

AN ADDRESS TO WINTER.

BY W. COOPER.

OH Winter! ruler of th' inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet-like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fring'd with a beard made white with other
snows [clouds,

THE STORY TELLER.

THE sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets and my spirit fails;
Who echo conversation dull and dry,

POLITICAL.

Rarely have we seen the newspapers loaded
with more scurrility and impudent black-
guardism, against the Legislature and first
officers of the general government, than are
contained in those of the last mails.

They talk of religion! they talk of christi-
anity! If any thing had been wanting to set
their inconsistency in a more glaring light
it were this! Not only the spirit they discover
is the opposite of all that is christian, but the
mode they pursue to effect their ends, is the
way of the Evil One, whose plans were al-
ways so constructed as eventually to rebound
with a tenfold vengeance upon his own head.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN FARMER.
(Printed at Danbury, Conn.)

IT is with a mixture of indignation
and contempt, that we observe the despi-
cable efforts of certain newspaper pe-
danants to sow the seeds of rivalry and di-
vision among the States of the Union.—
We feel indignation because we know
their will is sufficiently strong to devise
and execute these wicked schemes; we
feel contempt because, notwithstanding
their disposition, we know their ignorance
is too obvious not to be observed, and pro-
perly treated. These creatures who are
as ignorant of the science of government,

If these destructive sentiments could be
traced no farther than to their despicable
origins, we should leave them to the obli-
vion which would eventually receive them.
But we regret to find them too frequent
among those eminent federalists, whose
precepts and examples may be too suc-
cessful in inculcating any doctrine, how-
ever absurd in its nature, however mischiev-
ous in its effects.

Our readers (and many honest citizens
who are not our readers) have been studi-
ously excluded from the sphere of politi-
cal truth, for many years. Such efforts
as have been made to extend the circula-
tion of just principles and correct infor-
mation among them, have been discourag-
ed and impeded by every obstacle which
a large and active majority could throw
in the way. But these clouds are disper-
sing. Darkness recedes; and we em-
brace this favourable aspect of things to
exhibit to the people the iniquitous ef-
forts which have been operating against
them. From the number and respectabil-
ity of our patrons, we infer a rapid in-
crease of republicanism in this part of the
state, and we hail with sincere pleasure,
the approaching revolution of sentiment.

Many, doubtless, are unacquainted with
the efforts above referred to, to persuade
people of the propriety of a division of the
United States. Such efforts have been
and are still in operation. As a prelimi-
nary to this, much has been said, in our
state communications, of which our Con-
necticut governor's late speech is a mod-
erate specimen, of the superiority of cer-
tain states, in virtuous habits, informa-
tion, and the profession and practice of re-
ligion, over other states. The idea is al-
so advanced, that the habits and disposi-
tions of the people of New-England, dif-
fering materially from those of the south-
ern and western states, render a general
Union unnatural and precarious, (these
short-sighted gentry not considering, that
the very essence of harmony results from
an union of contrasted natures). Natu-
rally progressing from these positions to
the inference which their views prompt-
ed them to draw, they have argued that
the welfare of the nation demands a divi-
sion, and we have the best reason to be-
lieve, that many a federal brain is now
marked, by the pencil of imagination,
with the traces of territory, boundaries,
and lines of demarcation of the divided
country—Divided Country! Does not e-
very friend to America feel a chill of hor-
ror at the very idea, much more at the
evident design of its enemies to realize it?

It difference of disposition and situation
is a valid argument against the union of
states, it is equally so against the union of
individuals, of families, and of societies:
upon the same principle that we dissolve
the former, we may annihilate the latter,
and destroy every kind of government, e-
very social compact. It was this very dif-
ference of disposition and situation that
first exhibited the necessity of political as-
sociations, and the reconciling and regula-
ting of these, is the primary object of e-
very rational government. Thus the very
reasons the federalists give for division, o-
perate irresistibly to convince us of the ne-
cessity of union.

In the course of our wading through
the weak arguments of federal newspa-
pers, we have some where seen the ridi-
culous idea held up, that the acquisitions

which are making to the territory of the
United States, will reach to an extent too
great to be comprehended in one nation—
that over so large a tract of country no one
administration can hold competent jurisdic-
tion. The advocates of this idea should
recollect, that, in respect to enlargement
of territory, the measures adopted by our
government are infinitely superior to the
European system of colonization. If a
new state requires new exertions and addi-
tional patronage from the Union, it also
affords additional resources, and addition-
al strength; feeling in its infant progress,
its dependence on the elder states, its en-
ergies will be directed with peculiar solici-
tude, to the prosperity of the whole. The
latter states convinced that the interests of
the new state are incorporated with their
own, will feel the propriety as well as the
necessity of extending their counte-
nance and protection towards it. From
such strong, mutual incentives, the firm-
est, fastest union inevitably ensues. When
a monarchical government acquires a col-
ony, whose extent and internal means
approach to a degree of competition with
the parent country, the resources which
that colony affords are usually eaten up by
the extraordinary exertions which are
found necessary to protect or keep it in
subjection. When a republican govern-
ment acquires an addition of territory, it
receives from it new representatives, and
shares a moiety of its peculiar, commer-
cial, agricultural or other advantages;
these representatives bring to the national
councils a reinforcement of general and
local knowledge—they give additional
wisdom and strength to the government of
the union, and the union in its superior
experience and energy, patronizes and
supports the infant state.

It is a prominent excellence of the re-
publican system of government, that it is
capable of embracing a great extent of
country and population, and that in pro-
portion as its territory increases, its abili-
ty to govern it increases also.

Our union—once consisted of only 13
states—there are now 17—has it been
found more difficult to manage seven-
teen than thirteen? Are not the energies
of government as competent, though di-
rected to a greater variety of objects, as
formerly? Certainly they are—and we
desire no better example to exhibit the
justice of our remarks.

How long will these disorganizers—
these enemies of union, continue their hos-
tilities? How long will they persevere
in their efforts to impede the execution of
wise measures? How long will they in-
flict common sense, and throw stumbling
blocks in the way of truth? Are they
determined to pull down republicanism,
even though they should involve the
whole nation in its ruins?

The moment that a part of the United
States accomplishes the fatal separation,
it configns itself as well as the rest, to in-
evitable destruction—Fellow-Citizens, the
event remains with YOU—If you regard
these ruinous attempts, according to the
injunction of your beloved Washington,
"with a frown of indignation," their
destiny is fixed; and they link to that o-
blivion from which they ought never to
have risen.

FROM THE BALANCE.
(Printed at Hudson, New-York.)

BOTANIC GARDEN.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, M. D.
And Health Physician for the port of Hud-
son, in the State of New-York,
PRESENTS his respectful salutations
to the Physicians and Surgeons throug-
hout the United States, and humbly offers
to their serious consideration the follow-
ing plan for erecting, maintaining, and
perpetuating a Botanic Garden throughout
the republic. The Garden is to extend
through every state in the Union, an en-
closure to be in each county. Thus it
will sufficiently engross all climates in the
world, wherein, it is probable a sufficien-
cy of all sorts of soil may be found to pro-
duce all sorts of vegetation in the world.
In order to execute this plan, let three,
four or more physicians and surgeons, in
some one county begin, by forming
themselves into a friendly association upon
this liberal and Catholic Principle, that
any other lawful physician or surgeon,
within that county, upon his subscribing
to the articles of the society, shall become
a member thereof, and being organized,
having a chairman and clerk, or president
and secretary, let the society appoint two
committees—the one to be called the com-
mittee of the Garden, the other the cor-
responding committee.

The duty of the former, to be to over-
see and manage the Garden, according to
the directions of the society.
The duty of the latter to correspond
with all those Medical and Philosophical
societies, and gentlemen as the society
shall direct. And especially with Circum-
Navigators, and other commanders of ves-
sels, as they shall judge proper—in order
to obtain the germs, or seeds of plants,

and the knowledge of their proper culti-
vation—and in some counties where it
may be deemed necessary, another com-
mittee may be appointed to solicit dona-
tions for the furtherance of the object.—
Thus it is probable, we may in a few years
raise every kind of Rheubarb, Saffron,
G. Camphire, and other rich Medicines
in a high degree of perfection, the pur-
chase of which, although unnoticed at pre-
sent, yet annually drains this country of
coin, a sum perhaps beyond any one's im-
agination.

P. S. Several different sorts of the seeds
of valuable exotic plants lately imported,
are now on hand, which are at the service
of any such society when called for.

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Jacob, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet
4 or 5 inches high and well made, yellow
complexion, and has a scar on his forehead.
The above reward will be paid for con-
fining him in any jail on the continent so
that I get him, or delivering him to me
on Stump Sound.

ALL matters of vessels and others are
forewarned from harbouring, employing
or carrying him away.
ROBERT WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, Jan. 9, 1804. 366

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