

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ANNA D'ARFET.

The following elegant Sonnets are founded on the romantic story of ROBERT A MACHIN, as given in "The voyage of Henry of Portugal." One of Henry's vessels having been driven by a storm on the coast of Madeira, the beloved spouse of Robert was unfortunately drowned. Her body having been washed upon the beach, the distracted husband consigned her to the solitary grave, and wrote on her tomb the following inscription: [Monitor.]

O'ER my poor Anna's lonely grave
No dirge shall sound, no knell shall ring,
But angels, as the high pines wave,
Their half-heard 'miserere' sing!
No flowers of transient bloom at eve,
The maidens on the turf shall strew;
Nor sigh as the sad spot they leave,
Sweets to the sweet! a long adieu!
But in this wilderness profound,
O'er her the dove shall build her nest,
And Ocean swell, with softer sound,
A requiem to her dreams of rest!
Ah! when shall I as quiet be,
When not a friend or human eye,
Shall mark beneath the mossy tree,
The spot where we forgotten lie.
To kiss her name on this cold stone,
Is all that now on earth I crave;
For in this world I am alone—
Oh! lay me with her in the grave!

THE FAIR DEFENDED.

UNSTAIN'D by vice, the lovely Eve,
Nor clothes nor vesture wore;
'Twas sin first whisper'd her to weave
Th' accusing robes she bore.
Hence do our Fair, who virtue love,
This badge of sin detest;
Their purity they boldly prove,
By going—quite undrest.

From a London Paper.

NAPOLÉON IN HIS CABINET.

SCENE—St. Cloud.

Napoleon, (ruminating before a fire, and grasping a poker,) Who waits there?
Le M. May it please your majesty, your faithful soldier Le Meurtrier.
Nap. Tell Sultan Mustapha, that he is the last of the Sultans.
Le M. Yes, Sire!
Nap. And hark ye—desire the king of Holland to come to me directly.
Le M. Yes, Sire.
Nap. And the king of Westphalia—(Aside)—I must tweak Jerome by the nose to teach him dignity.
Le M. (With hesitation)—M. Champagne, sire, waits to know your majesty's pleasure respecting the king of Sweden.
Nap. (In a furious passion) Order the emperor of Russia to revolutionize the Swedish territories—or, Caulaincourt is at Petersburg—send word to him that Gustavus must undergo the fate of the duke d'Enghien. And stay, Le Meurtrier, go to the editor of the *Moniteur*, and tell him to announce the dethronement of the king of Spain. Where's Bienfance.
(Exit Le Meurtrier and enter Bienfance.)
Bien. May it please your august majesty, Bienfance is before you.
Nap. Fetch me general E's head and a cup of coffee.
Bien. (Smiling with devotion.) Every syllable uttered by the great Napoleon convinces Frenchmen that he is their father.
(Exit Bienfance.)
Nap. (Meditating with ferocity.)—After driving the Turks out of Europe, (pokes the fire) I must annihilate England, (gives a furious poke)—but first I shall overrun India, then I shall desire America and Africa to put themselves under my protection, and after making the Russian emperor one of my tributaries, crown myself emperor of the East—West—North—and South—Then I must have a baloon army, of which Garnerin shall be field marshal, for I must positively take possession of the comet, because it makes a noise—That will assist me to conquer the solar system, and then I shall go with my armies to the other systems, and then—I think I shall go to the DEVIL.

WIT.

IN a private conversation the late earl of Chatham asked Dr. Henniker, among other questions, how he defined wit? The doctor replied—"My lord, wit is what a pension would be, given by your lordship to your humble servant—A good thing well applied."

IN England lately, a field preacher, who had been a Printer, observed, in his natal harangue, "that youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon; to which death put a period."

Miscellany.

FROM THE OHIO FREDONIAN.

Mr. RICHARDSON,

THE signs of antiquity in this country have long been an object of curiosity: nor can any certain idea be formed concerning the ancient settlers, who appear to have been the founders of these curiosities. Such facts as have fallen under my observation I transmit to you, and should you think them worthy of a place in your useful paper, they are at your service.

About three miles above Chillicothe, on the river side, there are signs of an ancient fortification, so decayed that it is scarcely to be distinguished from the adjacent ground—it forms a circle of about one mile in circumference; and near the extremities of this circle, are deep sinks, from which it may be supposed the earth was taken to form the bulwark, which is at present from one to three feet high. On the inside there are 12 or 15 mounds, supposed to have been the repositories of the dead. Around this fort are several others of a very small size, not more than 20 yards in circumference. In various parts of this country there are various kinds of mounds, which differ materially in their shape. Some have tops peaked off in the form of a pyramid, and others are entirely flat upon the top. I have been told that bones are seldom found in those of peaked tops, and that those which are found, appear almost mouldered into dust. In those mounds which are flat upon the tops, the case is otherwise, and the reason appears to be obvious. We may rather suppose that the dead bodies were deposited at different periods, and that as they continued the laying on bodies and earth, the mounds grew to a point. These we suppose to have been finished before the packing of the country, whilst a strong probability is, that those with flat tops, were not finished at that period. The contents therefore of the latter, must have been deposited at a subsequent date, which may be the cause of bones in these being less decayed than those in the former.

I had waited a long time for some one more adequate to the task, than I can pretend to be, to give a description of these curiosities, which appear to be worthy the attention of the greatest antiquarian. But since I find this not likely to be done, I have commenced it myself, which may probably pave the way for others much more capable of performing the task. Curiosity induced me to open one of the mounds, to satisfy myself as to their being burying places. I commenced one with a flat top which did not lay in the neighbourhood of the ancient fort just described.—The mound was twenty yards in circumference, and about six or seven feet high.—The earth in this appeared to have been taken from the surface of one adjacent to it, as it was a black mould. In descending about two feet deep, I came to a layer of earth which was mixed with charcoal; in this mound there were signs of bones, though scarce to be distinguished. In digging a little deeper, I found a number of human bones, though the skeletons were not whole. They appeared to lay due east and west: the heads were all towards the western part of the mound—as soon as these bones were brought to the air they mouldered, and became as dust.—It appears that no correct idea can be formed as to the length of time which bones will remain dry in earth without decaying. Could this be ascertained, we might form a conjecture as to the time of this country being settled by civilized people; for it could not have been the Indians as they never buried their dead in this manner: and besides, it required tools to raise the works, which they were not possessed of. Coals being found in these graves, render it probable, that the bodies were buried on the funeral pile.

HERMIS.

June 17th, 1808.

The following is so excellent in its manner—so appropriate—and so truly suited to our own case, that we cannot resist the temptation to publish it.—We beg our delinquent subscribers to read it with the attention it deserves, and we feel assured of the best result from their attention to the doctrine it so happily and forcibly inculcates.—[Wash. Fed.]

EXTRACT OF AN ESSAY, ENTITLED, 'PUNCTUALITY THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.' THE PRINTER.

PERHAPS it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very difficult and disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—who, he knows not—his money is scattered every where—he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his presses and his types, his labour and his living, all must punctually be paid for. You Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, and a hundred others I could name, have taken Messrs. —'s paper a great while. You and your wives, and your children and your neighbours have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it.

If you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your best meal than without your paper—Have you ever complied with the conditions of the subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the Printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you contributed your mite to repay him for his ink, his paper, his types, his presses, his hand work and his head work? If you have not—go—pay him off, "and sin no more."

METHOD

Of destroying Garlick by a proper succession of Crops of Grain and Grass.

MANY Farmers have found by experience, 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, it increases fast by such a practice.—This may be prevented by a proper succession of crops.—Plough cornstock ground early in the spring; sow oats or flax and clover, and in September fall—put on three pecks of plaister to the acre, and the 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 for hay when fit, and in the proper season sow the manure, plough it well in—sow it with wheat, and harrow it twice length ways at 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 garlick, 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 method has been tried with success, and good crops of grain and grass raised. The sprouting of clover may be promoted by wetting the seed in warm water, and drying it with plaister before sowing.

Begin to follow these directions next year, and try to kill the garlick effectually.

On the Cultivation of Turnips.

Memorandum—1803, Aug. 17—Sowed turnips among Indian corn, after the last plowing, and harrowed the seed in; ground good—the season remarkably dry—the turnips exceeded in quantity and size any seen in the neighbourhood—we had them fit for use by the 10th of September. I had burnt the debris on the ground early in the spring, and perhaps the ashes was of great use—there was about two bushels of plaister sown on the corn, broadcast, per acre, previous to the turnips being sown.

I found afterwards that the slightest dressing of the ground with ashes had a most powerful effect, and that harrowing the turnips was of great use to them. Since the above experiment, I have sown a middling crop raised among Indian corn on a light soil, without the application of plaister, except the small quantity usually put on the hills of corn soon after it comes up.

I send you these notes in consequence of seeing Mr. M'Mahon's excellent observations on turnips—in hopes some of my old neighbours, as well as farmers in general, may supply themselves with so valuable a root, in any quantity they may wish, for the trifling expense of the seed and one bushel of gypsum per acre—the ground being already prepared by dressing their Indian corn, requires no additional trouble; and experience has completely shewn that the farmer is well repaid for the plaister used in broadcast over the corn.

Blackberry Sirup.

THE present not only being a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly amongst children afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following receipt for public benefit.

Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoons full may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

Calvert county.

WILLIAM TYLER.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

July 1, 1808.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

June 18, 1808.

HENRY MYERS.

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