#### AN ADDRESS TO WINTER. BY W. COWEER.

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

Fring'd with a beard made white with other snows [clouds, Than those of age; thy forehead wrapt in A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne A sliding car indebted to no wheels, But urg'd by storms along its slipp'ry way; I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st, And dreaded as thou art. Thou hold'st the

A pris'ner in the yet undawning East, Short'ning his journey between morn and noon,

And hurrying him, impatient of his stay, Down to the rosy West. But kindly still Compensating his loss with added hours Of social converse and instructive ease, And gathering at short notice in one group The family dispers'd, and fixing thought Not less dispers'd by daylight and its cares. I crown thee King of intimate delights, Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness, And all the comforts that the lewly roof Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours Of long uninterrupted evening know. No rattling wheels stop short before these

gates ; No powder'd pert proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors Till the street rings. No stationary steeds Cough their own knell, while heedlees of the

The silent circle fan themselves and quake; But here the needle plies its busy task, The pattern grows, the well-depicted flow'r, Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn, Unfolds its bosom, buds, and leaves, and

And curling tendrils, gracefully dispos'd, Follow the nimble finger of the fair, A wreath that cannot fade, of flow'rs that

With most success when all besides decay. The poet's or historian's page, by one Made vocal for the amusement of the rest; The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds

The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out; [tinct,

And the clear voice symphonious, yet dis-And in the charming strife triumphant still, Beguile the night, and set a keener edge On female industry; the threaded steel Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds. The volume clos'd, the customary rites Of the last meal commence : a Roman meal, Such as the mistress of the world once found Delicious, when her patriots of high note, Perhaps by moon-light at their humble doors, And under an old oak's domestic shade, Enjoy'd, spare feast! a radish and an egg. Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull, Nor such as with a frown forbids the play Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth. Nor do we madly, like an impious world, Who deem religion phrensy, and the God That made them an intruder on their jovs, Start at his awful name, or deem his praise A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone Exciting oft our gratitude and love, While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing

That calls the past to our exact review, The dangers we have 'scap'd, the broken snare,

The disappointed foe, deliv'rance found Unlook'd for, life preserv'd, & peace restor'd, Fruits of omnipotent eternal love. Oh evenings worthy of the gods! exclaim'd The Sabine bard. Oh evenings, I reply, More to be priz'd and coveted than yours, As more illumin'd and with nobler truths, That I and mine, and those we love, enjoy.

## THE STORY TELLER.

THE sedentary weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets and my spirit fails; Who echo conversation, dull and dry, Embellish'd with, he said, and so said I, We bustle up with unsuccessful speed And in the saddest part cry, droll indeed.

## POLITICAL.

Rarely have we seen thenewspapers loaded with more scurrility and impudent blackguardism, against the Legislature and first officers of the general government, than are contained in those of the last mails. It is astonishing that gentlemen will not see the extreme impolicy of their conduct. It is a truth, obvious as the light of day, that this mode of proceedure is calculated to injure themselves more than the objects of their malice. Already has it gone far towards ruining their credit and influence with the people. We cannot employ against them a weapon more sure of success, than to suffer them to proceed in their own way, por wish them a speedier political destruction, than they are inflicting upon themselves: for,

" Vice, to be hated, needs but to be seen."

They talk of religion ! they talk of christianity! 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, as the way of the Evit One, whose plans were always so constructed as eventually to redound with a tenfold vengeance upon his own head. But christianity made her progress against every opposing obstacle, by the irresistable energy of her own virtues, meedness, gentleness, pence, charity, and truth. [Pol. Observatory ]

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

IT is with a mixture of judignation and contempt, that we observe the despicable efforts of certain newspaper pedants to fow the feeds of rival thip and division among the States of the Union .-We feel indignation because we know their will is sufficiently strong to devile and execute these wicked schemes; we feel contempt because, notwithstanding their disposition, we know their ignorance is too ob ious not be observed, and properly treated. These creatures who are as ignorant of the science of government, as they are destitute of candour and refinement, will fit in formal conclave on the deftiny of empires, and deal out their instructions to statelmen, and their opinion on the extent of territory and population, which may be fafely embraced by one general government, with as much pomposity and self-importance, as if the whole universe had suspended its operations to liften to them

If these destructive sentiments could be traced no farther than to this despicable origin, we should leave them to the oblivion which would eventually receive them. But we regret to find them too frequent among those eminent federalists, whose precepts and examples may be too fuccefeful in inculcating any doctrine, however abford in its nature, however mischie-

vous in its effects.

Our readers (and many honest citizens who are not our readers) have been studioully excluded from the fphere of political truth, for many years. Such efforts as have been made to extend the circulation of just principles and correct information among them, have been difcouraged and impeded by every obffacle which a large and active majority could throw in the way. But these clouds are disperfing. Darkness recedes; and we embrace this favourable aspect of things to exhibit to the people the iniquitous effores which have been operating against them. From the number and refpectability of our patrons, we infer a rapid increase of republicanism in this part of the state, and we hail with fincere pleasure, the approaching revolution of fentiment.

Many, doubtlefs, are unacquainted with the efforts above referred to, to perfuade people of the propriety of a division of the United States. Such efforts have been and are still in operation. As a preliminary to this, much has been faid, in our state communications, of which our Connecticut governor's late speech is a moderate specimen, of the superiority of certain states, in virtuous habits, information, and the proteffion and practice of religion, over other states. The idea is alfo advanced, that the habits and dispositions of the people of New-England, differing materially from those of the fouthern and wellern states, render a general Union unnatural and precarious, (thefe thort-fighted gentry not confidering, that the very ellence of harmony refults from an union of contrasted natures). Naturally progressing from these politions to the inference which their views prempted them to draw, they have argued that the welfare of the nation demands a divifion, and we have the best reason to believe, that many a tederal 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 horror at the very idea, much more at the evident defign of its enemies to realize it? " Variety of occupations, manners, climates and dispositions," fay they, " opephifts I does not this identical variety contribute by the mutual affidance of mutual wants, to form the firmelt balis of union ? And will not the very causes which harmonize and preferve us when united, deftroy us when separated? Are not the harmony and beauty of architecture made up of parts different, and even oppolite, in their shapes and dimensions? The piece which projects is joined to that which recedes; the convex is united to the concave, &c. and thus ftrength and beauty are produced by an union of oppofite principies.

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 focieties : upon the same principle that we diffolve the former, we may annihilate the latter, and deftroy every kind of government, every focial compact. It was this very difterence of disposition and situation that first exhibited the necessity of political affociations, and the reconciling and regularing of thefe, is the primary object of every rational government. Thus the very reasons the tederalitts give for division, operate irrefitably to convince us of the neceffity of union.

In the courfe of our wading through the weak arguments of federal newspapers, we have some where feen the ridiculous idea held up, that the acquilitions

which are making to the territory of the United States, will reach to an extent too great to be comprehended in one nationthat over fo large a tract of country no one administration can hold competent jurifdiction. 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 thate requires new exertions and additional patronage from the Union, it also affords additional refources, and additional strength; feeling in its infant progress, its dependence on the elder states, its energies will be directed with peculiar folicitude, to the prosperity of the whole. The fifter flates 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 counter nance and protection towards it. From fuch throng, mutual incentives, the firmett, fafest union inevitably enfues. When a monarchical government acquires a colony, whose extent and internal means approach to a degree of competition with the parent country, the refources which that colony affords are usually cates up by the extraordinary exertions which are found necessary to protect or keep it in Subjection. When a republican government acquires an addition of territory, it receives from it new representatives, and theres a moiety of its peculiar, commercial, agricultural or other advantages; thefe reprefentatives bring to the national councils a reinforcement of general and local knowledge-they give additional wildom and firength to the government of the union, and the union in its fuperior experience and energy, patronizes and supports the infant state.

It is a prominent excellence of the republican lystem of government, that it is capable of embracing a great extent of country and population, and that in proportion as its terr tory increases, its ability to govern it increases also.

Our union once confided of only 13 flates-there are now 17-has it been found more difficult to manage feveriteen than thirteen? Are not the energies of government as competent, though directed to a greater variety of objects, as formerly? Certainly they are-and we defire no better example to exhibit the juffice of our remarks.

How long will these disorganizersthese enemies of union, continue their holtilities? How long will they perfevere in their efforts to impede the execution of wife meafures? How long will they infull common fenfe, and throw flumbling blocks in the way of truth? Are they determined to pull down republicanism. even though they fhould 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 rett, to inevitable destruction-Fellow-Citizens, the event remains with YOU-It you regard thele ruinous attempts, according to the injunction of your beloved Washington, " with a frown of indignation," their deftiny is fixed; and they fink to that oblivion from which they ought never to have rifen.

**■**:@@:• FROM THE DALANCE. (Printed at Husdon, New-York.)

# BOTANIC GARDEN.

LOSEPH HAMILTON, M. D. And Health Phylician for the port of Hud-

fon, in the flate of New York, PRESENTS his respectful falutations to the Physicians and Surgeons throughout the United States, and humbly offers to their ferious confideration 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 is will fufficiently engross all climates in the world, wherein, it is probable a fufficiency of all forts of foil may be found to produce all forts of vegitation in the world, In order to execute this plan, let three, four or more phylicians and furgeons, in fome one county begin, by forming themselves into a friendly affociation upon this liberal and Catholic Principle, that any other lawful physician or furgeon, within that county, upon his subscribing to the articles of the fociety, shall become a member thereof, and being organized, having a chairman and clerk, or prefident and fecretary, let the fociety appoint two committees-the one to be called the committee of the Garden, the other the correlponding committee.

The duty of the former, to be to overfee and manage the Garden, according to the directions of the fociety.

The duty of the latter to correspond with all those Medical and Philosophical focieties, and gentlemen as the fociety thall direct. And especially with Circum. Navigators, and other commanders of velfels, as they shall judge proper in order to obtain the germs, or feeds of plants,

and the knowledge of their proper cultivation-and in fome counties where it may be deemed necessary, another com-mittee may be appointed to folicit donations for the furtherance of the object .-Thus it is probable, we may in a few years raife every kind of Rheubarb, Saftron, G. Camphire, and other rich Medicines in a high degree of perfection, the purchase of which, although unnoticed at prefent, yet annually drains this country of coin, a fum perhaps beyond any one's im-

P. 3. Several different forts of the feeds of valuable exotic plants lately imported, are now on hand, which are at the fervice of any fuch fociety when called for.

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Ten Dollars Reward. R AN away from the subscriber, during the Holydays, a Negro Man named Jacob, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and well made, yellow compleded, and has a fear on his forehead. The above reward will be paid for confining him in any jail on the continent for that I get him, or delivering him to me on Stump Sound.

ALL mafters of voffels and others are forewarned from harbouring, employing or carrying him away.

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Wilmington, Jan. 9, 1804-

RATES OF STORAGE, At Wilmington, For the Year 1804.

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