

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

A HARVEST SONG.

Ass—And a hunting we will go.

THE joyous husbandmen behold  
The ripen'd yellow field;  
Then ev'ry head, though ting'd with gold,  
Then ev'ry head, though ting'd with gold,  
Must to the sickle yield,  
Must to the sickle yield.

Chorus. And a reaping we will go,  
And a reaping we will go,  
We'll reap and bind, and profit find  
From reaping clean and low.

The reapers meet at dawn of day,  
And shake each other's hand;  
Then to the field they high away, &c.  
And each man takes his land, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

The leader on the flank cries out,  
Fair, easy, low, and clean;  
The vig'rous hands then flash about, &c.  
But leave wherewith to glean, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

Nine reaps being gather'd in cut,  
And straight laid on the ground,  
Bind ho! the leader then cries out, &c.  
And sheaves appear around, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

The gath'ers and the shockers then,  
In concert follow on;  
First heaps, then shocks, in ranks are seen, &c.  
Twelve sheaves in every one, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

But should a hand, through vanity,  
Prelunie to sport before,  
His breech against a neighbour tree, &c.  
We'll bump him o'er and o'er, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

Thus gaily goes our reaping on,  
Each trying to outdo:  
We halt to drink, then all as one, &c.  
Attack another through, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

The lasses of the fertile farm,  
A plenteous feast provide;  
When tree from strife, and free from harm, &c.  
Friendship and love pre-side, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

The luncheon too, in afternoon,  
The girls ne'er let us miss;  
For they who bring it late or soon, &c.  
May chance to get a kiss, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

At night contented all repair  
To seek a friendly shed;  
Domestic peace attending there, &c.  
Sweet sleep furrounds each bed, &c.  
And a reaping, &c.

Then let's be gay, be good and wise,  
And mind our duty's call,  
That we with joy may close our eyes, &c.  
When Time shall reap us all, &c.  
And a reaping we will go, &c.

REPARTEE.

A QUAKER, a few days since, having been cited as an evidence at a quarter sessions, one of the magistrates, who had been a blacksmith, desired to know why he would not take off his hat: "It is a privilege," said the witness, "that the laws and liberality of my country indulge people of our religious mode of thinking in." "If I had it in my power, said the angry justice. I would have your hat nailed to your head." "I thought," said Obadiah, "that thou hadst given over the trade of driving nails!"

[London paper.]

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate Contereation in the engagement with the Insurgent; his cloathing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

James Coulter, BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, and hopes from his care, attention, and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous public. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom may depend on his exerting himself to give them satisfaction, and to supply them on reasonable terms.

2

Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL.

On the dangerous effects of Clover on Cattle—Method of preventing accidents, and approved remedies when they do occur—By M. D. Vincennes.

CLOVER is a very substantial food, and cattle will eat it till they burst of indigestion, if not prevented by care and attention.

We must not confound this indigestion with those sudden swellings, called tympanites, meteorisations, which are followed by immediate death if the animal be not speedily relieved from the air that swells and suffocates it.

It is not the quality of the herb that is hurtful, but simply the quantity of air and water with which it is surcharged, and from which it should be freed before it is given to the cattle.

I have suffered several losses from this cause; but I am certain that they have always happened through the inattention of my servants in my absence, and that of my superintendent.

The means of preventing this disorder, are:—

First. Never to give this herb in the beginning of the spring before it has acquired a certain degree of strength. When very young it abounds more in air and water, (the principal causes of the disorder,) besides if too young, it affords but little nourishment to the cattle, and they of course consume a much greater quantity.

Secondly. Always to give it out the evening before, a little at a time, with management, vigilantly observing whether the animal appears incommoded by it, or begins to swell; never to give it damp, or heated, from heaping it in too great a quantity in the place where it is spread to dry.

Thirdly. The deceased Mr. Gilbert, Veterinary Professor, known by many excellent works in agriculture, in his work, *Sur les Prairies Artificielles*, has published the method by which the postmaster at Lauterburg, fed his cattle with clover, without their suffering any inconvenience from it. This was, to make them drink before they ate of the clover, and never to suffer them to drink again until a long time after. I have adopted this method, because I have experienced its success, and have never suffered from any accidents when my servants have conformed to it—I have hay given to my cattle before they are led to drink, or I send them to pasture for a short time first.

When it happens that notwithstanding these precautions; or owing to some inattentions, the beasts begin to swell, the following approved remedies must be employed.

First. To gag the animal, in order to keep its mouth open, and in this state to make it walk about at a quick rate.

Secondly. To throw pails full of cold water all over its body, in abundance, and with force.

Thirdly. To make him swallow a glass of brandy, in which a large tea spoonful of Nitre (salt petre) has been dissolved—This remedy has always succeeded. I gave this quantity to a large beast; to a sheep, I give a spoonful of brandy and as much nitre as I can hold in my thumb and fore finger, proportioning the dose to the animal.

Fourthly. M. Sonnoni, the author of the *Bibliothèque Physico Economique*, affirms in his Journal, that one remedy, which he has never known to fail, is to make the animal swallow about a quart of milk. If this remedy is infallible, it ought to be known, and it is in the hands of the public.

Fifthly. If it be found that these remedies do not speedily relieve the animal, there is one that is certainly infallible, but it should be only resorted to in the last extremity, and there must be no hesitation. This is to stab the stomach of the beast with the first instrument that is to be met with; then to introduce into the aperture a hollow tube, a piece of elder deprived of its pith will do, and to force the animal to move a little.

In support of this operation, I shall relate a fact that occurred on my own farm. A fine bull, 3 years old, began to swell in the stable: I was absent, but they tried all the remedies directed; the animal could not walk, and they supported him to prevent his falling and expiring. My superintendent, in despair, recollected what I had told him of stabbing the animal in this case, but not knowing how to perform the operation, thrust a kitchen knife up to the handle, thro' the loins of the animal's back, near the spine, and introduced a long piece of elder, &c. Immediately the air and a green froth burst forth through the aperture in the form of a tunnel of a chimney, and the beast exhibited signs of convalescence.

When I arrived, I was much troubled at his condition, and sent him to M. Gaud, a veterinary surgeon at Clermont, who removed my fears, and pointed out to the servant where he should have pierced the skin.

I have related this fact to shew how little danger attends this operation even when unskillfully performed—yet it may do mischief if an essential part is wounded. It is therefore important for all farmers to be acquainted with so simple and easy an operation which is instantaneous in its effects, will not bear delay, and may be also employed to relieve swellings that are not caused by clover, although the effect is the same. This effect is nothing more than the too great quantity of air and water contained in the herbs given to the cattle or in their pasture: for instance, it is known that they should never be sent to pasture, especially in the spring, before the dew is fallen, if we would preserve them from the accident.

Roots also cause these swellings; the turnip and the potatoe, more than the red and white beet roots and the parsnip.

M. Gaud informed me that the stomach of a horse nor having the capacity of that of an ox, it cannot be relieved in this manner.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. LEWIS,

THE following extract from a Paris paper may save parents many a pang; and under that hope, you will, I imagine, think it deserves a place in your valuable Journal.

A Subscriber.

Mr. Rechou, D. M. thinks that the disorder known under the name of Croup, is not inflammatory, but that it is produced by the condensation of the lymphatic humour, deposited by the exhaling vessels on the internal surface of the air passages, whence follows a membraniform body adapted to the trachea bronchick vessels which quickly thickens, and ends in obliterating these canals.—The object of the treatment must be to dissolve the membrane, and to prevent the formation of new ones. Mr. Rechon has found that means in the carbonate ammonical (Alkali vital concret) applied outwardly and taken inwardly. In the first case it is applied dissolved in some animalized fluid, to the dose of an eighth of that fluid, on the surface where the extremities are of the absorbing vessels which conduct the fluids into the glands which their excretors directed on the affected parts. Consequently this remedy is kept constantly applied round the neck, on the upper part of the breast, and under the armpits; in the second it is given to the dose of 20 grains dissolved in four ounces of syrup of Erysimum, in spoon fulls, every two hours.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TOBACCO.

STEMMING tobacco, or stripping the leaf from the stem, has within these few years become in Virginia a manufacture of some importance, by giving employment to children and supernumerary servants in the towns, who would otherwise remain idle. Last year, exclusive of what the planters stemmed at home, it is supposed there were 6,500 hogheads leaf stripped, yielding a profit to the Virginia labourer of 45,000 dollars—that value being added to the article before exportation. It is also said those individuals engaged in this business as exporters have been great gainers; the stems being priced up separately, and shipped to the continent of Europe—the leaf to England, where the duty is 2s. 1d. sterling per pound, equal to 46 dollars per 100, which the dealers avoid paying in the stems, by purchasing the stripped tobacco, so that they can afford to give more than their actual difference in Virginia, besides the great saving to the shipper in freight, commission, and other charges, in England, which from custom is the same in a light or heavy hoghead, stripped or leaf. It however appears this business is likely to receive a check, as it is stated by late letters from London, tobacco stems, that usually sold there for six or seven guineas a hundred, have advanced to twelve, in consequence of the scarcity; a certain quantity being wanted for the inferior kinds of snuff, for which purpose they answer nearly as well as the low qualities of tobacco. This rise in tobacco stems must therefore diminish the difference in the price of leaf and stripped tobacco to the injury of the manufacturer here, until the supply of that kind is brought within its usual limits.

James Williams,

Has received an assortment of the Baltimore East-India Company's teas, by the William Bingham, from Canton, said to be equal in quality to any cargo ever imported, which is offered for sale by the quarter chest or box, viz.

IMPERIAL, } in boxes of from 13 to 20 lbs.  
Young hyson, } each, suitable for private families.  
Hyson skin, } milles.  
Souchong, in quarter chests.

For sale likewise,

Old Madeira and Sherry wine, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, old spirit, Muscatel and bloom raisins, by the box, and New-York mels and prime pork, in barrels, all which will be sold low for cash.  
June 7, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.