

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

SONG,

By Robert Burns.

THE gloomy night is gath'ring fast,  
Loud roars the wild inconstant blast,  
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,  
I see it driving o'er the plain,  
The hunter now has left the moor,  
The scatter'd coveys meet secure,  
While here I wander, prest with care,  
Along the lonely banks of AYR.

The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn  
By early Winter's ravage torn:  
Acrofs her placid, azure sky,  
She sees the scowling tempest fly:  
Chill runs my blood to hear it rave,  
I think upon the stormy wave,  
Where many a danger I must dare,  
Far from the bonnie banks of AYR.

'Tis not the furling billow's roar,  
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;  
Tho' death in every shape appear,  
The wretched have no more to fear:  
But round my heart the ties are bound,  
That heart-transpierc'd with many a wound;  
These bleed afresh, thole ties I tear,  
To leave the bonnie banks of AYR.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,  
Her heathy moors and winding vales;  
The scenes where wretched tancy roves,  
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!  
Farewell, my friends! farewell my foes!  
My peace with these, my love with those—  
The burbling tears my heart declare,  
Farewell, the bonnie banks of AYR.

PUNNING SONG,

By G. Colman, Esq.

I AM worse than poor debtors coop'd up in  
their cages;  
Board wages I had, now bare boards are my  
wages;  
To get into bad bread sure I had no call, Sir,  
But bad bread is better than no bread at all,  
Sir!

All, Sir,  
Small, Sir,  
No bread at all, Sir, oh!

Oh! had I a wife, tho' half-starv'd like your  
humble,  
There's some consolation in something to  
mumble;  
Yet I'm married tho' single—I tell you no  
fib, Sir,  
For examine me well, I am nothing but ribs,  
Sir,

Fibs, Sir  
Ribs, Sir  
Nothing but ribs, Sir, oh!

Was ever poor servant in such a disaster!  
I'm master'd by starving, and starv'd by my  
master;  
I'm in a sad taking, with nothing to take, Sir,  
I'd flake all I'm worth to be worth a beef-  
steak, Sir,

Steak, Sir,  
Take, Sir,  
Take a beef-steak, Sir, oh!

ICE CREAM.

An honest sea officer, dining at a gentle-  
man's house in a town in Sicily, after the se-  
cond course was removed, Ices in the shape of  
various fruits were advanced by way of rear  
guard, as is the custom in those places. One  
of the servants carried the figure of a fine  
large peach to the captain, who, unacquainted  
with deceit of this kind, never doubted  
but it was a real one, and cutting it through  
the middle, in a moment had one half of it  
in his mouth. At first he only looked grave,  
and blew up his cheeks to give it more room;  
but the violence of the cold soon getting the  
better of his patience, he began to tumble it  
about from side to side in his mouth, water  
running out of his eyes, till at last, able to  
hold no longer, he spit it out upon his plate,  
exclaiming, with a horrid oath, "A painted  
snow ball, by G—!" Wiping away the tears  
with his napkin, he turned in a rage to the  
Italian servant who had helped him, with a  
"D— your macaroni eyes, you son of a b—,  
what did that mean by that?" The fellow,  
who did not understand a word of it, could  
not forbear laughing, which convinced the  
Captain the more that it was nothing but a  
trick, and he was just going to throw the rest  
of it in his face, but was prevented by one  
of the company. When recovering from his  
passion, and thinking the object unworthy of  
it, he only added, in a softer tone, "Very  
well, neighbour, I only wish I had you on  
board ship for half an hour, you should have  
a dozen before you could say Jack Robinson,  
for all your painted cheeks."

The first time Thomas Aquinas visited Rome,  
Innocent IV. who then filled the Pontifical  
chair, said to him, "You see we cannot say,  
with St. Peter, silver and gold have I none."  
"No," said Aquinas, "neither can you com-  
mand, as he did, the lame to rise and walk."

AGRICULTURAL.

The following observations on the improve-  
ment of Soil, and the culture of Grain,  
Grass, &c. were extracted from a Lecture  
delivered by JOHN STRODE, before a  
meeting of the Virginia Culpepper Socie-  
ty for the promotion of Agriculture, &c.  
on the 3d of June, 1809.

MR. PRESIDENT,  
UNDER your favour and that of this ve-  
ry respectable audience, I will concisely detail  
some small acquirements in the improvement  
of soil, and the culture of grain, grass, &c.  
which are chiefly all drawn from my own fair  
experiments.

A very certain method of enriching and  
improving small quantities of soil (though  
at a heavy expense) with rich manures, is well  
known to almost every cultivator of the earth,  
but to detect errors and avoid ill-grounded  
theories, as well as to discover the most effi-  
cacious, the cheapest and easiest method, is  
the object to which we ought most particu-  
larly to direct our undeviating pursuit.

In attempting to attain that desirable ac-  
quisition, I have made various trials of differ-  
ent materials, some by accident, and others  
from the commendations of men of experience  
and high pretensions; particularly of

STONE LIME,

By laying on the fallow ground in the latter  
end of April, at the rate of sixty bushels to  
the acre of stiff strong clay and loamy soil,  
in the county of Berks, in the state of Penn-  
sylvania. This land was cultivated in the us-  
ual method, broke up tolerably deep in the  
month of May, and immediately after harvest  
crossed, and in the latter end of August and  
beginning of September well harrowed, and  
then the seed covered in with a neat shallow  
ploughing of beds of about 12 feet wide, and  
in like manner (timing excepted) the rest of  
the field was cultivated; the experienced  
neighbours seem to think that the wheat on  
the limed part of the field was considerably  
superior to that unlimed, but on threshing  
and cleaning out what each part of the field  
produced, there did not appear any extraordi-  
nary difference, not more than one bushel &  
a half to the acre at most; I was told that  
the next crop would discover more difference,  
but it proved to be rather less; no manure  
of any sort had been put on the land.

SEA SALT.

Of this I sowed on my wheat field (as ad-  
vised) in the latter end of October, soon af-  
ter the wheat was well up, the quantity of  
25 bushels to the acre, covering at that rate  
the half of a field of 10 acres—This was a  
light sandy thin soil in the county of Stafford,  
within two miles of Falmouth. On this land  
I had at different preceding years tolerable  
good crops of wheat, but the result of this  
experiment only went to prove that salt, in  
that proportion, however, and on that kind of  
soil, was unfavourable to vegetation; the  
crop of wheat was much injured by it, for  
that part of the field which was salted did not  
produce as much by one third as the other  
part, although nearly alike in all former crops.  
After two years it was observable that the  
salted ground produced more grass and a better  
colour.—I left that place before I had the  
opportunity of making a subsequent trial of a  
crop of wheat. The next crop that was made  
on the field was Indian corn, the difference  
between the salted and unsalted part of the  
field was rather in favour of the former  
but not very much; on the whole, I consider  
it like the trial of lime, a losing experi-  
ment.

OF RIVER MUD.

On a field, near my present residence, of  
about 12 acres of very thin soil, white cold  
clay, I laid about 40 wagon loads to the a-  
cre. This was put on early in the month of  
August, the land previously well broke up;  
after this coat of manure had been carefully  
spread, it was as usual crops ploughed, har-  
rowed smooth, and seeded down, about one  
half with yellow bearded wheat 3-4 bushels  
to the acre, by a shallow ploughing of nar-  
row beds of eight furrows each, the other  
half in like manner with Lammas wheat 1  
1-4 bushels to the acre. The result was an  
extraordinary crop, not less than 28 bushels  
to the acre, without any perceivable difference  
between the produce of the two kinds of  
wheat—this experiment was made about four  
years past. The same field, together with ad-  
jacent ground which had longer been at rest,  
was put in Indian corn the last year, and al-  
though badly tended produced a tolerable crop,  
and in the month of Nov. last, was seeded  
down again in the usual way with wheat, which  
now appears to be far more luxuriant than  
the adjacent land, which was seeded much  
earlier; this has proved to be a very advan-  
tageous experiment.—The excess of the first  
crop of wheat more than paid for all the ex-  
pense of manuring;—the good effects of  
which I doubt not will long continue, and I  
am of opinion that where labour is to spare,  
and the mud within half a mile and to  
be had gratis, that the pursuit of this me-  
thod of improving thin land would be con-  
siderable, permanent and profitable.

RIVER SAND.

Of this I made several small though nice  
and conclusive experiments on lands of dif-  
ferent descriptions, which however were all ori-  
ginally destitute of sand or gravel, particu-  
larly such as stiff white and also on red light fri-  
able soils, &c. on all of which it had an ex-  
traordinary effect, especially as to the growth  
of Indian corn, peas, and all sorts of pota-  
toes, and indeed almost every vegetable plant  
in the garden; but on wheat or clover, as a  
top dressing, I did not perceive any advantage  
derived from it.—These experiments were  
made on the plantation and garden where my  
son now resides, with great care; and from  
the most accurate calculations of the cost &  
effects, at the rate of 300 bushels to the acre,  
where the sand is to be had gratis within 3  
miles, would also on such land as described be  
a profitable pursuit.

WEEDS.

Such as poke, dock, mullein, &c. and indeed  
every kind of juicy, succulent, wild herb,  
while green, I have for many years past laid  
in the drills over my Irish potatoes, when  
planting the latter crop, and covered them  
over with light pulverised soil; this has to e-  
very experiment proved to be a most excel-  
lent, cheap and beneficial manure.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

In the course of two months past several  
tons of HEMP have passed through this town,  
which produced in Boston about 418 dollars  
per ton; and of course must be the most pro-  
fitable kind of produce which can be raised  
on a farm.

There is no soil in which hemp will thrive  
so well as in fine, fat, rich, black sandy  
mould; because such land produces fewer  
weeds than any other, and generally contains  
much of that moisture and nature which are  
necessary for hemp. Manure is not absolu-  
tely necessary for it; but a suitable soil and  
good tillage are indispensable. The mould  
should be deep, light and easily penetrated,  
for the tender fibres of the roots are easily  
impeded, and if checked are no longer capa-  
ble of performing their proper offices. Great  
judgment and nicety are necessary in the  
choice of seed, as there is much of it which  
is of but little value; and that which is good, is  
heavy, bright and of an oil glossiness.

Hemp, like many other plants, is male and  
female, one bearing the farina, the other the  
seed; and as the male is ripe much sooner  
than the other, it often happens that the male  
is pulled before the seed of the female is fully  
impregnated; or fecundated with the farina.

Hemp is a great enemy to weeds, and  
some very good farmers in Europe, sow it  
upon soil which is apt to produce weeds in  
order to kill them. For this purpose they  
sow an extraordinary quantity of seed—three  
or four bushels to the acre, which comes very  
thick, and when it branches out, it so com-  
pletely covers the ground as to choke all the  
weeds and destroy them.

Hemp is pulled in the same way as flax,  
except in the manner of selecting the male  
plants, and the care which is necessary to  
preserve the females free from injury. In  
Europe they tie it up in bundles which are a  
yard in circumference, and manage it much  
as they do flax; except that they always rot  
it in standing water. They dry it on the  
grass; or if the season will not answer for  
that purpose, they lay it up on scaffolds, in  
dry sheds. Some make slow fires under it,  
and continue turning it until it is dry.

Dr. Willich says that the male hemp  
ripens in England about the middle of Ju-  
ly; the female plants not till about the mid-  
dle of September. The great heat of this  
climate must bring them to maturity still  
earlier.

The same author states that in the county  
of Suffolk, England, some seed brought from  
China was sowed which produced at the rate  
of 1,317 pounds of hemp to the acre. The  
Chinese hemp differs, in some respects, from  
that which is common among us.

Breaking hemp is much harder work than  
breaking flax—but in countries where much  
is raised we understand they have breaking  
mills which go by water, and are erected at  
a moderate expense. Perhaps in this age of  
inventions waterworks may be contrived to  
twingle or clean the hemp, and prepare it  
for the manufacturer, by easier means than  
threshing.

It is said hemp poisons or renders poisonous  
the water in which it is rotted; care should  
be taken that no living creatures should get  
at it. Some people rot it on grass the same  
as they do flax.

Hemp is generally shocked and left to  
stand about ten days, after which it is  
threshed.

This is one of the most profitable articles  
a farmer can raise; and the wants of this  
country might be amply supplied by our own  
products. It is also a most valuable article  
of commerce; for which there is always  
great demand in England and France. It is  
said that France consumes 200,000 tons in a  
year, during peace; and G. Britain imports  
about 60,000 tons annually. This latter

quantity at 400 dollars per ton, amounts to  
the enormous sum of 24,000,000 dollars;  
and this we might receive if we were as ex-  
pert and as industrious as the Russians, in  
raising this article. France it is said imports  
about 70,000 tons, so that England and  
France pay about 50 millions of dollars per  
annum for hemp; and it would not require  
half a million acres of land, to supply their  
demands.

Hemp seed should be new; very few of  
those which are two years old will grow.—  
About two bushels is a sufficient quantity for  
an acre.

TURNIPS.

Any time between the 20th of July and  
the middle of August, a principal crop of  
turnips may be sown for autumn and winter  
use, but the earlier they are sown in that pe-  
riod, the larger size will the roots attain to.  
It would be of much importance to take ad-  
vantage of moist weather for this purpose,  
should such happen in due season.

As the cultivation of turnips upon an ex-  
tensive scale, as well for the feeding of cattle  
during the winter months, as for culinary  
purposes, may and ought to become an inter-  
esting object to the citizens of the U. States,  
I deem it the more necessary to give some in-  
formation respecting the field culture of that  
very valuable root.

The turnip delights in a light sandy loam;  
if a little moist the better, especially in warm  
climates. Upon new or fresh ground they  
are always sweeter, than on an old or worn  
out soil. Though such is the kind of land  
best adapted to the raising of turnips, yet  
they are cultivated upon every sort of soil in  
use as arable land.

Much of the sandy soil now laying waste  
in many parts of the Union, might, with the  
assistance of culture, and a small portion of  
manure, be profitably employed in producing  
turnips; for such ground, if dressed with a  
light coat of clay or loam, would yield ex-  
cellent crops of this vegetable. The time  
of sowing depends much on the application;  
when turnips are intended for early consump-  
tion they may be sown soon after the middle  
of July, the general mode, in the middle  
states is, to begin to sow about the 20th of  
July, and to continue sowing as convenient,  
from this time to the middle of August, or a  
few days after.

The quantity of seed sown on an acre by  
the great turnip farmers, is never less than  
one pound, more frequently a pound and a  
half, and by some two. If every grain was  
to come to perfection, a quarter of a pound  
would be more than sufficient, but having to  
encounter so many accidents, a pound is the  
least quantity that ought to be sown on an a-  
cre.

But the all important point is, that the  
rolling of the ground, is experimentally found  
to be the most effectual method, hitherto dis-  
covered, for the preservation of the rising  
crop from the destructive depredations of the  
fly. The turnip fly is always found most nu-  
merous in rough worked ground, as there,  
they can retreat or take shelter under clods  
or lumps of earth, from such changes of wea-  
ther as are disagreeable to them, or from the  
attacks of small birds and other animals.

Treasury Department,

May 23d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provi-  
sions made by law for the reimburse-  
ment of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock,  
created by the second section of the act, en-  
titled, "An act, supplementary to the act,  
entitled, "An act making provision for the re-  
demption of the whole of the public debt of  
the United States," passed on the 11th day  
of February, 1807, it has been determined  
by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that  
the residue of the principal of said stock should  
be reimbursed on the first day of January  
next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to  
the proprietors of the certificates of Exchanged  
Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the act afore-  
said, that the principal of the whole amount  
of said stock, not heretofore reimbursed, will,  
on surrender of the certificates, be paid on  
the first day of January, 1811, to the respec-  
tive stockholders, or their legal representatives,  
or attorneys duly constituted, either at the  
treasury or at the loan office where the stock  
thus to be reimbursed, may then stand credited  
to the proprietors thereof.

It is farther made known for the informa-  
tion of the parties concerned, that no transfers  
of certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent.  
Stock from the books of the treasury, or of  
any commissioner of loans, will be allowed af-  
ter the first day of December next; and that  
the interest of the whole amount of said stock  
will cease and determine on the day preceding  
the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement  
thereof. ALBERT GALLATIN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 23.

12m. 81.

ANNAPOLIS:  
PRINTED BY  
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.