made, and the land al level, well watered, and a good proportion of it suitable for meadow. Should this land not be sold in the entire tract, it will, in a short time, be laid off in convenient lots of from 150 to 400 acres each, so as to suit purchasers, and render

each compact and conveniently situate on the water. Any reasonable accommodation will be given perchasers as to payment. Gentlemen may see the plats at my occasional residence on the north-side of Magothy river, and if I am absent, there will be a person to shew the plats and the land, and can be comfortably accommodated. Letters addressed to John Gibson, Annapolis, will readily reach me whether there or at Annapolis.

John Gibson. Magothy, November 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Bodkin Neck, above described, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 29th inst. it fair, if note the next fair day. It will be laid off in small lots of from one to two hundred acres each, all bounding on the water, and in such way as that any person wanting more than one lot of that size, may purchase two or three, and they will make a compact body of valuable land, very conveniently situated. The terms of sale, are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give notes with good securities, approved of by me, four-fifths of the purchase money at nine months, eighteen months, twenty seven months and three years; the other fifth of the money to be paid the day after the sale, when the deeds and notes will be executed at Annapolis, and a clear and indisputable title will be given. The sale will be held at the house of George Wallace, on the premises, about 16 miles from Baltimore, and will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. A cold snack, &c. will be provided.

JOHN GIBSON. December 9.

The Columbia Academy, Corner of East and Colvert Street. BALTIMORE,

For Young Ladies, as Hoarders or Day Scholars. will again open for their reception on the first Mondar in September next.

Mas. GROOMBRIDGE, ever grateful for the encouragement so liberally bellowed on her. and anxious to merit its continuance, affures those Parents and Guardians who entrust their children to her care, that the not only affiduoufly devotes her own time to the instruction of her pupils but has also twelve assistants, who are in every respect adequate to the Branches of Education they undertake to teach.

August 26 1809. 10 w.

Two Stray Heifers.

CAME to the Subscriber's plantation, some time in May last, two Small Heisers, one red, and the other black and white coloured, they are marked with the end of the left ear off, and a hole in the right ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and

take them away. ZACH. DUVALL.

Broad Neck, Dec. 8.

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STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH; (Price one dollar and fifty cents.) Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most

speedily relieving and curing the erainp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying of superfluous bile, temoving habitual constiveness, sickness at the siomach, severe head ache, &c. For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels,

valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for

and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfeet hea'th from the greatest debility. Persons assicted with pulmonary complaints,

or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the . most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by oblimeted perspiration, will be found to field to its benign influence in a few

In asthmatic or confumptive complaintshourscreams, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

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VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL, Or Nature's Grand Restorative. (Price 150 cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most effiescious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the block, seminal weakness, and ratious complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm clunates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilled or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peopliar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It perrades with its baneful influence the whole nervous system, within the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thoulands fallen a sacrines, in the direful trinsports of itstage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after cating, timidity, this ites of heat and cold, numbrefs, cramp, giddinefs, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since Dr Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of two hardred those and perfont have experienced its happy and salatary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and had given up all hopes of re-

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(Price one doilar.) Thefe celebrated and well known Bitters, are computed pura'y of vegetables of the most iunacent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for testoring weak constitutions, cleaning and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and fafety, are a most natural and effectual verminige, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in ali seafons, but particularly fo, on the appreach of waim weather, when billious habits experience such total Infi of appetite; they are also a certain presentative against those complaints so resumns in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, and dyfenturies, &c.

They postess in irenver the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating. thuse inflammatory pernichus qualities inlierent in aident spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholefome, pleatint, and invigorating sto-

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which may be had gratis at the places of fale. Sold by JEREMIAH HUGHES, Church street, Annapolis: -and at John Love's and Warner &

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signature of the proprietor. T. IV. DYOTT, M. D.