

SPRING.

THE snowy storm, the howling northern blast,

The icy chains that bound the frozen stream;

WINTER, and all his horrors, now are past—

And heat returns upon the sun's bright beam.

Mild SPRING returning smiles serenely bright;

The wanton zephyrs fan the flowing hair:

Her breath is fragrance, and her voice delight,

Her heart beats love, her smiles smooth wrinkled care.

The joyful birds, her wish'd approach to hail,

With their wild music make the groves resound;

The notes enchanting fill the winding vale,

And echo pleas'd returns the softest sound.

To hail her, queen of beauty, youth and love,

FLORA awakes her dormant train of flowers,

That smile in vales, or on the hills above,

Or grace the garden's variegated bowers.

The wind is hush'd at eve, and on the lake

That flying clouds, and heaven's wide expanse shows,

When CRYSTAL'S splendors thro' the shadows break,

Her silver form with stars attendant glows.

Now 'mid the magic landscape let me rove;

And while its charms a pleasing calm impart,

I'll paint to fancy, the sweet girl I love,

Whose form, whose smiles inspires the swelling heart.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

From an Oration delivered on the 4th of March last.

—By JOHN D. BURKE, Esq.—

After taking a concise view of events, from the settlement of America, down to the commencement of her independence; and describing in glowing colors, the profound cunning of the aristocratic party, to bring us again into bondage, he proceeds.

.....“ The fourth grand Epoch rises to my view in the uncloudy majesty of the morning; a sage long practised in virtue, and whose soul was animated by a larger share of the æthereal fire, was called on to repair the mischiefs, which his predecessor had occasioned: Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence, the energetic champion of the moral and physical productions of his country against the precipitate charges of Raynal and Buffon; Thomas Jefferson whose name associates a boundless range of deep and elegant knowledge, of active benevolence and glowing philanthropy, was chosen to succeed the eulogist of the British form of government; the pretended defender of the American constitutions.

“ I turn with disgust from those times of frantic tyranny to repose my weary and indignant spirit on characters rich in every great and noble qualification. My imagination hastens with gladness from this dreary and comfortless midnight to sport itself in the solar beam of freedom; to taste the sweetness and fragrance of Elysium. The divine visions of the poets are embodied in my sight: I feel they are not empty blessings which they had promised us in their immortal songs.

“ Sacred spirits, who in the midst of dungeons and of chains, attuned your harps in praise of heaven-born liberty, look down on our republic and rejoice.

“ The unaffected simplicity & sanctity of primeval manners is realized in the government; our people enjoy the plenty and security of the golden age. The reforming spirit, which has produced those blessings, is still in motion; he treads with the firm step of philosophy in his tour over the earth, shaking thrones and electrifying nations. His step is slow, because he has incessantly to combat the obstinacy of ignorance and the intolerance of superstition; but he holds on his way in a regular and steady pace, directed by the touch of science.”

Mr. Gallatin continues to deserve the confidence of his friends, and his enemies assail him in vain.—He has proved himself an able financier, and no man has more faithfully performed the arduous duties of the office he now holds. Hamilton, who is worshipped by the federalists, because he loves monarchy and hates republicanism, never exhibited to the world greater talents than Gallatin, and many eyes doubt whether the latter is not superior to the former in every point of view. Mr. Gallatin's reports to congress e-

vince his great knowledge of the business of his department—his calculations are always found to be correct, and it is proved that he has managed the money-affairs of the nation with great economy, and with that prudence and good judgment which command our approbation, and guarantee to him the thanks and praises of a vast majority of the American people.

[Salem Reg.]

Dr. Belknap—While Mr. JEFFERSON is abused by the high-toned federalists for his religious tenets, merely because they are founded on philanthropy and benevolence, it is pleasing to observe the catholicism exhibited by the late Dr. BELKNAP in his “Century Sermon,” preached before the Historical Society, 25d of Oct. 1792, page 40, speaking of the detestable doctrine of a test act, he proceeds:

“ Our ancestors in New-England established a test, before any was enacted by the British parliament: and tho' it has long since been abrogated, yet the idea of an exclusive right to the honors and emoluments of government, by the prevailing religious denomination, continued till very lately.—some of us can remember the time when it was thought a sufficient objection to a man's being chosen to a seat in the legislature that he belonged to the Episcopal church. And even at this enlightened period, I blush to own, that, by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the Jew, the Mahometan, the Gentoo, and the disciple of Confucius, are EXCLUDED FROM OUR PUBLIC COUNCILS, be they ever so good citizens, whilst men, who for convenience call themselves Christians, though deeply tinged with infidelity, and destitute of moral principles, may be freely admitted.” These are the sublime sentiments of one of the most reputable clerical characters, which have ornamented our country, since the adoption of the State Constitution. How insignificant must the revilers of Mr. JEFFERSON appear in opposition to such dignified liberality.

Boston Chronicle.

From the Federal Republican.

Extracts from a very valuable French book, little known in America, entitled, “The Agronomer, or the Farmer's Pocket Dictionary.”

TO MULTIPLY THE INCREASE OF CORN OF ANY KIND.

Take of the dung of the cow, goat, sheep and pigeon, and of salt-petre, each one pound, put them all into two or three gallons of water, and let them stand covered for several days; strain the liquid through a sieve or coarse cloth, and let your seed corn moisten therein for eight hours; take it out and put it in a convenient corner of your granary; stir it well and often during several hours after. This receipt is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

ANOTHER.

Put twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put one hundred and twenty pounds of corn into a basket, and let it remain eight hours.—Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water, in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt-petre.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richest dunghill as you chuse. Soak your seed in it 24 hours, dry it in the shade, and then (when dry) sow it.

TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT. Moisten it well with a liquor composed of lime water, in which ashes, common salt pigeon dung have been infused several hours. A light solution of allum and verdegrease has also been used for this purpose.

TO PREPARE SEED TO BE SOWN ON POOR AND SANDY LANDS.

Take 12 or 13 pounds of sheep dung which you will boil, dress and all, in a good deal of water. Dissolve three or four pounds of salt-petre, and infuse in this pickle for eight hours a bushel of new wheat, &c. Dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly.

The author of the book from which these receipts are extracted, asserts “That from experience it is known, that every grain of the prepared seed produces seven or eight stalks at least, and each of these stalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each.” He also informs, “that more than sixty stalks have been counted in one shoot.”—He continues:

“1. Grain thus prepared starts sooner than when sown in the usual methods.

“2. The birds are not so fond to feed on it.

“3. It grows thick and large, but ought to be sown thinner than usual. Grain produced from seed thus prepared, is not so liable to blast, to smut, or mildew, as unprepared corn.”

On Sunday the 17th instant, a duel was fought in Halifax County, Virginia, betwixt Wm. Duffy and Duncan Cameron, Esqrs. gentlemen of the bar in this state. Both were

wounded at the first fire, the former in the right hip (where the ball still remains) the latter in the left breast—which put an end to the contest. Both wounds are declared, not dangerous. Mr. Cameron returned to Hillsborough immediately: Mr. Duffy is not yet able to travel.—These gentlemen were attending the Superior Court at Hillsborough, which they left on Saturday (Major Robert Williams of this city, attending Mr. Duffy, and Dr. Webb of Hillsborough, Mr. Cameron) to settle a dispute which is known to have been some time in agitation, and which, it seems, could not be settled without an appeal to arms, though, as the public have been informed, it had already been referred to the arbitration of mutual friends.—We are informed the gentlemen had passed the state boundary-line before Mr. Duffy sent the challenge.

On the 13th inst. about six o'clock in the morning, a duel took place between Mr. Wyndhan Grymes and Mr. Terrel, two young gentlemen of Richmond engaged in the study of the law. There were two discharges of pistols, and upon the second fire, Mr. Grymes received a ball in the groin, which has since proved mortal!

Raleigh Register.

The number of passports asked for every day by the Switzers, to go to America, having attracted the attention of General in Chief and Minister Ney; he has drawn the attention of the Helvetic Government to the prejudicial consequences of these emigrations if they continue; and has invited them to devise, in their wisdom, the means of remedying them. It is asserted, more than 500 passports were granted in a few days.

The Legislature of Ohio have elected John Smith and Thomas Worthington, Senators of the United States.—These gentlemen are both decided Republicans; and friends to the present administration. They have also elected Return J. Meigs, William Sprigg and Samuel Huntington, Supreme Judges; and W. Silliman, C. Pease and F. Dulany, Presiding Judges.

A letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Norfolk, after mentioning the appointment of Gen. Bernadette, as minister to the United States, adds—“It is said that such is the State of the French Colonies, that new commercial arrangements with the United States are necessary, and that the American commerce is shortly to be put on a better footing.”

The country has long been disgraced (says the N. Intelligencer) by the falshood and scurrility with which several of the conspicuous federal prints have teemed, which have taken a malignant pleasure in blasting private character. A proud and innocent man will rarely stoop to an explanation with such assailants of his reputation. Hence, in many instances, charges have been made without an exposure of their falshood.

We have now however, the means of presenting to the public an instance of traduction, unsurpassed for malignity, and of an exposure that must silence calumny. Who originated the calumny we neither know, nor wish to know.

Extract from the Newspaper styled the Republican or Anti-Democrat, printed at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on Friday the 4th of March, 1803.

“When Mr. commonly called Charles Pinckney, arrived at Madrid, he found Mr. Humphreys, the ousted minister, ready to sell his furniture, &c. appending to his situation as minister: Mr. Pinckney wished to purchase, Mr. Humphreys sold and took the fellow's bills on persons in America.—When Mr. Humphreys arrived here and presented his bills, they were protested, as Pinckney well knew they would be: and Mr. Humphreys has now only Pinckney's character for security. And what is Pinckney's character? such as has bro't many a man to the—”

[Oyley follow a letter from Daniel D'Oyley, of Charleston, on whom the bill in question was drawn for 1080 dollars, and several certificates shewing that it was duly paid a day sooner than was necessary.]

An extract of a letter from the American Consul at Gottenburg, dated the 8th of January mentions, “That nearly one half of that city was consumed by fire, and that merchandise of every description had fallen a sacrifice to the flames.”

From a London Paper.

Amazing increase of American Tonnage. It appears by a census which was taken in 1800, and returned to congress in 1801, that the population, &c. of the United States, was as follows:

POPULATION.	Free.	Slaves.
Total in 1800,	5,214,801	896,990
Total in 1790,	3,929,325	697,697
Increase of population in 10 years,	1,285,476	199,293

TONNAGE.	Tons of Shipping.	Men.
Total in 1800,	939,000	56,340
Total in 1790,	450,000	27,000

Increase in ten years, 489,000 29,340

COMMERCE & NAVIGATION.

American produce exported in 1800, amounted to \$32,000,000

Ditto in 1890 14,000,000

Increase in 10 years \$18,000,000

Foreign commodities brought into America for re-exportation in 1800, amounted to \$30,000,000

Ditto in 1790 2,000,000

Increase in 10 years \$28,000,900

The revenue in 1801, is estimated at \$11,359,000

Do. in 1790 amounted to 6,124,000

The very great increase of this branch of the American trade, appears to have taken place since the subjects of that country were allowed a free trade to the British settlements in India, under the treaty between Great-Britain and America, which will expire in about two years.

“The Picture which the message of the American President has drawn of the increasing prosperity of the United States, cannot fail to diffuse universal satisfaction. It affords the happiest illustration of the wisdom of that policy which has preferred to America the blessings of peace while, for ten years Europe has been desolated and afflicted by all the horrors of a war, unparalleled in the history of modern times. This picture, by the people of this country, in a peculiar manner, be contemplated with the deepest interest, as it irrefragably suggests a consideration of the comparative situation of this country at the present moment. From year to year the public burdens of the people of America have been diminished and the extinction of the public debt has been proceeding without the smallest interruption. From year to year the public expenditure has been lessened and national economy has been pursued with greater ardour. From year to year public abuses have been corrected and public improvements have been introduced. Public tranquility has not a moment been disturbed, and no human lives have been lost for the gratification of ambition or the lust of power.

“While Europe has been deluged with blood, America has been blessed with industry, with commerce, with internal repose. How very different a prospect does the situation of this country for the last ten years present to our contemplation. Year after year has added to our national expenditure, and to the burden of our posterity; year after year has diminished the comforts of home industry, and decreased the number of citizens contributing by their labour to the general interests of society. The national estate which ought to have been reserved for emergencies which involves whatever interests are most important to a people, has been dissipated in the prosecution of a contest begun without necessity, carried on without talent, and terminated by disappointment.”

PALISOT is about to publish in Paris the History of French Literature, from the time of Francis the first to the present period, comprising a term of three centuries. The author has been engaged for thirty years in this work.

DISTRIBUTION OF A FLEET OF PIRATES.

A letter, officially received last week from Bombay, states, that on the 29th of July, Captain Hayes, of the company's ship of war the Swift, received a requisition from the resident at Amboyna, to proceed to the relief of an out-port, named Amoorang, then closely infested by the Magindaro pirates; their fleet consisted of forty large proas, from which twelve hundred men had been landed, with twelve pieces of brass ordnance, of eight and six pounders. On the 12th of August, at half past five P. M. the Swift came up with the piratical fleet, and instantly opened a cannonade upon them, which continued till half past nine. Besides the annoyance of the enemy, Captain Hayes's attention, was imperiously called to the situation of his own vessel, which was surrounded by islands and upon a dangerous reef; to this circumstance were the vessels which escaped destruction indebted for their safety: the Swift, however, captured two; one she passed over and cut in two; seventeen others were run ashore; and about six hundred of the enemy are supposed to have perished during the conflict. The company's settlement upon the Celebes, as well as granaries

completely stored, have thus been protected from the most serious depredations, by the dispersion of these daring pirates, who had overrun the whole country to the Sangir Islands, reduced the capital Tairon to ashes, and carried from thence two hundred female captives, besides many males, many of whom perished on the occasion of this attack; one only of the former was saved by the Swift, and only one of the pirates from the wreck of the proa which had been run down. Each of the enemy's vessels carried from sixty to eighty men, one six to eight pounder brass gun forward, besides many smaller ones, with muskets, lances, &c. On the following day Captain Hayes returned to Amboyna, where he was at the date of these advices, under orders to convey the Asia and Mary transports, having on board the relieved troops from Ternate for Madras.

[Glasgow Courier.]

NEW-YORK, March 29.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

A CARD.—A gentleman just returning from Martinique, wishes to communicate, through the channel of the Morning Herald, a simple remedy he has known to have given both relief and cure to many persons afflicted with the Yellow-Fever, and which he thinks might be also efficacious to persons suffering any kind of eruptive fever in this country. On the first symptoms of sickness, take a small tumbler full of water, strongly impregnated with chamomile and magnesia, adding a table spoonful of citron Narbonne honey; repeat this three or four times a day, it will effectually carry off the disorder. The same ingredients prepared as a diet drink, he has known to have surprising effects on weak, debilitated constitutions, even when incapable of taking either food or exercise.

New method of purifying corrupt Water.

To a punchon of foul water, add half an ounce of allum, previously dissolved in a pint of warm water, which will render the former in 48 hours as clear as that of the finest spring.

April 12.

We observe, by one of the morning papers of last week, that Mrs. DEBORAH GANNET is in this city on her way to the Southward. This extraordinary woman served three years in the army of the United States, and was at the storming of York-town under general Hamilton; serving bravely and as a good soldier. Her sex was unknown and unsuspected, until falling sick, she was sent to the hospital, and a disclosure became necessary. We understand this lady intends publishing her memoirs, and one or more orations which she has delivered in public upon patriotic subjects. She last year delivered an oration in the Theatre at Boston which excited great curiosity and did her much credit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

We have heard hints, and insinuations, and we have had communication of FACTS respecting persons high in confidence with the republican party, that if fully credited would lead us to expect some measure in agitation, dangerous if not hostile to the republican interest. The time is not yet come tho' near at hand, when it will be prudent and proper to expose the insidious attempts of our enemies, and the wavering dispositions of our friends. An union between all honest men, is a most desirable union; but an union with men however praise-worthy in their general demeanour, if dishonest in their politics, is an union much to be deprecated by those who have the interest of their country at heart. An union between all honest men, in Mr. Burr's and John Adam's sense of the expression, is an union among those who have no objection to ride on the necks of the people, and to create a government too strong and energetic for the people to oppose with success. Much information has come to our knowledge on this subject. We hesitate in withdrawing our confidence from men, in whom we have long been accustomed to repose it, we incline to trust rather than to suspect the political integrity of many who have been tried in times of danger. But the measures in agitation are suspicious; and we must look out for breakers.

Aurora.

TO BE RENTED, THE House and Lot near the Methodist Meeting, lately occupied by Timothy Bloodworth, Esq. For terms apply to ANTHONY B. TOOMER. April 14.