## THINGS THAT I HATE.

- I hate, upon a frosty day, To be without a fire; I hate to see a stupid play, And I abhor a liar.
- I hate, when e'er I have a cent, To have the suffering shun me; I hato, when all my money's spent, To have a fellow dun me.
- I hate the self-conceited beau, Whose face adores the glass; I hate the girl that stoops so low
- As to admire the ass. I hate a knave, I hate a fool, I hate a simple noddy;
  I hate a man who goes by rule.

I hate—'most every body.

THINGS WHICH I LOVE.

A PARODY.

- I love upon a frosty day To have a rousing fire; I love to see a witty play, I love to kick a liar.
- I love the man whose lib'ral hand Relieves another's woe; I love when cash I can command, To do exactly so.
- I love to quiz the silly beau Whose face adores the glass; I love the girl who says him no,
- And can despise the ass. I love my children and my wife,
- Sometimes a glass of toddy; I love to live a quiet life,
- I love-'most every body. AMATOR.

#### AGRICULTURE. ON THE POTATOE.

Answer to the Query from the Board of Agriculture, by James Anderson, L. L. D. &c. Feb. 23,

Quere-" What is the best manure for Potatoes?"

I have not had an opportunity of crying such a diversity of manures as to enable me to give a direct answer to this quere. I shall there-fore content myself with a few observations on this head, that are the

result of the experience I have had. It appears to me that manures may tend to augment the produce of potatoes two ways-and accordingly as the one or the other is intended, the nature of the manure may be varied. The first is, where it tends to promote the general fertility of the soil, and consequently to add to the health and luxuriance of the plant. With this view, all enriching manures that operate on the soil, more by their chemical than their mechanical qualities, are evidently beneficial, but their relative degree of excellence, as applied to this particular plant, I have had no opportunity to ascertain. The intention of the second class of manures, as applied to the potatoe is to render the soil in which the bulbs are formed, as light and open as possible-which is found, by universal experience, greatly to augment the size of the bulb. In this case more reliance is had upon the mechanical operation of the substances employed as a dressing, than on their chemical qualities. In this point of view, I have known many substances employed with good success by poor people to augment the produce r notatoes, that could scarcely be deemed, in the usual sense of the word, manures at all-such as the twigs of young trees, cuttings, (clippings) of hedges, small bushes of broom and furze, runts of cabbages, laid in the trench where the potatoes were planted, and then lightly covered up with earth. The substances so little perishable in their own nature, remain very little altered during the time that the potatoes are growing—but by ren-dering the earth above the bulbs light and porous, (for the loose earth insinuates itself among their small twigs,) it forms a bed extremely favourable for the swelling of the bulb which delights in a dry, light, crumbly mould-whereas the root of the plant, properly so called, delights to strike into a firm rich loam, tending to clay, in which it thrives with amazing luxuriance.

From these facts, I am satisfied. that in order to obtain a full crop of potatoes, the skilful cultivator must adopt a practice that shall be fitted to answer both of these 'intentions. Every one knows that the potatoes do not adhere to the roots of the plant, but to a parti-gular set of fibres which push out from the bottom of the stem, which mature has provided for this very purpose, and which may be very properly discriminated by the name of Umbilical Fibres. The fibres generally push out in a horizontal

direction, often rising a little upward, while the roots of the plant, through which it sucks in the nous ishmene that sustains it, attike down where they branch out into various ramifications in search of food, as is

common with most plants. The soil therefore that is fitted to sustain and to afford nourishment to the plant, and the beds in which the bulbs are to be deposited, are two things totally distinct from each other, that are connected merely by juxta position-each requiring to be possessed of qualities different, and even opposite in some measure, to what would be required in the other. For the potatoe-bed, light, spungy, open friability, are the qualities that seem to be the most indispensably necessary-a power to absorb and retain moisture in a moderate degree, without losing its adhesiveness, and ponderosity which are the principal characteristics of what we call a rich soil, are by no means requisite for the upper bed, but it is these qualities that constitute the very essence of the bed in which the absorbent roots are spread, and from which they are to draw the nourishment for the plant. The chief dexterity in cultivating the potatoe, consists in combining these two qualities together. Nor have I often seen it attempted in the way that is most likely to effect these purposes in the most direct & speediest manner.

There can be no doubt but a firm rich loam, tending to clay, is that which is best adapted for rearing the potatoe plant to its full perfection in this country, and under proper management to resist the vicissitudes of the weather, so as to insure its health the most effectually against accidents. But a lighter soil under the usual management, is found to afford, in most seasons, a greater produce in potatoes, especially if the summer chances to be a little more than usually moist. When it is very dry, the case in-deed is reversed. The sole defect of the heavy loam is the want of levity on its surface-and it is this superficial levity in the light loam, that counterbalances its other radi-

cal defects. Enriching manures, such as well rotted dung, (lime in most cases) decayed animal substances of any sort will tend to render both these soils more capable of encouraging the growth of the potatoe plantwhich is the first requisite for an abundant crop of bulbs-but to dispose it to bear kindly, lightness of surface must also be given. In this point of view, the propriety of employing both the kinds of manures, especially for the weighty soil, becomes apparent. The soil should, in the first place be rendered rich to a sufficient depth, by means of enriching manures worked into it by repeated good ploughings. In this the roots will be able to strike with ease, and send abundant nourishment-but a surface-dressing should be given of the mechanical class of manures, which would give to the surface the spungy lightness that is so much wanted. The best and readiest manure to be found of this kind that I know, is very rank, stable, new made dung, that consists chiefly of litter-and if it participates a little of the enriching qualiy from the dung, that will do no harm—for by being washed down to the roots in summer, it will gradually promote the growth.

### MUSTY WHEAT.

Mr. Peschire, to remove the musty flavour of injured wheat, has tried a solution of from S to 4 lbs. of potash of commerce for every cwt. of wheat of three times of its bulk of water. The wheat is next repeatedly washed, agitated and dried quickly; and that which was not only musty, but very sour, acquired its natural properties by this method, and served to make excellent brown bread, in which a slight bitter taste was the only inconvenience remaining. The loss in weight amounts to one fifth of the whole.

#### FEEDING CATTLE IN WIN-TER.

It has been proved by several series of experiments, that for feed-ing cattle, and in particular milch I am wounded." Colterremonstratto have the chill off; as, when in ling to escape, and urged him to come the state of freezing, or nearly so, on shore. Instead of complying, it creates a general chill throughout he instantly levelled his rifle at an the frame, and suspends, instead of assists, the functions of digestion. spot. This conduct, situated as he It has been found, by adopting this method, and giving cows their hay saturated with salt water, they yield one third more milk,

From the N: Y. Evening Posts TAIRTED BELT RESTORED. In the last fally I procured an ac

quaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel; of fat beet for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent to me according to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it, I observed it tainted, and so much so as to smell quite offensive. The beef being very fat and fine, I was loth to throw it away. I made the following experiment; I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and, after taking out the beef and throwing away the offensive pickle, I re-packed it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces; & making a new pickle, and adding a little salt petre, I covered the beef, and in about six days found it as sweet and good as it was when first

ANECDOTE OF COLTER,

One of Lewis and Clark's partyhis narrow escape. From Bradbury's travels in the interior of America, in 1809, 10 and 11.

The treatment experienced by Colter is to be ascribed to the circumstance of his having spent some time among the Crow Indians, a tribe at enmity with the Blackfeet nation, and accompanying them in one of their attacks upon the latter -His participation in this affair, did not escape the retentive recollection of Indian memory, and when he came among the Blackfest, his safety depended on secretion.

The hostility of the Blackfeet Indians in this case, may be traced moreover, to the circumstance of one of them having been killed by Lewis. They are on the whole peaceable tribe, now friendly to the United States, but like the rest, observe the lex tallionis. They inhabit a part remote from the whire settlements, on the head waters of the Missouri.

Analectic Magazine. "This man came to St. Louis in May, 1810, in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of three thousand miles, which he traversed in 30 days: I saw him on his arrival and received from him an account of his adventures after he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party; one of these facts from its singularity I shall relate. On the arrival of the party on the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing the appearance of abundance of beaver remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone .-Soon after he separated from Dixon. and trapped in company with a hunhostility of the Blackfeet Indians, Lewis, they set their traps at night

being there, he got permission to of the name of Dixon, who had ter named Potts; and aware of the one of whom had been killed by and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from that branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great naise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was occasioned by buffalo, and they proceeded on .-In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed, by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the creek to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned to them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe to the shore; and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man immediately retook it, and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was, shot cows, during winter, the water ought | ed with him on the folly of attempt-Indian, and shot him dead on the

was, may appear to have been an

act of madness; but it was doubt-

arrows so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, which was made a riddle of." They now seis; ed Colter, atripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner in which he should be put to death. They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at; but the chief interfered and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him il he could run fast? Colter, whohad been some time amongst the Keekatsa, or Crow Indians, had in a considerable degree acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, & those armed Indians; therefore cunningly replied that he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, & released him, bidding him to save himself if he could. At that instant the horrid war whoop was sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he was himself surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with a prickly pear, on which he was every instant treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than

a hundred yards from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter: he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility, but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined if possible to avoid the expected blow, he sudden-ly stopped, turne found, and spread out his arms.—The Indian, surprised by the suddennes of the action. and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop. but exhausted with running, he fell whilst endeavouring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground, and broke in his hand. Colter instantly snatched up the point part, with which he pinned him to the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous vell .- Every moment of this time. was improved by Colter, who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cotton wood trees, on the borran, and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place there was an island, against the upper point of which a raft of drift timber had lodged, he dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunk of trees. covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils." They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspence he remained until night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he dived from under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, and when he landed, and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked under a burning sun: the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pears he was hungry, and had ho means of killing game, although he saw abundance round him, and was less the effect of sudden and sound at least seven days journey from Office of the Maryland Garette. reasoning; for if taken alive, he Liss'ss Fort, on the Highorn branch Feb 11.

tre a frequences and most not than bur-junces work have do arrived at the best having enhanced satecmed by the la souri now knot Psoralea exculento

HANDSOME HETORT The house of assembly were engaged on Monday last, whith bill for incorporating the Grant Chip for incorporative which we oppoed by several honourable imamong whom was Mr. Meist of on oity delegation. One great object tion urged by this gentlem fring many titles were conferred among Masons which were highly among per and anti-republican Amous these Mr. M. enumerated these vi Grand High Priest; General Grand High Priest, Grand Mastere Grand Secretaries, Illustrious Grand Misters, Illustrious Deputy Grand Mit ters, Knights, Kings, Princes, Rok together with other titles signification by letters, such as Sir Thomas Lowndes, Th. Ill. R. G. M. Sa. Edward Higgins, III. D. G. M.—T. M. Ill. B. Joseph Cerdean, M. P. S. G. C. T. M. Ill. B. His Excellency Dewitt Clinton, H. M. D. 6. C. Lill. G. K. of the S. &c. &c. &c. Mr. Oakly, in reply, observed that! he could perceive nothing so very dangerous, or so repugnant to car republican institutions in these harmless titles, as the gentlemas appeared to imagine. Mr. Oakley mentioned the Tammany Society, which had long been incorporated, and to which the honourable gentle. man belonged, and for his part he could perceive no more danger to be apprehended from titles which Mr. M. had enumerated, than from those musical and harmonious terns of distinction, adopted by that is-

ciety, such as Grand Sachems, Sand mores, Whiskinies, Yo-hoes, Ya-hoes, Bucks-tails, Tribes, Panther Tribes, Bear Tribes, Wolf Tribes, and other titles, tribes, and orders of distinction, &c. &c. The committee finally rose and reported, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee.

From the Truro (Eng.) Gazette. "United States ship Franklin-The late arrival of this formidable vessel in the waters of the country, which once possessed the supremacy over the land where she was built, has excited much attentior and curiosity in our shipwrights and seamen, some of whom embraced the opportunity, while she lay at Spithead, of inspecting her construction and equipment. Nothing, we have been credibly assured, can exceed the manner in which the Franklin is fitted out both below and above her gunwale. Her riggingis; neat, and adroitly managed by our of the finest crews that ever natigated a ship. Her hull is a periect! model of ship building, and their terior combines every possible at commodation and comfort, with the most excellent arrangements forthe deposit of stores, in which respects she is stated to be decidedly super rior to any one of our ships of wars. Her means of annoyance are of resimilar scale of perfection. Onthe pounders, a wise pressution by which the possibility only of all gle mistake in the quantum of post der and shot is avoided. The guardeness, of the different dects, all the control of the different dects, all the dects decided dec though of the same calibre, vary to length, and the uppermost tier of those on the quarterdeck and for castle, are carronades, the white being evidently planned for porter ful and decisive close combate round the masts are hungaharpets exes, ready for cutting away incee as of emergency. Indeed the whole oquipment is a chef d'æuvre, and manifests no small attention to the American navy, on the part of boat its government and its seamen.

## ATTENTION

subscribers want immediate a person who understands the many ment of Brick Yard, and who of mould, set and burn bricks; likers four labourers, whom they will ample by the months wear, and to whom they will great likers. they will give liberal week; WM. ROSS.

PHILIP CLAY Annapolis, March 5.

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To Robbins' Journal Are informed that the work is retained and ready for delivery, at the Best Store of Mr. Geo. Shaw, and at the state of the

MARYLAND GA

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## IN COUNCIL.

Price - Three Dollars per Annum

March 18, 1813. Ordered, That the Act passed a pecember session eighteen hundred in seventeen, entitled, An act to preent the unlawful exportation of neroes and mulattoes, and to alter and mend the laws concerning runaways, sepublished once in each week, for he space of six months, in the Mary and Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Sazette and Federal Republican at altimore, the Frederick town Herald, he Torch Light at Hager's-town; the Vestern Herald at Cumberland, and be Easton Gazette

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. AN ACT

o prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter nd amend the laws concerning run-

aways. Whereas, the laws heretofore enactfor preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of esporting out of this state negroes d mulattoes entitled to their freedom ter a term of years, have been ic and sufficient to restrain the commission such crimes and misdemeanors; and hath been found moreover, that ser ints and slaves have been seduced om the service of their masters and mers, and fraudulently removed out this state; and that the children of e negroes and mulattoes have been dnapped from their masters, protecrs and parents, and transported to stant places, and sold as slaves for e; to prevent therefore such heinous fences, and to punish them when com-Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General

ssembly of Maryland, That from and

r the publication of this act, no rson shall sell or dispose of any ser at or slave, who is or may be entitto freedom after a term of years, after any particular time, or upon contingency, knowing the said sert or slave to be entitled to freedom aforesaid, to any person who shall t be at the time of such sale a bona resident of this state, and who has been a resident therein for the ace of at least one year next precedg such sale, or to any person whomer who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or ves for any other person not being dent as aforesaid, and if any perclaiming, possessing, or being ened to such servant or slave, shall l or dispose of him or her to any son who is not a resident as afored, knowing that such person is a resident as aforesaid, or to any son who shall be procured, engaged employed, to purchase servants or res for any other person not beso resident, knowing the per so buying or receiving such sert or slave to be so procured, ened or employed, or who shall sell dispose of such servant or slave for nger term of years, or for a longer than he or she is bound to serve, ry such person making any such or disposition contrary to the thing and intention of this act, shall liable to indictment in the county t of the county where such seller ellers shall reside, or sale be made, on conviction shall be sentenced to ergo confinement in the penitentia-or a term not exceeding two years, ording to the discretion of the court; such servant or slave who may been sold contrary to the provisi of this act, to any person who is resident as aforesaid, or to any on who shall be procured, engaged mployed, to purchase servants or as for any other person not a resias aforesaid, shall be sold by the r of the court for the time he or may have to serve, for the benefit e county where such conviction be had, or for the use of the may ed city council of Baltimore if the fiction shall be had in Baltimore

And be it enacted, That if any on who is not a bona fide resident is state, and who has not resided infor the space of at least one next preceding such purchase, purchase or receive on any conany such servant or slave, who is be entitled to freedom as afore knowing that such servant or is entitled to freedom as aforesaid, any person whomsoever who be procured, engaged or employo purchase servants or slaves for other person not being resident as said, shall purchase or receive on contract any such servant or slave the house or pla led to freedom as aforesaid, know- may be, and su

intention to t slave out of t on making a tract, dontrar be found, and l<del>orgo co</del>ntin<del>o</del>j for a term no by order of-th ed time of the of the county shall be had, o or and city co shall be had in provided neve person who s knowing of hi after a term o ticular time, o of, give inform ation, to one peace of the c shall reside, o such person n may have been purchase, the

receiving shall

3. And be a of any servant

be entitled to f

seller is entitle

limited time.

some other per

any right or tit or slave, unless under the hand and terms of se the interest of residence-of ti stated, and the by said purcha her authorised of the peace in sale shall be ma the records of county, within acknowledgme sliculd be made as aforesaid sl acknowledged the true time very or servituslave, and the chaser, should then and in suc vant or slave, e a term of year: time, or on any thereupon free. who may decid a trial, if a pet the foregoing p opinion that no sites aforesaid, person shall be or remainder i said servant or entitled immed or remainder. if the event or actually occurr jury who may

4. And be it ver any perso the purpose of the same beyonstate, it shall be the seller a bill slaves, in which ing marks, as the name of su be inserted, and knowledged be peace of the c shall be made, a ed in the office county, within clerk shall imm thereof, actually deliver a copy t the purchaser, v ed thereupon, county, of the s ed, on receiving

of such remain

the foregoing p

opinion that no

the emission of

recording and a person who sh any slave or sla removal from shall have the s in this state, and with any judge supported by oa the deponent or ble ground to be who shall so ha his possession, is move them from