

I WOULD IF I COULD."

still solus i no wife in the chate! hearted soul! how I pity your ease?

ere are blue eyes and black eyes the fair and land

The grave, the coquette and the prude a com stately Melinda to fidentiaing Bets:
"I know it—I would if I could."

ee Clara—sweet model of feminine grace!
How can you behold her anmov'd!
temper more sweet, or a lovlier face,
Might be werehipp'd but could not be lov'd.

Will aighing and wishing e'er bring to your arms.

A damsel so charming and good!

Not a single endeavour for so many charms!

"Don't teare me—I would if I could."

On Mira's blue eye could an anchorite gaze, Nor kindle amain at the view ? With calmness to glance on so 'witching a face, Was reserved for a puppy like you.

The rose of the lily bloom bright on her theek-Her lip! how with nectar imbu'd!

You monster of dulness! and why dont you speak,

"Why hang ye!-! sould if I could.

Have J—'s attractions no longer a charm?

Or what can have render'd them less?

San sweetness so rouching, and goodness so warm

Excite not a wish to possess?

Your sense of her merit you oft have avow'dBy heav'n you deserve a ratan—
Go-whine, like a school-hoy, "I rould if I could,"
"God help me! I will if I can."

POLITICAL.

From the Virginia Argus.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS To JOHN RANDOLPH " by a Firginian."

SIR-If there is an individual in the United States who doubts the complexion of your po-lities, the third number of Muttes must remove every thing like scepticism. I quote you from your favourite print, the Spirit of Seventy-Six you are speaking to the President.

"Without pretending to instruct, much less to dictate or prescribe to you, sir, may I be "permitted to suggest whether the most lofty langue and pretensions comport with the resources of 2nd and 3rd rate powers; whether circumstances ought not, and will not "(in spite of all we can do) govern us, instead of our governing them; whether there are, or "can be any rights so absolute as not to be limited and modified by the posture of affairs
and the existing state of things? In other words, air, whether in the "gestion" of our " concerns with the other nations of the earth. " we should look to our own resources and to

e is quite intelligible. etand which the United States have made in vindication of their rights, is by you denounced as the "most lefty language & pretensions;" and this great nation declared " a second or third rate power." There is "much virtue, sir, in terms." This sneer at your country might perhaps, be forgiven, and placed to the account of your prevish disposition; but when you suggest that our "rights" ought to be " limited and modified by the posture of affairs and the existing state of things;"—in other words, that the United States ought to submit to the British orders in council and to the French decrees; we feel something more than disgust; we feel a sentiment of indignation. that there should be a man who claims the title of an American citizen, so base as to propose the abandorment of national and inalicna-ble immunities because European tyranny and power have wantonly attempted to deprive us

Such are your principles: Such is your pu triotism. Such your system of government Alas! Sir, if we are destined to submit, let us at least fairly understand the question; let us know the price we are to receive for it; and obtain some security that we shall not be usprived of our plantations and our lives.

Your attempts to alarm the President and to excite hostility in him to Smith and Giles are unavailing. The trick is too musty. And your malicious insinuations with regard to Mr. Smith in particular, so long as they are anony-mous and couched in mysterious phrascology, cannot attract the attention of the Secretary of Besides, criminations coming from you, against a man to whom, for a like offence on a former occasion, you made a whining personal apology, can meet with very little notice when it is known that you have not evinced the Spirit to wield honourable atonement where you have manifested sufficent malice to vilify a distinguished citizen.*

When you utter things that are not true and which have an unpleasant tendency, you must expect to hear unpleasant truths. You admonish the President to avoid those who would degrade him from his post of honour; yet you are the man who swore to a member of Congress, that "By G ... James Madison should never be President of the United States." You affect openly to admire Albert Gallatin, and endeavour to make use of his name to de-

" General Wilkinson.

his colleagues; yet it is notbrious, in conversation, that you ridicule Gallatin, the ear of the President. Nay, Sir, you build, upon this supposed influence of Albert Gallatin, calculations of ruin to the present administration. I should not descend to these little anecdotes, were it not that you deal he mucin anecdotes yourself. There is one advantage however, which I have over you, and it is this My anecdotes are facts: yours are fictions.

If you were as well known to your constituents as you are at the City of Washington, you would soon have no other medium through which to embarrass government than the columns of a newspaper.

COLONEL PICKERING.

Previous to the late Elections, a Hand Bill of which the following is a capy, was circulated in the States of New York and Massachu-

" Late from Washington."

"From the late report, of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that TIMOTHY PICKenormous sum of 75,000 dollars, for the laudable purpose of accommodating his federal "friends, and furthering the federal elections to the eastward—which money is not occurred the fore Will Federal extravagance never " have an end?"

" March 24, 1810.

The Hon. Mr. Emott addressed a later to Col. Pickering desiring the falsehood of the assertion (if false) might be exposed. (ol. P. accordingly requested Mr. Gallatin to favor him with such a statement or certificite as would enable him to repel the libel," and received the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, April 5, 140. "SIR-Your letter of the 3d, to the Seretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a plinted hand-bill, headed "Late from Washinton," and dated March 24, 1810, is referred with a request that I would furnish you gith a statement of the situation of your account l now comply with your request.

"You have three accounts with the United States which remain unsettled. They elate to expenditures of public money in you late official character of Secretary of State. The first No. 11,931, is an account as agent forpay. first No. 11,931, is an account as agent longaying the contingent of ences of government, in which you are charged with the balance of a former account of \$1,386 7 cents; an you are credited with expenditures on public account to the amount of \$3,954 73 cents, eaving a balance of \$43,34 cents in favour of the United States. This balance is carried to a subsequent account, \$2,12,583, in which you are charged with various sums of money amounting in the whole to \$831,936 19 cents. amounting in the whole to \$831,936 19 ents "we should look to our own resources and to theirs; to the actual situation of the world; and are credited with expenditures on phlic account to the amount of \$825,263 49 ents; authorities on national law, for our rule of cenduct?"

This language is quite intelligible. The dited with expenditores on public accounts the amount of \$5,753 60 cents, leaving a blane of \$919 10 cents against you. These recounts have been explained and adjusted by
the auditor, and reported to this office fir he
decision of the comptroller. The first of he
24th of December 1800; the second of he
3 at of August 800, and the third on the 1th
September 1806.

"In this office the have been suspended or the following reasons. The first containing everal charges amounting to 2750 dollars for cret services, has been suspended for want of the sanction of the President of the Uned States. The object of the expenditures, with the exception of a triding amount, is specied in general terms: and the nonchers satisfactily show the payment of the money.

"The second and third comprize expendi-

tures made under sundry acts of congress ppropriating monies for different purposes. In your statement, you account for all the moses received by you, and your account is admited by the auditon extenting the before mentioed balance of \$900 locents. In the expenditoes in relation to thain objects, the appropriations were exceeded; and a final settlement of he accounts has been suspended for want dan appropriation to meet the excess. During he present session of congress the requisiteappropriation has been made. The balanc of Robert Waln. \$ 919 10 cents reported against you by themditor, is the difference between the amout aid by you to Samuel Hodgdon of Philadelpia, and the amount acknowledged to have ben received, on his account by Col. Humpheys dence which you a few days ago submittel to my consideration, and which had not been aid before the auditor when he adjusted you accounts, fully satisfies me that you are not justly chargeable with this difference, and that you are entitled to credit for the whole amount paid to Mr. Hodgdon." I have the honor to be, &c.

O. DUVAL

Timothy Pickering, Esquire.

Upon this Document Colonel Pickering, in letter to Mr. Emott, makes the following " It may be useful to add a few words of ex-

anation, to render the reference by the lat 18 k of 8 or 10 1-2 3-4 and er to facts and names intelligit rery readet.

The appropriation made during the present

Treasurer Sumalishto pass the accounts Timothy Placers of late Satretary for the department of late, the sum of seventy eighthousand five hundred and eighty-three delars and eleven cells, lates the amount of former appropriations of monies received and expended a sum in that department, by the phication of monies received and expended a sum in that department, by the phication of monies articles as appropriations, to others in which the appropriations were deficient."

That such an appropriation was need rven in point of form, I more than dubt.—
The words of the constitution are "n money shall be drawn from the treasury but a consequence of appropriations made by law."— Now it is certain that I could not hee obtainresume will not now be impred to me as a crime.

One word more. Col. Henphreys was the minister of the United State in Spain, and Moses Young his Secretar, and our Consul at Madrid. Mr. Hodgdo of Philadelphia had money receivable at the Royal Treasury in Cadiz. It was there pid in specie to Mr. Terry, on the order of Col Humphreys, whom Mr. Hodgdon had requisted to receive it.-Mr. Yznardi, our Const at Cadiz, and chief in the house of Yznard and Terry, under-took, without orders, a remit the amount to Col. Humphreys; but did it in Vales, a sort of paper money in Spiin, in a state of depre-ciation; and hence the deficiency of \$919,10 cents. On whom this loss should fall remains to be decided. It is nough for me that I am not chargeable with t."



From the American Daily Advertiser.

The third Show by the Society for improvg the breed of Cattle in Penn-ylvania, was held at Bushhill, agreeably to notice given some weeks since, on Tuesday the 3d instant. The weather was favourable, and the Stock exhibited gave unalloyed satisfaction to the Company, which was numerous and respecta-

CATTLE SHEW.

ble. Mr. Joseph Hart exhibited a noble red Steer, 6 years old, fed for some months past by himself, but bred by Mr. Blanchard of Morris County, N. J. Mr. L. Seckel again brought forward his noble black and white grown or made in some county of the district Steer, bred by Mr. Moyer of Lancaster county, but owned and fed by Mr. S. since March reside at least one member of this society, nor last year. Both those animals would have any article for which a public premium shall done honour to any country. Their beauty, gentleness, great fatness and majestic appearance, struck every beholder; but the Connoisseur in Cattle dwelt with pleasure upon their possessing those great and grand points, without which no animal, however large, however fat, can give satisfaction to a judge, or to at pleasure. the economical feeder.

Mr. Seckel also showed two very handsome. light boned, capacious, well proportioned Steers, 7 years old, and in high order, weigh- they shall be exhibited. ing about 1200 cwt, one brown and white, the other Strawberry and white.

Mr. John Johnston of Germantown, exhi- the option of the fortunate competitor. bited a red Steer, about 6 years old, bred by himself, and in high order, and well proportioned.

Mr. Guier showed two uncommonly hand. tures, native dyes, written essays, &c. some red oxen in high order, notwithstanding their having been worked during the last autumn and winter-also a Bull, Cow and Calf of the society, dressed in home manufactures. of the Holstein breed, from the stock of Mr.

Messrs. John Ely and A. Eastburn, brought a Bull from Solebury township, Bucks County. of the Bakewell stock, & imported when a calf in 1804 into New York. His form was deservedly admired :- He now stands for puband Moses Young, from Joseph Yznard on lic use at the farm of Moses Eastburn in the to market nor is there any prospect of that deaccount of their salaries. This mode of re- above township, and cannot fail to effect a mittance to Col. Humphreys was adopted by great change in the form of the Cattle in the you at his request; and the correspondence vicinity. The zeal exhibited by the owners from the department of State, and otherevi- of this fine animal, in bringing him so great a of this fine animal, in bringing him so great a distance (34 miles) called forth the thanks of the purchase of the animal at a high price, and for his introduction into this state.

Mr. Ketland sent a Cow, the decendant of a very superior one, imported by himself some years since.

Mr. Morton of Southwark produced two plates of hats: one made with 6 oz. 1-2 blood merino wool: the other with 3 ez. merino, 1 oz. racoon, and 2 oz. rabbit: both worked up very well. Col. Humphreys favoured the show with a

ten on sale for some months is the burhood of the City, bore very strong of the blood; and it is to be regretted they will be forever lost to Pennsylvanthey are on their way to the westward, their value will be no doubt apprecia. Their prices are considerably commended last year.

On the 4th though not originally in by the Society as a day of show, the follows were sent,—viz. 18 very fut and finely formed apoxen, by Mr. Dubs; Mr. Paul Jones of Lowapor Merion, exhibited a large and well shaped ram of the new Leicester breed, with some fine lambs by him. The excellent qualities of this valuable breed, and their origin with Bakewell are well known, and their progress through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which is ! coming rapid, will add to the wealth of the individuals and of the country. Twelve or fourteen pairs of working ozen, and several od the money from the treasury, wess it had been previously appropriated for expenditure in my department. From this, however, may perhaps be excepted a sum of mee than four-teen thousand dollars which I gased for the United States on the purchase of bills of exchange to remit to Europe; the expending of which gain in the public service I may humbly will avail themselves of the reciprocal advantages, which the institution of the last address, viz. to hold a sale for all kinds of farm Stock, Mr. Freeman one of the City auctioneers attended, but only one public sale took place. It is expected in wever and hoped, that Drovers, Graziers and Farmers will not now be immed to me as a large, which the institution of the sale. tages, which the institution offers of both bu ing and selling, and that the next show to be held on the first Tuesday of October, will be generatly attended.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee Columbian Agricultural Society held at the UTavern in the City of Washington on the 11 Dec. 1809, it was determined that the following the columbian of the City of Washington on the 11 Dec. 1809, it was determined that the following the columbian of the City of the C

premiums be given at the general meeting of the Society on the 16th of May next, viz:

1. For the best two-toothed Ram Lamb. \$ 100

2. For the next best do. do. 3. For the third best do. do.

Best (applied to the above articles) as to quality wool and quantity in proportion to carcase
4. For the best piece of cotton cloth pro-per for men's coats or woman's dresses, not less than ten yards.

5. For the best piece of cotton fancy patterns for vests, not less than ten yards. 8 30

6. For the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for pantaloons or small cloths, not less than ten yards. 7. For the best cotton counterpane, full For the best pair of cotton stockings,

large size. For the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting, at least ten yards.
For the best piece of hempen or flaxen shirting, not less than ten yards.

11. For the best piece of hempen or flaxen table linen, not less than ten vards. For the best pair of hempen or flaxen thread stockings, full size. For the pest piece of twilled bagging

of hemp, flax or cotton, at least 10 yard For the best piece of bedricking, of hemp, flax or cotton, or in part of all or either, not less than ten yards. All premiums shall be adjudged at one the general meetings of the society, by a board

of five members appointed by the president

and standing committee, from among s

disinterested persons as may be present. No person shall be allowed to exhibit an article for premium unless it has been rais or of the adjoining states, in which there will have previously been given.

The society will lay no claim to any article for which a premium has been awarded, but the owner or exhibitor may, immediately after the adjournment of the society on the day of exhibition, remove such article and dispose of it

Reasonable proof will be required, that the several articles of manufacture, have been either soun or woven in the families from which

The premiums will be paid in cash, or in place of equal value, with suitable devices, at

Premiums to the amount of at least fine hundred doll . will be given at the fall meeting of the society, for neat cattle, woolen manufac-

It is earnestly recommended by the committee, that every member appear at the meetings

By order of the standing committee, DAVID WILEY, Secretary,

HEMP .- Perbaps there is not an article cultivat ed by the farmer which affords him more profit than the raising of Henry. The demand for it is increasing in a greater preportion than the quantity brought mand diminishing, whether the United States remain at peace, or should be forced into a war. The enormous quantity of that article necessary to sup-ply the shipping of a commercial people, will al-

ways make it have a ready sale. On rich land, a good crop of Hemp is as certain the members of the Society. The Farmers as a good crop of indian Corn; six hundred weight ought to be grateful for the spirit exhibited in of Hemp to the acre, is a moderate estimate. An acre has produced nine hundred weight. The clear profits of an acre will stand nearly thus:

6 cwt. hemp, at - . \$12 Ploughing, &c. &c. Seed, say Pulling, gathering, &c. Spreading to rot, Taking up when rotted, Breaking 6 cwt.

Profit, on the produce of I acre-