Flowers of Tancy.

THE MANSION OF REST.

The following lines were written by a British statesman of celebrity, supposed to be the late Hon. J. Fox.

talk'd to my flattering heart, And chid its wild wandering ways; charg'd it from folly to part, And to husband the rest of its daysbade it no longer admire The meteors that fancy had drest, I whisper'd 'twas time to retire. And seek for a Mansion of Rest.

A charmer was list'ning the while. Who caught up the tone of my lay; "O come, then," she cried with a smile, "And I'll shew you the place and the way I follow'd the witch to her home, And vow'd to be always her guest; Never more,' I exclaim'd, will I roam

But the sweetest of moments will fly, Nor long was my fancy beguil'd; For 100 soon, I confess'd with a sigh The Syren deceiv'd while she smil'd. Deep, deep did the stab the repose, Of my, trusting and unwary breast, And the door of each avenue cios'd That led to the Mansion of Rest.

In search of the Mansion of Rest.

Then friendship entic'd me to stray. Thro the long magic wilds of Romance But I found that she meant to hetray, And shrunk from the Sorderer's glance. For experience has taught me to know, That the soul that reclin'd on her breast Might toss on the billows of woe, And ne'er find the Mansion of Rest.

Pleasure's path I determin'd to try, But Prudence I met on the way; Conviction flash'd light from ber eye, And appear'd to illumine my day .-She cried-as she shew'd me'a grave, With nettles and wild flowers dress'd, O'er which the dark cypress did wave, Behold there; the Mansion of Rest

She spoke-and half vanish'd in air, For she saw mild Religion appear, With a smile that would banish despair, And dry up the penitent tear. Doubte & fears from my hosom were driven As pressing the cross to her breast, And pointing screnely to Heaven, Sheehew'd the true Mansion of Rest.

NATURAL AND MORAL BEAUTY.

Sweet is the voice that fooths my eare, The voice of lare, the voice of long; The lyre that celebrates the fair, And animates the war ike throng.

Sweet is the counfel of a friend, Whose bosom prave a pillow kind, Whose mitd perfusition oring an end To all the forrows of the mind.

Sweet is the breath of balmy Senance. That lingers in the primrofe value; The wood lark fweet, when on the wing, His wild notes fwell the rising gale.

Sweet is the breeze that curls the like, And early wafts the fragrant dew, Thro' how'ring clouds of vapor breaks, And clears the bright ethereal blue.

Sweet is the bean, the blowing pear . More fragrant than Arabia's gale Tiest ilreps apon tie tracquii fea, Or gehtly swells the extended fail.

Sweat is the walk where dailes fpring, And couffing fcent the remai mad; The wondlands Tweet where itrants fitte From every bold intruder freed.

But fie more (weet are virtuous decds; The hand that kindly brings relief, The heart that with the Widow bleeds, And thurs the drooping Orphan's grief.

The pious and humane, here fife With lib'ral hand, and feeling heart; And chase the tears from ferrow's eyes, And bid each noxious woe depart.

NANCY COOPER.

FROM THE OPIGINAL TRISH.

How majestic this neck and enchantingly fair! How softly resp endent the hue . Of the long golden locks that enamour the air, And the hearts of fond gazers subdue!

Wherever thou art, blooming branch of delight! All beauty beside disappears-Like pearls set on cora! thy teeth are so white, And thy-look like a May morning cheers.

Benevolence sits on thy brow-'tis her throne; Thy bosons is Pity's pure shrine-A thousand foud youth's in despondency grean That have gaz'd on thy features divine.

Yet why should I fear benedictions to pour (Notwithstanding my fate it should be, To encreuse that unfortunate number one more) O sweet NANCY Course, on thee?

MODERN SONNEY.

APOLOGY FOR SMUTE TAKING.

"Why Mould a man whole blood is warm within Sit like his grandfire" - without taking [m] Doth it not cleanle and clarify the Ikin, Removing all excoriations rough?

Doth it not also muudify the brain, And rectify the sensory of thought? Doth it not cure the Acad-ache, and each pain By crazy care or foul intemperance brought?

Like wildom fauff doth purify the mind, .And oft doth furnish matter for a speech-Its lovers are unlike those fools who blind-Ly aim at argument beyond their reach.

Thank heav'n' my skull possesses seefe enough! Ann, if it doth not-'tis well cramm'd with sauf! * Shakipeate. -

EPIGRAMS.

"Perhaps," said a doctor one day to a friend You remember a tale which you made me attend That tale, Sir, much more than you think of, has

It detain'd me so long that a patient was lost." "Alas!" quoth the friend, "I'm quite sorry for

That your patient should suffer for my idle chat' "Should suffer!" the doctor replied, with a sigh, "No-he is the saver—the sufficer am I' Nature popp'd in between, while I slacken'd my And the man had got well before I could get feed!"

" IF Nature never acts a part in vain,

" Who (said an Atheist) shall this fact explain! 44 Why in the glow-worm does her power produce

" Such lavish lustre, for so little use 3" A plain blunt fellow, who by chance stood by, Heard what he said; and made him this reply ;

" Nature (quoth ha) explains her own design ; " She meant to mortify all pride like thine, "When n'er an me-ct's tail such light she spread

The Moralist.

" And Jeft such darkers in a corcomb's head "

HUMANITY is one of the most amiable and noble passions that possibly can influence the heart of man. It teaches us the imbecuity of our nature, and the liability of being reduced to a state of penury and adversity. It also teaches us tenderly to commiscrate the indigent and diffressed, and cordially to administer relief to them. Does not the sight of a decrepid fellow mortal, that is doomed to was der the earth's wide stage, excite within a sympathetic feeling? Are thine eyes shut to the cries of the helpless orphan? Dost thou turn from the mountful lamentations of the widow? And hast then never witnessed the unheard of crualties that are inflicted on the sons of Afric? Surely these must have come under your observation, and have demanded, with audible voice, your much needed assistance.

Charity was an injunction enjoyed by our blessed Redeemer. He, when on earth, left us a signal example, by bestowing a competency of such as he had. Who then will not listen to the voice of humanity, and lend an aim to support the fainting home'ess wanderer?

To be strictly humane we must cancel every thing from our memory that is inimical to another. and forgive those who laviship persecute or traduce , for such are the characteristics of a benevolent hart, and an indication of genuine piety.

These are duties we ought cheerfully to perform, without the expectation of any earthly remuneration; but with a full assurance that God will smile up on us, and amply reward us for them

The Amadelial.

A Case for the gentlemen of the bar.

Will Webster, of Stamford, sold as good a cup of ale, as ever mantled in the beer-glass. He was bred a baker, and is is common in the country, he also sold bread; and it was usual for working people to call for a penny loaf as a penny worth of ale at his house.

A man came one day for six penny louves. Webster served him as he sat in the drinking room; and after they had been delivered to him, he said, " Master Webster, take one of your loaves back. I'll have but 5; and bring me a penny worth of ale; that will make up the six-pence all the same, you know." The ale was brought him, and he gave a loaf for it, drank it, and called for another, and mother, until he had exchanged the six foures for six penny-worths of ale; --- then rising up, said, Mary must do with brown bread, which he believed would be quite as good for her health; and was deliberatety marching off, when the landford desired to be paid .- " Paid! for what?" said the fellow. " For my bread," answered the landlord. "Your bread! have you not had it again?" " Why then pay me for the ale," said the publican. " I gave you bread for it," answered the defendant. "That is true," answered Bonitace; " yet some-how I think I am cheated, but if ever you bother me again, call me cut, that's all; you shall always pay for every thing as I bring it in."

Law query.—Upon what can the landlord bring his action? - London paper.

Ar a tea party, a few evenings ago, a young gentleman (being at a loss for conversation) said " Pray, Miss, does not your mother keep a Cow?" " No, Sir, replied the young lady, but your mother keeps a Calf !" -

TRISH TRAVECLING.

Aw Irishman, who slept lately at the Lion Inn, in-Wolverhampton, was going by one of the morning coaches tobut by mistake getting into the Shrewsmry coach after he had dined, which was standing by that he had just quitted, was prought back to the same inn in the evenng. He frequently remarked on the road, how much the country resembled that he had passed through in the morning; but when introduced into the same room where ue breakfasted, in which there was a handsome print of the projected iron bridge over the Thames, he broke out in the sollowing exclamation .- " O! and to be surd now, I never saw but one picture before of that beautiful bridge, and that was where I slept last night, and to be sure the toum was very much like this, and the paper, by my soul, was the very same pattern; and if I had not seen it with my own eyes, I should have sworn it was the the same room .- (Enter Waiter.) Arrah Mr. Waiter, and you are very much like the other waiter too; have not you w brother now, in the same capacity as yourself, that lives at that comical place Wolverhampten?" " Sir, this is Wolverhampton you slept here last night." " O 1 by the powers, and I thought this must be the same place .- By St. Patrick, now, but it must be contoundedly reand about to go through one town twice; but perhaps it is a beiter road; so Mr. Waiter, please to let me know when this same coach is ready for I want to get to my journey's end!"

Anerdole of the great and constitutional judge Lord Chief-Justice Holt.

IN the reign of queen Anne, 1704, several freemen of the borougo of Aylesburgh had been refused the liberty of voting at an election for a member of parliament, though they proved their qualifications as such; the law in this case imposes a fine on the returning offices of 1001, for every such offence. On this principle they applied to the lord chief justice Holt, who desired the officer to be arrested. I'me house of commons, alarmed at this step, passed an order in the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney to assist at the trial; however the lord chief justice, and several lawyers, were hardy enough to ofpose this order, and brought it on in the court of king's bench .- The house, highly tritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant ar arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority to be gone; on which they sent a second message by their speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words; "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within these five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate; you speak of your authority, but I tell you I sit here an interpreter of the laws, and a distributer of justice; and were the whole house of commons in your belly, I would not move one foot." The speaker was pruden: enough to retire; and the house were equally prudent enough to let the affair

The Federalist caught in his own net.

During the last Election for members of Congress in Philadelphia, a sederalis! waited upon a citizen of the Eighth Ward.

On soliciting his vote for the tederal ticket, he received for answer that he would not vote for the sederal ticket. He was asked to give his reason, why he would not He replied, he did not approve it, or the party who supported it. The haughty fed replied, that if he was a friend to his country, he would vote for the federal ticket; as it was owing to the federalists that matters had taken so favourable a turn with Great Britain. The minority in congress, connected with the federalist in the Eistern states, he said, had brought about this happy event." " For that reason," says the republican 44 I shall rote to keep these centlemen in the minority; for as they are always doing good when there, they ought always to continue there.

CRUELTY.

I remember once seeing a practical lesson of humanity given to a little chimney. sweeper, which had, I dare sav, a better offert thay a volume of ethics. They oung ot merchant was seated upon an alehouse bench, and had in one hand his brush, and in the other a hot buttered roll. while a dog was laying near him. The repetition of " Poor tellow!" in a good natured tone, brought the quadruped from his testing place. He wagged his tail, looked up with an eye of humble intreaty and in that universal language which all nations understand, asked for a morsel of hiead. The sooty tyrant held his remnant of roll towards him ; but, on the dog gently offering to take it, struck him with his brush so violent a blow across the nose, as nearly broke the bone.

A gentleman, who had been, unperceived, a witness to the whole transaction, put a sixpenny between his finger and thumb, and beckoned the little monarch of Mayday to an opposite door. The lad grinned at the silver, but, on stretching out his hand to receive it, the teacher of humanity gave him such a rap on the knuckles with a cane as made them ring. His hand, tingling with pain, and tears running down his cheeks, he asked, what that was for? "To make you seel," was the reply. "How do you like a blow and a disappoint; ment? The dog endured both! Had you given him a piece of bread, this sixpence should have been the reward; you gave him a blow; I will therefore put the mo-

ney in my pocket."



Maricultural,

Newly discovered method for preserving Fruit-trees from Frost.

The chevalier de Bierenberg, of Prague, has discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blussom, from the tatal etiests of those frosts, which sometimes in the Spring destroy the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. This method is extremely simple. Surround the trunks of the trees in blossom, with a wisp of straw or hemp; and stick the end of the wisp, by means of a stone tied to it in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the cord may be lengthened, so as to surround several, before it is plunged into the water. The curd, by this process, acts as a conductor of the frost from the tree to the water.

It is necessary that the vessel be placed in an open situation, and by no means snaded by the branches of the neighbouring trees, that the frost may produce all its effect on the water, by the cord communicating with it .- This precaution is purticularly necessary for those trees whose flowers appear nearly at the same time as meir leaves; which trees are peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the fiests.

The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the Spring following the discovery, were remarkably striking. Seven apricot trees in his garden, began to blossom about the 1st of March. Fearing that they would suffer itom the late fro.ts, he surrounded them with cords as above directed .- Pretty sharp frosts look place six or eight mights. The apricot trees in the neighbouring gardens wete all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit; whilst each of his produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTERPILLARS

un Fruit-trees.

A gentleman living in the country, has lately discovered a very simple and efficacious mode of destroying these noxious insects, by merely placing a sod of clayey earth just above the root of the first bratich of the tree intested with them. The experiments are in substance as follows;

" On a young apple tree, at the commencement of the first limb, I made a moulding of clay mortar (about 14 days, ago.) On the 3d day I observed an unusual commotion of the worms; and that they appeared weak, emacated, and their bright colour much diminished, appearing of a foxy brown. Some of them attempting to descend, when they came to the projection of the clay, fell to the ground Others, which I suppose had fallen, had re-ascended to the clay; but could not, or would not pass; it, though they appeared perfectly restored to their colour and size. On the 5th day, I observed that their excrements, which before had scenningly tilled the nest, had disappeated. On the 7th day, the nest also had disappeared, and the worms almost all gone, except some dead ones, and a few small, emaciated ones, which were scarcely able to move. On the 9th, the clay being very dry, some fresh looking worms had made a lodgment on the clay, and formed a new web over it. These I displaced, and gave the moulding a coat of fresh mud. They are now entirely gone.

On a Cherry tree, in my meadow where a vast number of those vermin had nested, and devoured all the leaves, I placed a sod, so as to encompass the trunk, and be supported by the first limb. On the 7th die, the nests remained entire; but filled with dead worms and but two or three living ones on the tree. "

The experiment is so easily made, that it is well worthy the attention of every farmer who wishes to preserve his orchads from the ravages of this destructive worm.

Method of destroying Garlick had proper succession of crops of grain and grais.

Many farmers have found, by experience, that there is a great advantage in raising wheat on what is called a clover sod, with once ploughing. But, in the common way of management, if there be garlick in the field, tincreases fast by such a practice.—This may be prevented by a proper succession of crops; plough corn stock ground carly in the spring; sow oats and flax and clover; and, September following, put on eight pecks of plaister to the acre; and next Spring a like quantity.

Do not pasture it much, especially when the ground is either wet or dry in the extreme. Cut the grass or hay when fit, and in the proper season lay on the manure; plough it well in; sow it well, and harrow it twice, lengthways of the ploughing .- Some farmers choose to plough it well, soon after harvest; then lay on the

dung, and plough it shallow for seeding. In either way, the plants will not be so liable to be injured by the wet and frosts in the winter; and the garlie, though ever so plenty, will not head the ensuing summer. If the field be planted with corn the year following, and the same course pursued again with oats, clover, or wheat, the garlick will nearly be subdued. This of grain and grass raised. The sprouting of clover may pe promoted by watering the seed in warm water, and drying it with plaister, before sowing.

O. OLOVER,

and ils great importance in Agriculture, Clover is universally known as being an excellent grass; but how much farmers have it, in their power to improve their farms by means of this fertilizing plant is not generally known.

"The seed of Clover was first brought to England from Brabant in Flanders, Roon' after the conclusion of the horrible civil? wars, occasioned by the fival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster; and the circumstance of its being brought originally, has given it the name of Flanders Grass. The introduction and cultivation of this grass, in England, to exceedingly altered. and improved the face of the country in very few years, that it was thought to bat indemnissed the nation, in point of property, for the ravages and wastes of the (then) late war.

"The white clover makes the best of pasture. It nourishes and fattens anunals beyond any other grass. It gives a rich and delicious flavor to mutton, and to the milk of Cows, and produces butter andcheese of the highest excellence. The red clover, while it produces the best hay for horses, at the same time enriches the

As it is tap-rooted, like the carrot, it draws a portion of its nourishment from a depth below the surface to which the roots of most other plants do not extend; and after the sward is turned over by the plough and the roots of this clover are dissolved, they make a fine manure, and in a measure prepare the ground for wheat or almost any other crop.

44 One of the cheapest and most obvious improvements," observes a writer of the middle States, and to which England is more indebted than to any other, " is the sowing of grass seeds, and particularly elover, and putting in their wheat upon clover lay, instead of an expensive fallow. The practice is as follows ;---

The clover field having been mowed or fed off, is generally turned up the second year of its having been laid down to grass.

The ploughing takes place a little before the time of sowing the wheat. A second ploughing would be of material injury, as is abundantly proved by experiment. About 20 days from the time of ploughing the weather and other circumstances being lavourable, the mosts of the clover will have begun to rot. This is the exact time to put in the wheat. The land is pre-, viously harrowed in a direction with the . tutions, the wheat sown and harrowed in without so inuch if possible, as turning up 🔧 or moving from its bed a single furfow.

This is what is called sowing or putting in wheat upon a clover lay, and is conside-, red one of the greatest improvements in modern agriculture. Even in the middle states, in pursuance of this practice together with the use of gypsum, the face of the country, in many places has been entirely renovated, and what before was a batten neid, is now converted to a fruitful soil.

There are many tracts of pine land in the: New-England States, which, generally are sever seeded with grass, and which it is believed might be improved much in the same way, excepting perhaps the substitue ting of rice for wheat. I have miself seen as the clover growing on some of the pine fands, es upon any lands whatever, after they had been brought into a proper state of fertilization.

SALT PETRE.

The following description of the preparation of netre, at Apenzel, Switzerland, written in 1802, 'n Dr. Win. M'Nevin, deserves the particular attention of our American turners.

44 Appenzei possesses, in the preparation of Nitre, an object of commerce, which has been very cosiderable since France and Germiny were at war, and that admits of being made still more so if the sale of this were ren tered o nstant and regular by favourable circumstances. Its formation and nereuse, due to the simplest means, are not too difficult for the shepherds of the canton. The stalls of their cattle, built generally on the slope, of the mountains, are not even with the ground except on one side; that of the building opposite to its entrance is raised above the surface two or three feet, and supported at each angle by a strong post, so that the space between the floor and the earth is entirely exposed to the air. They dig this whole area to the depth of about three feet; the earth taken out of it being generally dark and lat, or even entirely clayer, is replaced by another of a sandy kind, which must be compressed. This earth necessarily very porus, imbibes the air of the cattle, readily gives away through evaporation the part that is purely aqueous, and favours the formation of nitre, for which the contact of the air is absolutely necessary. When the stall has been inhabited two or three. years, the nitre is found in sofficient quan-/ tity. The pit may then be emptied, auch the earth lixivated. This is done in the usual manner; after which the same earth is dried in the open air and replaced in the pit. It has been remarked, that after being once used, the earth becomes fitter for . the crystallization of the nitre, that it is easieir to wash, and its quantity gradually increased. Generally after the first coilection one may collect every year, and it is not uncommon to see these washings produce a thousand weight of nitre in an habitation moderately populous .- The exposure of the mountains relatively to the sun, . influence considerably the abundance of the

produce; the most favorable is that to the

the pit is open to a sharp air that quickens

evaporation, and that the hear of the sun

does not volatilize some parts that enter in-

to composition of the salt.

north, because the most exposed part of .--