

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

THE MOLE-HILL.

TELL me thou dust beneath my feet,
Thou dust that once hadst breath,
Tell me how many mortals meet,
In this small hill of death?
The Mole who digs with curious toil
Her subterraneous bed,
Thinks not the ploughs a human soil,
And delves among the dead.
Far in the regions of the morn,
The rising sun surveys,
Palmyra's palaces forlorn
Unveiling in his rays.
There oft the Pilgrim, as he stands,
Sees from the broken wall,
The shadow tottering on the sands
Ere the huge fragments fall.
But towers and tempels, mock'd by time,
Stupendous rocks! appear
To me less mournfully sublime,
Than this poor Mole-Hill here.
Methinks the dust yet heaves with breath,
I feel the pulses beat;
O, in this little hill of death,
How many mortals meet!
Yonder a shadow flits away!
Thou shalt not thus depart—
Stay, thou transcendent spirit, say,
And tell me who thou art!
'Tis Alfred—in the rolls of fame,
And on the midnight page,
Blazes his broad refulgent name,
The watch-light of the age!
And still that voice o'er land and sea,
Shall Albion's foes appal;
The race of Alfred will be free!
Hear it and tremble Gaul!
He was—he is not—all is past;
Tell me—but who can tell?
In what mysterious regions cast,
Immortal spirits dwell?
Behold on Death's bewild'ring wave,
The rainbow Hope arise;
A bridge of glory o'er the grave,
That bends beyond the skies!

MISCELLANY.

THE POZEN GHOST.

From the Literary Panorama, of February.

THE following interesting account is translated from the French papers. It was originally written by the editor of the Freumuthy Journal, published at Berlin.

"I never did give the least degree of credit to apparitions; but I must confess, that the occurrence which has taken place (I may say almost under my own eyes) at the hamlet of Murowana Gossina, about two miles from, and in the jurisdiction of, Pozen, has completely staggered my former resolutions on those adventures.

About six weeks ago, Mile. de M——, a young lady, the daughter of a nobleman who resides in the neighbourhood above named, met with a violent fall from which the most serious consequences were apprehended. The young lady was about 19 years of age, possessing the most seductive charms, and above all, celebrated for her angelic piety. Every solicitation was made use of to persuade her to call in a surgeon to her assistance, but all proved in vain; and she thus fell a victim to her extreme modesty and delicacy. A few days had elapsed after interment, when a report was spread about the hamlet that her shade had appeared to several of the inhabitants; Messieurs De M—— and some other young gentlemen, all of them well educated, and among them was a young gentleman who has just returned from the university of Göttingen, used every effort to contradict this absurd report; but it was every day repeated with so much obstinacy, accompanied with such particular and singular circumstances, that the whole family of de M—— made up their mind to quit their seat; neither could any of the domestics be prevailed upon to continue there. It was generally reported that every night in the week (but especially on Saturday night) the most wonderful things happened at the mansion-house; that the deceased was seen there, always dressed in a different manner, and in the newest fashion.

A young officer passing one evening between the hours of ten and eleven along the garden of the mansion-house, perceived at a small distance before him, a lady elegantly formed, dressed in white; he quickened his pace to overtake her, and conceiving he had met with some adventure for gallantry, he ventured to seize her by the arm, but what was his terror, when he felt nothing but the cold arm and hand of a skeleton, and saw nothing but a pair of dim eyes, stern, and fixed, while a sepulchral voice uttered.

"Should one word of this meeting escape your lips, death is your portion." The phan-

tom vanished, and the officer fell motionless to the ground. Being found in this state by some passengers, he was the next day conveyed to Surgeon Hahn, who, notwithstanding every possible attention, gives little hopes of his recovery.

A short time after the above adventure, a farmer very well known in the neighbourhood, passing at the close of the evening in a path which was separated from the gardens simply by a thin wooden railing, fancied he perceived two coffins, walking by the side of each other, in one of the principal walks of the garden; notwithstanding his fears, he ventured near the railing, and made a full stand, while the coffins passed on at the distance of about three feet from him; much alarmed, yet conceiving it might be but an illusion, he ventured to pick up a stone and threw at them; when he plainly heard the sound of the stroke, and the stone rebounded back towards him; on this he felt a cold shivering run through all his veins, and with some difficulty tottered towards his dwelling; fully persuaded that the two moving coffins were no others but those of Mile. de M——, and father, who had died a few months before her.

Among the oldest domestics belonging to the residence, there was an old game keeper, of approved courage, and for whom the deceased young lady had always evinced a great deal of good nature and partiality. This man expressed a most earnest desire to meet the pretended phantom, being convinced he should be able to detect the imposture. Having strolled many evenings about the grounds, he at length one evening perceived her at the entrance gate: "Good evening, young lady," said he in a bold voice, and immediately walked up to the apparition: the latter inclined her head slowly, and also advanced; the light of the moon afforded him a full view of the form of the spectre, the game keeper perfectly recognized his young mistress; she was enveloped in her shroud; her countenance disclosed a profound grief, she first raised her hands, and placed them on her heart and then reclined her head on her bosom. The game keeper attempted to address her again, but his words expired on his lips; the spectre then approached nearer to him, when he fancied that he inhaled a death-like scent; she then placed her left hand on his, when he gave a horrible shriek, and all vanished.

In the front of the mansion-house, at a small distance, is a brewery. Seven men, who were at work there, perceived in the midst of a pitch dark night, a very brilliant light at every window belonging to the mansion-house, which they well knew had been entirely deserted for near three months: they observed a person approaching the casement in the chamber wherein it was said the young lady de M——, had died; and who afterwards had opened it as if to look out; the great brilliancy of the lights enabled them easily to distinguish that the person was clad in black crape, studded with silver spangles; and from her neck was suspended a small funeral cross. Her eyes far from appearing dull, sparkled with supernatural lustre, and her whole deportment was altogether imposing. Curiosity prompted the seven brewers to walk towards the cattle, when suddenly the lights disappeared, and the greatest darkness reigned all around them.

So many different reports made such impression on the family of de M——, that they consented to have the tomb of the young lady opened; when it was found that the left leg was raised, and right arm placed upon her head; and it has been further ascertained, that the tomb has been opened a second time, when the body was found altogether in a different attitude.

I was told that Mile. de M—— had made a will in favour of the church,—but that her family had strongly opposed the carrying it into execution."

DON TORIBIO DE BUSTAMANE

WAS postmaster at Rio Seco, when the vandals, under the orders of General Bescierres, pilfered and put to the sword the greater part of the inhabitants of that unhappy and disarmed town! He had the grief to see those monsters tear from the breast of his wife his innocent infant, which they fixed on a bayonet and murdered in the most atrocious manner! His wife they violated and killed in his presence! And finally making his escape, he went to Seville, and was appointed courier of the cabinet, and swearing in the most solemn manner to revenge his wife and child, requested they would give him a few horses, and permit him to raise a party of men, who were inspired with the same feeling to avenge themselves of these cannibals for the insults offered to their families. They granted him the grade of Lieutenant—gave him six horses—and at present he has a party of 1500 men, with which he is the terror of the enemy, being greatly feared in all his operations by the knowledge he has of all the paths and passes of the kingdom. The heroine spoken of here is a niece of his, who was also determined to avenge herself of those monsters.

[Spanish pap.]

AGRICULTURAL.

—AGRICULTURE—

"The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease,
Pride of the Land, and Patron of the Seas."

From the Trenton Federalist.

ON THE FIELD CULTIVATION OF THE TURNIP.

TURNIPS, with a small share of additional labour and expense, may be had in large quantities by those cultivators who are enterprising and industrious enough to procure them, by simply sowing them at the proper season of the year among their growing Indian corn. Wherever Indian corn is good enough to turn out 30 or 40 bushels to the acre, twice that quantity of turnips or more, may, without in the least disparaging the former crop, be easily had at the same time. In England, they procure their valuable turnip crops either by a spring fallow with heavy manuring, or after a spring fallow crop of peas, in the same manner, but always after the complete reduction and pulverization of the soil, which last circumstance is that which principally conduces to their growth. In this country we cultivate the more valuable production of maize or Indian corn, in lieu of pulse; and the wide intervals of land that the cultivation of the maize admits, are a complete fallow for turnips, which continue to grow on through the remainder of the season after the former crop has matured. The process recommended, therefore, is in effect, the procuring of two crops of a season; which is in effect, to make the land doubly productive to its proprietor.

The use of the crop of turnips will be an incense to the farmer of his stock of cattle, and consequently of manure, as they will serve to fatten heaves, to feed milch cows, and to support sheep. In this latter case they will be found indispensable, whenever the attention of the American farmer shall be turned toward the improvement of his flocks and wool. The bad appearance and ill success of many flocks of sheep which are witnessed every spring, are principally occasioned by the want of suitable food in the absence of grass. Turnips are found to be the best substitute for grass; and upon these, flocks are experienced in England to do perfectly well without grain or much hay. The American farmer, therefore, in turning his attention to the propagating of sheep, must necessarily direct it to the cultivation of turnip crops for their winter support. In England, wool being their staple, they predict the ruin of the farmer, who neglects a vigorous and spirited cultivation of sheep and turnips. We are, in this country, but in the infancy of these things, and have yet to learn much, particularly how to procure a supply of turnips in large quantities, and at the least expense. The most that we do at present is to obtain a few precarious bushels for table use, in a small patch, whilst the wholesale business of field cultivation of this most useful plant is seldom if ever attempted. How great has been the emolument of this country by the successful introduction of the cultivation of cotton, and not a great while before of rice! and which is now promised by that of hemp and fine wool; and a proportional advantage would no doubt redound to the agricultural interest by a proper attention to the field cultivation of the noble plant which is the subject of the present communication. Let us remember also that the cultivation of clover, which has proved of such vast importance in agriculture is, with us, but a recent practice, borrowed lately from the mother country, and which has yet but partially become established in this country; yet in England the cultivation of clover and of turnips, is deemed of equal importance. The writer, therefore, from experience recommends to the public the following method, till a better is made known.

Let the corn be planted early, that it may be off the ground in season to admit the autumnal suns. Let the soil be pulverized by the frequent use of the plough and harrow till midsummer. Previously to the last harrowing both ways, sow turnip seed between thumb and finger, two rows of corn at a throw and sparingly. The danger will be that the plants will stand too thick, in which case they should be thinned with the hoe; if too thin, there seems no remedy, but the plants will grow larger. The proper time of sowing them in this method is of importance.—This is a month earlier than is usually done, as the shade of the corn retards the growth of the plant at first; the proper time to sow is about the 20th of the 7th month, (July.)

As soon as the corn is advanced so as to admit of topping without injury, it must by all means be topped, to admit the sun upon the young plants, which now begin to grow abundantly. Again, as soon as admissible, the corn must be husked, the stalks cut up and removed to the vicinity of the barn yard for winter use. By being fresh put up they will be highly relished by the cattle, which is an advantage compensating the trouble of removing them off the ground at this season of the year. The turnips will be fit to pull just be-

fore the setting in of the severe frosts, but a general not much before the middle or twentieth of the 12th month; whatever may be the menaces of winter, as to this time, they will continue to improve in their growth.

In pursuance of the above method, the writer last year, planted an acre of trench ploughed clover lay with manuring. The season proved unfavourable, being very dry, yet from two thirds of the ground he had 50 bushels of turnips, which he disposed of in the neighbourhood at fifty cents a bushel. The corn was about 35 bushels to the acre, and apparently no wife injured by the turnips which, though sown too thin, yielded ten bushels to one.

AGRICOLA.

Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Annapolis county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

A TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period when persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. Also lots No. 20, 226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell 1500 acres of good patented land in Great Briar county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by
WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, in any way whatsoever, who shall fail to make payment on or before the 20th July next, will have suits instituted against them without respect to persons.

Any settlement made with Mr. Charles D. Hodges, at Queen-Anne, will be satisfactory.
BENJ. HODGES.
May 29, 1810.

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.
HORATIO RIDOUT.
Whitehall, May 25, 1810. 6c.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.
GASSAWAY HAMS.
May 26, 1810. 8w.

Pasturage.

THE subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) and lately occupied by Mr. William Erickson, during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN R. MERRIKEN.
April 24, 1810. 6x 3w.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.
Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 16

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.
H. M. OGLE.
Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

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