

Repolitory of Genius.

Extract from a new Botanic Poem, By Frances Arabella Rowden. OLIVE.

See from divine Olympia's tow'ring heights Stream o'er the earth a blaze of glorious light. Hark! Pallas cries, tumultuousdiscord ceafe, I bear with me the olive branch of peace." At her mi'd look Bellona eurbs the reins, And her proud courfer's mettled rage reftrains; No more her flaming torch confum'd the land, But fall extinguifacd from her trembling hand ; High in the air her fcorpion whip fhe hurl'd, 7 Then funk unpitted, to the nether world. As peace advanc'd with Pleafure in her train, Gay love was heard to chaunt his cheerful ftrain Ford Hope her lif. ning ear attentive hung, O'er the fweet melody her baby fung;

From faithful echo caught the rapt rous words Triumphanevalour fprung to beauty's breaft, And pising forrow funk to endless reit. Two noble youths of bright Minerva's band, Confign'd her wreath to love's delighted hand; ('n Pleafure's wing the faucy boy arofe, Ar'd plac'd it, friling, h the hero's brows Clapt his light pinions o'er the happy pair, "Len four'd exulting, thro' the tracklefs air.

The widow'd fair who mourn'd their abfent

Politics of Kentucky.

From the Kentucky Gazette:

Mr. Brafford, I fend von en closed a copy of a letter just wrote 10 William Coleman, Elg. editor of the New-York Herald; but as it is not probable that he will bub. lish it, I wish your paper to convey it to the eastern states. If it should fail of inducing certain editors to adrere to the truth in their publica tions respecting us, it may perhap necessitate them to pay some ref. pect to probability in their lies. Wm. LITTELL.

Afoun: Sterling, April 20th, 1803.

To William Coleman, Tfg."

Sir .- Your interestin. intelligence of the disaffection of Kentucky to the general government and the armajnent of its citizens, is one of withe most outrageous falsehoods ever uttered by man. This intelligence, the manner in which you obtained it, your circumstantial evidences of its truth, and Duane's comments on it, have all reached Kentucky.

I cannot fav that much indignation has been excited, the extravagance of the fallehood provokes rifibility rather than relentment. But as I have no reason to believe you to have been the author of it, or that you would suppress correct information, if offered, shall give you some account of the political fentiments of the citizens of Kentucky in general, and particularly as they manifest themselves on closing the port of New-Or-

In regard to federal politics, there is an unanimity in Kentucky beyoud what I ever knew in any other state. There is no such thing as a federal party avowing itself here. Federalism, (in the popular Tense of the word) is of all political fins deemed the most mortal, and the charge of it once proved on the most popular man in the state. would as actually terminate his political respectability, as a conviction of sheep-stealing would ruin his moral character.

There are, however, individuals, fand some of them respectable for their talents and virtues) who are well known to be federalists, who are known to have approved the fystem adopted by Adams, and to difapprove the administration of Jefferfon, but they form no parties, they excite no commotions, and, (e folitery instance excepted) they attempt no intrigues. To effect any thing by themfelves would be impractible, to make any confiderable number of proselytes, would exceed all human power; and they know that the reward for attempting either would be general contempt and indignation : confequent. ly they are passive and filent.

But although federalism totally disqualifies for office, it is not confidered as a badge of moral turpitude. On the contrary, a man professing it is supposed to be capa. ble of as many private virtues as a republican, and is univerfally credired and respected for as many as he rossosses. Such a man may live perfect harmony and peace in nœuvre whatever. the same neighborhood, and even

nder it elime coof with reputi 1 cans and enjoy their confidence and | raliff, it feets to be matter knows iffection. The reason is obvious, the republicans here are too firong lilling of it here, nor do I believe to he attacked, the federalins too weak to be dreaded. Hence, there are none of those political feuds necessarily degenerating into private animofities, in which the citizens of the Eastern flates are perpetually embroiled.

But do all the citizens of Kentucky think alike on all political subjects? No; there is an endless variety of fentiment; as all the different fects of Christians, however hostile to ceah other, are unanimous in their confidence in the providence of God, and their deprecation of the wiles of the Devil; io all the political feets-in Kentucky, unanimously confide in the present and deprecate the late administra-Mr. Duane talks of federal ora-

tors misleading the people! Believe me, fir, no fuch beings exift, no man is weak enough to undertake fuch a talk, a man might as reasonably expect to gain profelytes by haranguing a congregation against the moral government of God, and extolling the moral virtue of the Devil, as a tederal grator might hope to perfuade the people of Kentucky into a distrust of Jefferfon, or a respect for Adams's politics. But this inflexibility of fentiment is not the refult of a thoughtless, idolatrous attachment to the person of the one, or of an inharman antipathy against that of the other. In the administration of Mr. Adams, they thought they law topperv, pufillanimity, hypocrify. treachery, avarice and ambition, la mockery, and its advocates moneagerly blundering on to delpotilm. I-lers! It is in vain for fuch de-From a conviction of this, and not from an ungovernable spirit of anof this lyflem. In the administr . talents, integrity, forceiny, cardor and nodesty: these are qualities which invite confidence, and they have as much confidence, in the present administration as ever was reposed by man in man. Whether this confidence is milplaced or not, you and Callender, and their felf deputed meilenger, are we come to judge.

But, fir, if the citizens o' Kentucky shall ever find themselves deferted by the general government they will do more than you fay theyhave done; they have been in the habit of fighting their own butles when that government was unable to protect them; in co-operation with its measures they are willing now to exert their utmost power but if that government thould hereafter leave them to fall a prey to any foreign power, they will no: fall " fingle or unrevenged." But no preparations have yet been made to meet an event fo far beyond the "humbled in dust and askes." How limits of probability.

Sir, I have given you an undifguifed statement of the political entiments of the citizens of Kennicky. It is altogether immaterial to you and to the world, whether I think them right or wrong, whether I approve of the past or present administration, as I am not divulging opinions, but communicating tacts. And you may rest affured, that an entire revolution of fentiment must take place, before any representation of tacts incompatible with the above flatement, can be true. If, then; you should he :after hear of wars and rumous of wars in Kentucky, reported by a mellenger whole name you know

not, or are ashamed to tell, "believe it not." If in future, you should defire a confirmation of any report which you may hear refpecting Kentucky, instead of applying to an honorable gentleman, ask some of our members of Congress, or some other gentleman of information and veracity from this country. This will be advantageous both to your readers and your - of the opposition to the President is self; they, I presume, read to be cordial. It is very natural for men, crumble in atoms never to be reinformed, not to be deluded; and you I hope take no pleafure in propagating other people's lies, it is a reputation even when it no longer

wounds the conscience. As no riots existed among Mr Brown's constituents, his presence was not required as you conjecture, to keep good order here. The cause of his late arrival and premature return is well known, and is unconnected with any political ma-

As to Dir. Lavia's mining tent only to jourfelt; we know pe Mr. Davis himfelf ever suspected it. Wishing that you may long continue the exclusive proprietor of this piece of information.

I remain &c. WILLIAM LITTELL.

From the National Intelligencer.

Aroufe yourselves, fellow-citizens, and deftroy the monfter engendered in that hot-bed of democracy, Virginia: We cannot fail of fuccess at the present election, and the triumph which is within our grafp, will form he firfi link of a chain that will encircle the Union, and compel the pulllanimous flatesman to retire from the helm of government, the weight of which he is incompetent to fultain!! S Hamilton's Speech to the Federal meeting held at the City bail,

Mr. SMITH. Always to fubmit with quietness to imposition, betrays a destitution not only of spirit but principle. A person who never feels indignant at reproach must be either more or less than man. For though a due regulation of our passions may elevate us above the ordinar; flandard of mortals, yet not to shew our indignation is fometimes an evidence of a weak understanding.

If any thing ought to excite our refentment, it is the fentiments contained in the text.

But nore of its adherents have till I the people, to tell them, that a government founded on their rights 25 claimers to fay, that they reprobate pure democracy only; it this were for they know that nothing of the laws themselves, nor do they execute them in person; the laws are enacted by their representatives, and administered by their judges and executives. This is the only democracy we have. These preachers then against demogracy, unless they are combating their own imaginations, must deny the fovereignv of the people, they must think, that the doctrine of equal rights is. monstrous. If such be the democracy against which they contend, it fuch be the monfler, " which to he hated needs but to be feen," the cit zens of the United States will always commue to cherish it, they will always despite the man who mempts to render it odious:

Virginia has long been an eyefore to the opposition. The firmnels, with which the ret fted the ulurrations of the late administration, has excited the utmost rancor of federalifin. But the is not get. the enemies of government can reconcile their efforts to make her an object of jealous to the other states, with their protessions of veneration for the character and fentiments of Wallington, is difficult to conceive. In his legacy to the American people, he told them to avoid every thing, which might excite distrust between one part of the Union and another. They paint democracy as the worst of human evils, and Virginia as its hor-bed; they hold her up as a contaminated member, which mult be cured by a cauffic or incision knile, or be amputated to fave the remainder of the body. But it feems they purfue his advice only when it fuits their convenience. They declare his opinions intallible one day, and refuse to follow them the next. Not even Gen. Hamilton, who is the public, if not the private, friend of the character of Washington, has been able, or willing, to avoid this inconfifiency of

conduct. We cannot doubt that the hatred who despise the rights of the people, to feel a spirit of hostility to those who advocate them. The enemies degrading business, which hurts the of government will never torgive his virtues and firmness. He is a rock which the tempest of their pafsions can never move. They call him 'pufillanimous'; but have their calumnies ever affrighted him from his purpose? Have they prevented him from acting with steadiness for the public good? Was he pufillanimous, when he refuted to co-

ar, becaute the thirthan of New- I make land frem atter one, were Orleans had that that port against as without authority? Is he puferanimous, because he is unwilling o facrifice the lives of his fellowcitizens to gratify a few disconented individuals, who delight in bloodshed, and who love plunder? Is he pufillammous, when he prefers faving the revenue of the union for the discharge of our public debt, to placing it in the hands of federal contractors, to be walled in an uselels, aggreflive, and expensive war? Is he pulllanemous, when he refuses to infringe the law of nations and of justice, by recommending hollilities, before he attempts to redress out g ievances by negociation? Is he pufillanimous, because he wishes to lighten the burthens of the community, and to avoid every unnecessary act, that might compel the government to reffore the internal taxes? If this be the infillanimity, so disagreeable to the celings of the opposition, the day s far dillant when the citizens of this country will not pronounce it a virtue, and believe the man, who isunder its influence 'is competent

to fullain the helm of government.

has long been noted as a prominen

figure above the political horizon

of this country. The brilliancy of his talents has commanded the ref-A party has long existed in this pett of his enemies; his political country, whose opinions are hostite | fentiments deferve the censure of to the principles of our constitution. | every friend of the constitution. Aristocracy is his avowed political lately had the hardihood while ad- | creed; taxation his favorite mode I drefling the public, or haranguing | of subduing the spirit of the people. However favoured he may be by the approbation of a few, however obsequious they may be to his directions, or submissive to the luperiority of his genius, wherever he appears to possels the agency, archy, proceeded their reprobation | the case, their invectives are absurd; | defeat and humiliation must be the confequence. If he wish to effect ion of Mir. Jefferson they think | kind exists in this country. The lany thing, he must manage the hey fee fimplicity, magnanimity, people do not assemble and pass wires behind the curtain. He may make an excellent performer in fecret, but in public, his acting only excites suspiciou and distrust. His party neight derive much benefit from his talents, could they suppress his wish for popularity, His fagacity woul! aid their intrigues, if they could cure him of his propenfity to make speeches. and his itch to expose the follies and foibles of his own partizans. Until he can submit to such a regimen, his efforts must be impotent in the cau'e of federalism, his exertions to aid the opposition, must prevent its preponderancy against the wildom of administration. The issue of the elections in the State of New-York may, perhaps, in some measure, he attributed to his ill-advifed and injudicious interference. For the people will always fuspett a man, who does not regard their rights, and who only withes to patronize the election of those, who believe that republicanism is political herefy. Whenever he obtrudes himself upon the notice of the pubtic, our minds are naturally led to etrace his past conduct. From the convention, where we behold him advocating an aristocracy, to the suppression of the whiskey infurrection, from the establishment of a funding fystem which difgraces the character of our country, to the thameless proposal of a system of espionage, we discover nothing that can attach our confidence, or awaken any sentiment but suspicion. Years must e ap'e tesore the citizens of the United States will enlift under the banners of fuch a leader, and fubmissively march to celebrate the funeral obsequies of their own liberties. As a meteor he has shed his lurid lustre-but is tallen-never more to ascend. The joy which produced this intemperate effusion is like a feverith bluth which plays a moment upon the cheek, but is foon followed by the morbid paleness of debility and diseafe. The chain has become a rope of fand, and instead of encircling the union, will probably

> The opposition feem now to have dashed the cup of reconciliation from their lips. Every day furnishes the administration with additional evidence of the implacable temper of its enemies. Every concession, every act of lenity feems but to increase the flame of their malignity, No attempts at reconciliation cen appeale them. Every reconciliatory effort is to them proof of the weakness of government of its puoperate with the opposition in their | fillanimity, and cowardice. Though | attempts to involve this country nithe administration is willing to

code every thing that is re-lenely. all offers of accomedation are tree red with indignity, and confidered as the offspring of tear and irrelo-

CURTIUS

INFORMATION WANTED

IF EDWARD M'CONE, Brother , Pyan M'Cune, who lete recland and cant to America about fixty Years ago, and finding Led in West Cain Towning, Chester County State or Pennlyivania, and from the sec inmoved with an Intention of fitting in Norsa or South Carolina. If he, or his ite. wil apply to Wm. or James New y of West Caln Towninip, of the County and State att. faid, in three Years from the 4th or server, lad, or to the Susteriser in Host and Lownship, County and State asorela, a, the a.ay wear or tomathing greatly to their murs . DAVID HUNTER

Freemen of the Seventh Diffict. Comprehending the Councies of Anfon, Cumperland, Moore, Monigone-Rubelon and Richmond.

Elians,

ILL luez of thus publicly dreiling the Lahaemants of the Laws which gave nie Birch, and not occur to a until I observed such a Measure had never adopted by the le who, in the lame Relation The man who uttered our text | forcest your friending, and with to meryour Approbation. A passive Stience in B. might propably be deemed to proceed, either from a total Indifference to Promotion, of I from Indosence and Neglect, not paying the rublic that Compliment to which they are from Cultom jettly entitled.

Fe low-Littens, at the cufuing Election, I offer myleif a Canarate for your Divilio, to repretent you in the Congress of the United States. To a l'e ple who are entitles ... accustomed to think and I peak freely, page cularly when their Interests require was whole Attention; who are to repeateury care, upon to exercise their highls in making, Choice of a Representative, the important Enquiry is, In what Branch of the Goret. ment, the Supremacy of Power can, withink greatest Safety, be placeut When the made of Men live in subterviency to a most Part of the Community, who imagine to World was made for themferves and a lear leading Characters, the Liverties of the feeple must unaoubtealy be suppressed, and a Infringement be made on their Natural by ...

The engrotting of immente Petromage, v the multiplying of Offices, and pulleng ... i served y reverfed, is certainly a violation of Civil Liverty - an Evil, the purment in . Lie tects of which, you have all, in a Len. felt; which Experience may lerve to invince you, they were not calculated to be an your Privileges, or the Enjoyment of the Fruits of your Labout.

To at sen Intellibility to any human Being is abluiu; therefore Perfection campot be i. pected in the Administration of any Gaverns ment; but that Administration which such pertect, ought aiways to have the Presence; and every retion who pretents to act of pimotic Principles out a support toat upright Administration, when it is known to be us sente of a Misjorny of the Copie, express Enthe confligat ona. I xercile of their with.

I have often expressed my Utlapprobates of Party Spirit, especially when excited ay Prejudice, and encouraged to theh a Degree as to impair or dettroy common latice, or in Attachment to the Public Good.

My Conduct and policical Opinions, when a Islemmer of the State Les Cature, are w ! known to many of you; and I have not a yet uilcovered a, y jud Caule to after in: . Should I be to loccunate as to obtain a Mis of rity of your Suffrages, red apprediction whatever Intermittion may affeat Wenter to your Interests, shall be regularly commun. caced, and my Abilities Boalcully faciled tecure your Kights; we reconcile the Dight is which have been to armulty ipread and a your to encourage the Airs and South Vigingiactures, Commerce and Agriculat to ancharge the National Debt by a ground and regular Payment; to oppose all unmost fary Increase of Arm es and reavies, or a chiravagant Expendita es which may be Means of increasing your Taxes; to all of fively guard regainst boreig. I hue an. 1 ions Continuance in Office of any Performs in Time might become to powerful as to the danger your Liberties; to auv cate all il futes which appear calculated to flud the general Good at Home, and render American Nation respectable abroad; and if my Affiduity and Attention on every Occasion acced to a deliberate, firm and iteaty Lt auct, evince that my Object will be to the Confidence and Elleem of a FREE, highteness and INDLIENDENT CLOTH Centlemen, with their Sentiments, it! ing on your havours, and depending on part Suppost, with due Ret, ect, I am,

aurel Hill, May 4. 1803.

DESERTED, From the Rend zvous in Fayetteville, 71

Soldier by the Name of M'INTOSH. He had on when he away, a Fair of Linen Overalls, tipped blue, and a Pair of Gaithers of the U. 31 Infancing Uniform. He is 25 Years of A. 5 heet 9 Inches high, blue Lyen W when laughing is a most cloted; he Hair and dark Complection, and was being loore County, in this State.

Allo, JUHN TREVATHAN 291 WELSH, duly entitled Soldiers, vis Purion of the faid M'Intoh, the Return being expired. . John Travalue on a full Suit of Infantity United. 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet to land light Eyes, dark Hair, tan Conglet id was born in the County of Dirities' S. Carolina. Jances Welth had called of Intantry Unitoria. He is a lie as it 5 Feet 104 Inches bign, gray 13 5. Hair, fair Complection, both in Chil County, in this state. A few od of fe Dollars will be given for each o. thera, if itvered to me, or any other Officer in the vice of the United States, of if a master any Goal in this state, loth that their J. thkata either of them. Commanding Rec. he. d. 2005