

a sovereign remedy for the Dysentery—Two or three leaves, without being bruised, put into a pint of cold water, in a few minutes produce a mucilage equal to that of the white of an egg. Five or six pots are generally taken in the course of the day. The leaves, when dried under cover, retain their property of producing mucilage; so that families can have the benefit of it in the winter. Doctor Smit, of Georgia, has for many years used it in his practice; he informs me he allows his patients to take it freely.

JOHN MILLEDGE.

## PREMIUMS.

At Arlington, Virg., on the 29th of April, 1809.  
For the finest Tap Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or \$0 Dollars.

For the two finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or 40 dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English Fashion, by shearing round the body—5 dollars.

## MANUFACTURES.

For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—15 dollars.

For the best five yards of flannel yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—15 dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and a yard and half wide—10 dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and coloured—5 dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained, by weighing any ten yards in the ball—dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases institute a purchase. The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the 29th of April, at Vicksburg, if fair, if not, the 1st of May.

The exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting are expected to attend, with such others as may be anxious of promoting or assisting the objects of institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of Domestic Manufacture, however small.

Arlington, 8th of Feb. 1809.

## ABSTRACT OF A REVIEW

Transactions of the Society for the promotion of Art in New-York. Continued from Page 63.

Third lecturer in this field of usefulness among us is Mr. Hommedieu, Esq. first vice-president of the society. His papers are the following:

*In the cleaning of casks to receive elder.* This is in taking for a barrel, one pint at least of unslaked lime, put it into the barrel, and pour into it three pints of hot water; bung the barrel, shake it, remembering to give the vapours vent, and then, after agitation, let all cool, and then wash with cold water. The vessel will then, if unslaked, be perfectly sweet.

2. *A method of removing the smut in wheat.* To alkaline ley and water, heretofore found serviceable for soaking seed-wheat with the view of preventing this smut, Mr. H. adds common brine; and proposes it most cheap and handy for farmers the old way, in their beef and pork barrels, without either washing or clarifying. Ashes, lime, or gypsum, in powder, are recommended to be sprinkled over the wheat, after soaking, for the purpose of guarding it certainly against smut.

3. *An account of a very destructive to the Flax, on Long-Island.*

disorder in that useful plant, was observed first in 1803, in Suffolk county, at Bridgehampton; at that time, it has been observed in various other places.

It is described as not injuring the flax in any sensible degree while it is yet green and living; but as soon as the stalk becomes dry, a black spot is discernable, about the size of a pea, a little above its middle, and in some instances, a small black streak of about half an inch more proceeding from the black speck.

When flax comes to the crackle or brake, all the stalks which have such specks or stripes break off, and are useless. Mr. H. is of opinion that this lady is not owing to midew, but to some pernicious insect.

As, however, he has fully ascertained the fact, and the loss of many crops of flax is a very serious evil, he advises Farmers to be more vigilant than heretofore, on the subject.

4. *Method of removing the weevils (Curculio) in Wheat.* This is accomplished by lime-washing the bin, and sprinkling a handful of unslaked lime over every four bushels, and after all the wheat is in, dusting it up with a few handfuls more.

5. *A simple and effectual method of preventing the destruction of sheep-laws.* The mode prescribed of guarding this noble and harmless animal from its ferocious enemy, is to dash the throat with an ointment made of finely powdered gunpowder and brimstone, colored by saffron or fish-oil. It is affirmed the animal will not bite the parts that are thus besmeared, and having no propensity to begin his attack upon another part, the sheep escapes his voracity.

By reviving the motion four or five times in a season, the flock is preserved from the teeth of its blood-thirsty enemy. This information is grounded on the experience of Mr. Walter Briggs, of Schoharie, who saw a wolf running among his sheep and jumping from one to another, without offering to bite them, because they were protected by this unsavoury and disgusting composition.

Small packets of the seeds of the CHINESE RADISH may be had by Subscribers on application at the STAR Office.

## Irish Potatoes.

Just received, to sell for a friend, Fifty Bushels of IRISH POTATOES, Northern growth, and of an excellent quality, by

JOHN &amp; ROBERT STUART.

Raleigh, March 14, 1809.



## THE PATRIOT'S DYING HOUR.

Whose plundering armies take the field,  
And treason's blood-stain'd trophies fly,  
The Patriot's soul, unconquer'd still,  
Glories in Freedom's cause to die;  
With bold indifference taught to scan  
Death and the slaves who dread its power,  
By wrongs provoked, he feels the man,  
This cheers the Patriot's dying hour.

Like lightning's flash, his ardent eyes,  
The lots of freedom to engage,  
Fierce to the sanguine combat line,  
Zealous his country's cause to champion,  
Whom treason's blood-hounds would devour,  
Her rights to rescue from their grasp,  
Cheers the brave Patriot's dying hour.

For home! fond source of all that charms,  
The martial warrior's bosom glows;  
Indignant braves the war's alarms;  
To hurl destruction on its foes.  
E'en midst the fight a hope perceives,  
Serenely meets Death's chilling pow'r;  
The thought, preserv'd his home he leaves,  
Cheers the brave Patriot's dying hour.

Proud to revenge his Country's woes,  
Inspir'd by Heaven and Liberty,  
He feels, e'en as the life-stream flows,  
It flows to make his children free.  
Heaven aids the spirit that she gave  
To vanquish base oppression's power;  
Those rights secured he fought to save,  
Cheers the brave Patriot's dying hour.

## HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY IMITATED.

To print, or not to print—hat is the question:  
Whether 'tis better in a trunk to buy,  
The quirks and crochets of outrageous Lucy,  
Or send a well-written copy to the press,  
And, by disclosing, end them. To print, to doubt  
no more; and by one act to say we end  
the head-ache, and a thousand natural shocks  
Of scribbling frenzy—is a consummation  
Devoutly to wish! 1. To print—to bemoan  
From the same shelf with Pope, in half-well bound:  
To step, perchance with Quarles—Ay, there's the rub—  
For to what class a writer may be doom'd,  
When he hath shuffled off some paltry stuff,  
Must give us pause. There's the respect that makes  
Him unwilling poet keep his piece nine years.  
For who would bear th' impatient throe of fame,  
The pride of conscious merit, and 'bove all  
The tedious importunity of friends,  
When he himself might his quietus make  
With a bare i'khorn? Who would fardels bare,  
To groan and sweat under a load of wit,  
But that the tread of steep Parnassus' hill  
That undiscover'd country, with whose bays  
Few travellers return? puzzles the will,  
And makes us rather bear to live unknown,  
Than run the hazard to be known and damn'd!  
Thus critics do make cowards of us all;  
And thus the healthful face of many a poem  
Is sicklied o'er with a pale manuscript,  
And enterprises of great fire and spirit;  
With this regard from SA to EA & turn away,  
And lose the name of Authors.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Paine, of Boston, has in preparation for the Press, a HEDIONDRASIS POEM, boldly satirical, on Men and Manners, entitled—"CRIMES AND CRAMBO," or a WISE WHISPER ON THE BACK STAIRS! It presents a Gallery of Portraits of almost all the leading men of both parties. The metre is not only terse and quaint, but we think original.

Boston Gazette.

A History of the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, is now in the Press, in New-York, and will be published in a few days.

Messrs. Manning and Loring, of Boston, have lately commenced the monthly publication of a Religious work, entitled "The Witness"—twelve and a half cents per number.

Mason L. Weems has lately published the Private Life of Washington—price 87 1/2 cents.—Judge Brackenridge, in a commendatory note, says it abounds with both the pathetic and the comic.

A new paper is now publishing in Philadelphia, called "The Tickler," edited by Tidy Scratches em.

## NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At an election of Officers of the New-York Historical Society, held at the City-Hall, the 10th January, 1809, the following persons were chosen:

President, Egbert Benson.

Vice-Presidents, Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Sam'l. Miller.

Recording Secretary, John Pintard.

Treasurer, Charles Wilkes.

Librarian, John Forbes.

STANDING COMMITTEE.—William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, Rev. Dr. John Mason, De Witt Clinton, John M'Kesson, Anthony Bleecker.

The following persons were elected Members: Dr. John C. Osborn, Dr. Benjamin De Witt, Thomas Eddy, Samuel M. Hopkins, Peter A. Jay, Rev. Dr. Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, William Cutting, John Remond, Rev. John B. Romeyn, Gulian C. Verplanck, Col. Jonathan Williams, Dr. Hugh Williamson, Francis B. Windrop.

This year commencing the third century since the discovery of this part of North America by Hudson, the Society has resolved to commemorate the event, and the Rev. Dr. Miller will, by request, deliver a discourse on the occasion.

## BOYLSTON PRIZE QUESTIONS FOR 1809.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation of Harvard University, to carry into effect the laudible view of Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. do hereby engage to deliver to the writer of the best Dissertation on the following subjects, a gold Medal, of the value of thirty-three dollars, or that sum in money, at his option.

1. On the history, diagnosis and cure of Cynanche Maligna.

2. The seat, cause and cure of complaints in the breasts of nursing women.

3. The Phthisis Pulmonalis, and the discriminating marks of all such cases of phthisick affection as admit of, or require the operation of Paracentesis.

Each Dissertation on either of the subjects must be transmitted, post paid, to Lemuel Hayward, M. D. in Boston, on or before the 31st of October, 1809, accompanied with a sealed packet, with some device

or sentence on the outside, and within the writer's name, and place of residence; the same device or sentence must be written on the dissertation. No dissertation can be received which has the author's name affixed.

## MORAL.

## REFLECTIONS FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

It has been somewhere remarked, that fortune maintains a kind of rivalry with wisdom. The observation of every man of discernment will teach him how far, and under what qualifications, that remark may be adopted as truth. Perhaps the following reflections may throw the matter into a just point of view.

To discover precisely the causes of the different degrees of success which attend the affairs of men, is beyond the reach of human sagacity. There is such a blend of good fortune and good management requisite to maintain a prosperous course in life, that is impossible to determine to which of them a man is principally to ascribe his prosperity. A great part of what is usually called good luck, among men, is nothing more than the effect of measures dictated by a sound judgment; and a great part of what is denominated bad luck, is merely the result of folly or neglect. The few extraordinary instances, where men are suddenly elevated or depressed by a contingency which their agency did not control, should neither cherish the hopes of the foolish and indolent, nor damp those of the prudent and industrious.

A prize in a lottery, or the death of a rich friend, may throw a worthless fellow in affluence; but such a circumstance furnishes no argument that Providence usually bestows its blessings where they are not deserved. Nor, on the other hand, where the substance of a diligent man is accidentally destroyed by fire or tempest, can it be inferred that diligence is not ordained in the constitution of nature, as the common road to wealth and distinction. Extraordinary events do not authorize general hopes or fears. There are in the natural world appearances which sometimes work against the usual course of things, but they never defeat the general tendency of the established laws of nature. In the moral world, likewise we often behold occurrences that seem to contradict the idea that Providence regulates the affairs of men in a well-ordered economy, that depends principally on human agency.

That kind of rivalry which fortune maintains with wisdom, should operate upon men so as to stimulate their efforts and improve their circumspection. The lucky contingencies which render the progress of some men so smooth and prosperous, are owing, more than is commonly supposed, to just calculations and persevering application. It is true that many turns of good and ill fortune occur where the effect of personal agency is not visible, and where chance seems wholly to predominate; but these appearances should only lead us to suspect, that we cannot discern the connection between causes that are hidden and those that are obvious. The chain of events is connected in such a manner, that we can never know precisely how the power operates which binds or separates the links. We can however distinguish enough to satisfy reasonable minds, that, in the ordinary run of affairs, happiness is united with virtue, and interest promoted by an attention to duty.

## Chr. Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1809.

The last Northern Stage arrived without a Mail. No Spanish news has been received that can be considered entitled to credit, since the account of the entry of French Army into Madrid. Reports coming from various quarters are in circulation, that the French have been defeated in a general engagement with the combined English and Spanish army. Other accounts state that the English army was making a retrograde movement toward the coast, for the purpose of re-embarking. These reports of Captains of vessels from the West Indies, who had their information from other Captains who arrived from Europe "in swift sailing vessels, with a very short passage," and who, in their line, forgot to bring News Papers.

We are informed by Members of Congress passing through this City, on their return home from Washington, that it is believed there that Robert Smith will be Secretary of State; Dr. Eustis, Secretary of the Navy, and Paul Hamilton, Secretary of War; and that Mr. Granger will be continued in the Post-Office.

Johnston county, a few days ago, raised its proportion of the 100,000 Militia by Volunteers.

William Washington Bryan and John Parish are appointed Captains of Infantry. We have not been informed who commands the Artillery.

Tobacco in Petersburg has risen to \$4, current.

Choice tobacco will bring more.

On the 4th of March, the Citizens of Washington presented a respectful and affectionate Address to Mr. Jefferson, on the occasion of his taking a final leave of the city: "The world say you know him as a Philosopher and a Statesman, but in addition to that the Citizens of Washington, know and revere him as a man." Mr. Jefferson in the course of his reply, observes, "To the honour of Society here, it has been characterized by a just and generous liberality, and an indigence of those affections which, without regard to political creeds, constitute the happiness of life. That the improvement of this city must proceed with sure and steady steps follows from its many obvious advantages, and the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, which promises to render it the fairest seat of Wealth and Science."

The question of the propriety of suspending the Collection of Debts is now discussed with much warmth and interest in Tennessee. Mr. Henderson's Speech on that subject, delivered in the Legislature of this State, which was reported in our paper, and

was copied into the Raleigh Register, and some of the Memphis newspapers, is quoted as high authority against the measure—on the other hand, Mr. Henderson's arguments have undergone the ordeal of criticism, particularly by a writer in the Nashville "Review" over the signature of Justinian. Though we believe this sole Speech is pretty well reported, yet since it is undergoing much discussion, and as some of the arguments may not now retain the force which they had in their original expression, justice requires that we should state that the Speech was reported by Mr. Adam Jones, of Anson county, at our particular request, some days after it was delivered, and chiefly from memory; and that it had no corrections from Mr. H. nor was even shown to him.

A good deal is said in the newspapers respecting the Casks of Cotton-Seed which have been sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, or by his permission. Some say that it is improper to facilitate the cultivation of Cotton in other countries, to lessen the demand for a staple of ours; while others maintain that a man should consider himself a citizen of the world and set no limits to his Philanthropy.

Mr. Lewis Eberhard, an ingenious Clock-maker in Salem, has lately made the new invented steel arches, on the plan of Dearborn's, which are now obtaining such general use in the ware-houses of merchants and manufacturers.

Mr. Freeman Killingsworth, of Johnston, has lately constructed a loom with a spring-shuttle, which we are informed, will weave from twelve to fifteen yards of cloth per day.

John W. Guion, Esq. late of this City, is appointed Military Agent for the Southern Department, to reside at New-Orleans.

Col. WADE HAMPTON, of the United States' cavalry, is promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. LEONARD FREDERICK, of N. York state, is also appointed brigadier-general in the United States' Cavalry.

It is supposed, that Col. Covington, of Maryland, will succeed Gen. Hampton, in the command of the cavalry.

The announcement of the appointment of Gen. Joseph Wickens Governor of the Mississippi Territory, was premature. Gov. Wickens has given in his resignation, but the office remains vacant. Mr. Holmes, member of the House of Representatives of U. S. from Virginia, is spoken of as a prominent candidate for that appointment.

Our readers will find in the BULLETIN, mention made of the different French Officers whose real names are hid in the