

POETS CORNER.

Communicated for the New-York Daily Advertiser.

FAREWELL TO NOVA SCOTIA.

By Joshua Marston, Methodist Missionary.

Thou climate of cold, where the icy winds blow,

Where the maple fire burns and the lofty pines grow,

Ere I quit thy cold shores for a happier clime,

'Till chaunt my farewell in a fragment of rhyme.

Seven years have I travers'd thy desolate woods,

Thy bays, marshes, lakes, and thy icy-pair'd floods,

With tempest and snow-drift impeding my course,

And icicles spangling both me and my horse,

I've frequently paid in my snow-gliding sled,

Thy dark lofty pines that wad'd over my head,

Still humming a tune as I fac'd the cold breeze,

Till the snug little settlement peep'd through the trees.

Nor shall I forget in thy winters severe,

When crossing bleak marshes and barren most drear,

Full many a blessing has warmed my heart,

Through the cold child's blood, and my fingers would smart.

With a joy unexpress'd I have often survived

The cottage that cheer'd in thy wilder recess.

Thou' my lodging was cold, and the stars I could see,

Through the clinks of my log room bright twinkling on me.

When the fierce blowing drift had the path-way eras'd,

With my staff in my hand I've the north-wester fac'd;

My saddle-bags over my shoulders well tied,

I've trudged over the snow, for 'twas too deep to ride.

How oft have I escap'd by the skin of my teeth,

When the ice was worn thin by the currents beneath,

And when by the showers the torrents were raised,

I trembled all past—but deliver'd, I prais'd.

first inquiry relates to the best mode of using plaster: I would recommend it in all cases to be scattered and harrowed in with the grain of all kinds; this is more absolutely necessary when the land is exhausted, as it aids and nourishes the sprout immediately on its coming up, when it stands most in need; some roll their grain in plaster, my plan has been, for one hand to sow the grain, while another follows to scatter the plaster, at the rate of one bushel to the acre; where there are two or three harrows it requires two hands, but with one harrow a single person is sufficient for both operations, as he would first sow the grain and then the plaster. On winter grain I would repeat another bushel per acre, the last of Feb. or the first of March; this would not be necessary after the first year; or after your lands were once plastered, then only sow plaster with the grain. I would recommend harrowing in every kind of grain, and be sure to have your lands harrowed the first time, the way it was ploughed. This will level your ploughing, whereas if you harrow cross ways it turns up your furrows. It is not necessary to put grain in deep, as a proof, put in some grain six inches deep. it will come up after two or three weeks, examine and you will find the main root from which it took its growth gone, and new roots near the surface of the earth succeed—it only requires to be covered. Rye is the best crop to improve land and at the same time to raise clover, clover seed ought to be sowed on the rye in February. Rye is the most valuable to raise on exhausted land; its growth is rapid in the spring, secures the clover from the scorching sun, shades the earth, and acts so as to nourish and replenish the soil; it is the most certain crop, and as it makes more straw than any other grain, the farmer is enabled to make more and the best manure; by proper management this grain can be used in every shape, by having it properly ground and the best food separated, it will make good bread, and the balance will make good feed for any kind of stock. It is the best grain for work horses, and is valuable to fatten hogs, but upon this suggestion I expect a host of prejudices against me, experience however, has taught me not to give way. For example, say you have a pen of hogs with water running thro' it, to which you give every day one barrel of corn; in this pen you will lose all the manure, as it will be carried off by every rain; you have another pen upon dry land, well littered with long rye straw; after every rain the hogs will cut it up short and make their beds near; if you have not straw, leaves will be an excellent substitute; let the number of hogs be equal in both pens; to those in the second pen feed only half a barrel of corn and two bushels of clover rye; have two hogsheads near your pen, into which put every day the two bushels of clover rye and have them filled up with water and stirred. let it stand twenty four hours before used, give this to the hogs instead of water; by having two hogsheads, by the time one is used the other will be fit; keep up the hogs in both pens the same time, and when killed you will find those in the dry pen will weigh ten per cent heavier, and if I had my choice of the pork I should prefer it; besides the manure will be valuable the ensuing year. You can safely winter your sheep upon your rye fields without the least injury to it—and with the greatest advantage to your sheep—I generally let my sheep run on my rye fields until the last of March. I have a field which contains 20 acres, which ten years ago would not produce more than ten bushels of corn per acre. I ploughed it up and sowed it with rye and one bushel of plaster per acre; in February I sowed it with clover seed and one bushel of plaster; at harvest I cut 16 bushels of rye per acre; the spring following I sowed it again with one bushel of plaster, and mowed that season 3 tons of hay to the acre, and made 33 bushels of clover seed from the second crop; the spring following I sowed it again, with plaster as before, and cut that year 2 1/2 tons of hay—I then ploughed up the second crop and sowed it with wheat which produced 28 bushels per acre. I then ploughed up the wheat stubble and sowed with rye, which produced me 25 1/2 bushels per acre; the spring following I gave it a dressing of manure, plough'd it up and planted it in corn, first rolling, he seed in plaster, and when it got up about six inches high, I sowed

it broadcast with plaster at the rate of one bushel per acre, off of which I gathered 328 barrels of corn, (equal to 80 bushels per acre) the next spring I sowed it with spring barley (oats would equally prosper) which yielded 82 bushels per acre, which I sold in Georgetown at 1 dollar 30 cents per bushel; after cutting the barley I ploughed down the stubble and sowed it with wheat at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre; and 1 bushel of plaster. This crop yielded me 33 1/2 bushels per acre; I then ploughed down my stubble and sowed down in rye, which I cut last summer & is now in the straw and from which I think I shall get at least 80 bushels per acre; I sowed it last February with clover seed & intend mowing it the ensuing season. I have made this statement to prove that the only sure mode of improving land is by a regular routine of cropping. You will observe I did not sow this field every year with plaster, nor is it necessary; lands once well plastered do not need it, as its virtue will not be lost in less than 7 years; owing to the scarcity & high price of plaster, for the last two years I may say I have used none, and I do not believe I suffered for the want of it. Corn cropping ought to be avoided as much as possible upon exhausted lands, unless they become soddy, then they may be tended with advantage, both to the soil & cultivator. Plough up the sod completely in April, harrow it well the same way that it is ploughed, then furrow it quite shallow, barely to make a furrow to plant your corn, be sure not to disturb the bottom of your sod, when the corn gets up about six inches, harrow it well and plough quite shallow; your corn will not look so promising at first, until the roots penetrate the sod, it will then grow rapidly and will not suffer from drought; as the sod is left under will retain the moisture; all the work given corn should be before harvest and in no case should corn be followed with winter grain; if you can give your corn ground a dressing of manure, I would sow it with oats, then plough up the oats and sow wheat, plough down the stubble, then sow rye, then clover seed, let the clover remain two years, which would be making four crops in six years. If you have not manure to dress your corn ground, follow it the next year for wheat, plough down the stubble, sow rye, then clover seed; be sure never to plough your stubble but once, leaving all covered you possibly can, harrow in all your grain as I have before observed; when you plough down clover for wheat be sure to do it as neatly as possible, the seed turned under will live the first year without sprouting—this ought to be done between the middle of August and September; after harvest plough down your wheat stubble, sow rye, and the clover seed turned under the year before by being brought to the surface, will come up so thick as to need little seed if any at all. In short when the ground is well set with clover you'll scarcely ever be compelled to sow more seed; my plan has been to raise a crop of wheat & rye, then let it lie one year in clover, then wheat and rye again, that is to make two crops every two years on the same land, except when I put corn and manure, then I generally take four or five crops running before I give it rest—and would in no case advise land to lie in clover more than one or two years. The best mode of saving manure when it is scarce and can only be applied to the corn hill, is to keep it in a close heap, to become well rotted; but if you can save enough to give the ground a top dressing, I would prefer halting it out in the raw state, and let it pass through putrefaction where it is to act; in this way your land will receive the whole benefit; if it is left in the barn yard every rain will wash away the best of the substance. I have for some years given my fields a top dressing in the poorest places, whenever the grounds were sufficiently frozen to go on them without injury. Manure may be called the farmers Gold mine, and ought to be saved in every shape and manner. To increase the quantity, your stables should be kept well littered with straw; to have stables for your stock is equally important to preserve them during the winter and to accumulate manure, with such protection good hay will keep them in good order. A farmer should always proportion his stock to his means for subsisting them, and never overstock himself—as one horse well fed will do more work than

two badly fed; the cow well fed will give more milk than two badly fed, and one good sheep more wool than two bad ones.—In fine, nothing which a farmer keeps upon his farm, from his horse to his dog, should suffer for food—to make his farm profitable he should make a little of every thing to sell, he should not fix his mind upon one object of profit alone.—Corn of hay I would not attempt to make for sale upon exhausted lands; after they are restored you may add the sale of corn and hay to a small extent. A farmer should be certain to have his work done in a proper manner, his ploughing finished and grain sowed in due time and season. When a farmer gets his lands in proper cultivation he ought to make 1000 bushels of grain to the hand, taking into calculation every kind he raises; in harvest and hay making he will be compelled to hire hands to save the crop.—During the last seven years I have worked five hands the year round, and my crops (including every kind of grain) have averaged five thousand bushels; this may be doubted; the reader may judge as he pleases, but I am bound to state the truth—our land holders who have most in their power trust too much to others, they should trust to their own judgment and see that their plans are properly executed. The best plough for land clear of stone are made by Chenot of Batimure, if the land is stoney and rough I would recommend Ogle's. On lands that have not been covered I would sow one gallon of clover seed per acre, which ought to be done on rye in February—11-2 bushels of wheat, the last week in Sept. or the first week in October—one bushel of rye the 2d or 3d week in Sept.—two bushels of barley or oats as soon as the spring will admit. I have been thus full in giving my opinion; you can adopt as you may think advisable, should any thing I have said prove of advantage, I shall feel myself well rewarded.

An Extraordinary Cure for the Lock Jaw.

Mr. Neilson, The interest of suffering humanity tending at times to excite public attention, I send you the following case, which even the gentlemen of the faculty will not peruse with indifference, and which the generosity of my two undermentioned brother doctors engages me to make public. It is well known with how little success the medicinal art has hitherto struggled with that terrible disorder, known by the name of Tetanus, (Opisthotonos) especially when caused by a wound.

On the 15th of December last, Mary Saint Geris, 19 years old, a servant to Mr. Saul, fell on the glazed frost and lacerated the integuments of her right knee, but the wound not appearing dangerous, she continued her usual occupations; eighteen days after, although the wound appeared perfectly healed, she began to complain of a stiffness in the back of her neck, and a certain difficulty in moving her jaw; accompanied with a pain in her knee, which the curing of the wound had not been able to dispel. The pain having increased in an alarming manner during the day, the patient was carried in the evening to Dr. Blanchet, who prescribed something for the night. Dr. Irland being called in, at Mr. Saul's desire, declared that the Tetanus was then complete. During three days he employed in a masterly manner, every thing that the art prescribes in such cases, but perceiving all his efforts were useless, he requested his friend, Doctor P. De-Salles Laterrriere, to form a consultation. Of this, the result was amputation; to which, nevertheless, the patient & her relations positively refused their consent. They then contented themselves with enlarging the wound and dressing it with the common stimulants, leaving the patient with such full conviction of her approaching death, that they thought it their duty to give her warning of her extreme danger, and her relations of the certainty of her death.

The disconsolate husband came to me soon after, in tears, and requested me to go and see his wife, telling me she was at the last extremity; without, however, mentioning one word of what had passed before. But on the road I met Dr. De-Salles Laterrriere, who informed me nearly of what I have just related, adding that the case was quite desperate. Yet the success I had already met with from copious bleedings in similar cases, prevailed on me again to try the same fortune.

I found the poor woman in a violent paroxysm that her body was bent like a bow, and supported only on the back of the head on the heels. The jaws were closed that it was impossible to introduce the blade of a knife, I was less that I also thought her on every point of expiring, yet her pulse, although weak and rapid, and resembling such a one as commonly accompanies the inflammation of the brain, holding out tolerably long. I immediately came to the resolution of bleeding her until she faints. I was obliged to take from her four ounces of blood. The fainting lasted a long time, but the contraction of the jaws, and the spasms yielded visibly to that successful depletion—I then took a stage of the slackness of the pulse to make her swallow four ounces of Castor Oil, and I prescribed the same quantity in a Clyster, which two hours she had two copious evacuations, she notwithstanding retained a violent jaundice; I repeated the bleeding, which was followed by a fainting, after a fresh loss of eighteen ounces of blood. During the 3 following days, I took each day an ounce and an half of scull laudanum; the 4th day she vomited again, and the convulsions began, another bleeding, ad deliquin, 30 ounces, and patient from herers, if relieved, were by enchantment. Her repugnance to the Tincture of Opium, made me substitute in its place, the extract of pure opium combined with camolom. The case will appear more than extraordinary, and the success alone can justify them; I gave her three days successively, 60 grains of opium, the camolom did not cause any evacuation; it acted powerfully on the bowels, from which it expelled several worms of an astonishing length. The woman is at present perfectly cured of the Tetanus, though extremely weak, which weakness excessive poverty will in all probability keep up but too long.

JOS PAINCHAUD, Quebec, 1st February, 1819.

Cure for the Quinsy, or Sore Throat.—Take one pint new Milk, and from a red C, w, and one gill of water, put them into a new red Earthen Pot, and take a piece of Russia S, the size of a small bird's heat it hot enough to boil the milk as to make it foam or ferment, then take the liquid and run it thro' with it, as warm as the patient can bear it, and then apply some of the liquid with flannel cloths as hot as the person can bear it, the throat—2 or 3 hours if necessary. This will, in every instance, cure the Quinsy or Sore Throat, if applied early in the disorder, and the person will never be subject to the disorder again. [Con. pap.]

NEW MAIL COACHES.

The following curious petition presented, read & referred to the committee of Commerce & Manu Act. The memorial of Benjamin De-Born of Boston, represents that he has devised in theory, a mode of propelling wheel carriages in a manner probably unknown in any country, and has perfectly satisfied his own mind of the practicability of conveying mails and passengers with such celerity as has never before been accomplished, and in complete security from robberies on the way.

For obtaining these results, he relies on carriages propelled by steam on level rail roads, and templates furnishing them with accommodations for passengers to their meals and rest during the passage, as in a packet, that they be sufficiently high for persons to sit without stooping, and so capacious as to contain 20, 30, or more passengers, and their baggage.

The inequalities of the earth's surface, will require levels of various elevations in the rail roads; your memorialist has devised a machinery from one level to another, as also for the passage of carriages by each other on the same road, he feels confident that where such an establishment is advanced to its most improved state, the carriage will move with a rapidity at least equal to a mile in three minutes. Protection from assassins will be insured not only by the celerity of movement, but by weapons of defence belonging to the carriage, & always kept ready in it, to be wielded by a number of passengers constantly declining in this spacious vehicle, which they may stand erect, and act in their own defence.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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REMOVAL. IN MERRIKEN, Milliner.

Respectfully informs the Ladies of this, and its vicinity that she has removed from her original stand the store of Messrs. Evans & Hart, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob H. S. Miller, one below the store of Mr. Lewis where she has on hand, and in keeping, a select assortment of fashionable assortment of Dress Goods. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call, as she understands that they can be accommodated with any fashion they order, by her own manufacture. Orders from Ladies in the country are thankfully received, and duly attended to.

Six Cents Reward.

John W. Almsley, in notice to the Tailoring Business, above reward will be given to any who will apprehend and deliver the said apprentice.

James Shephard, Annapolis, March 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Partnership of Scott & Price dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February, 1819. Henry Price is authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm. The citizens of Annapolis are informed that he has moved, & opened a general Fruit Shop and confectionary in Church-street, opposite Mr. James Holland's Barber Shop. He intends keeping the best Cordials, Spices, Toys to please children, an assortment of Groceries, Cheating Tobacco, and Spanish Cakes of a superior quality. He particularly informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will supply their parties with the best of Fruit on the most accommodating terms. He thanks them for their favours, and solicits a continuance the same. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it has been represented to a considerable number of respectable persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Rockhill, in Kent County, who, in December last, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of detecting & bringing to punishment, and the receivers of stolen goods; that in consequence of their efforts to carry the laws of the state against such offenders into effect, some of the members and principal officers of the society have sustained serious injury by unknown midnight incendiaries; that a barn of Benjamin Hanland and a corn-house of Richard Brice were burnt down, and a stable belonging to William Crane set on fire, that there appears to be a systematic plan among the above described persons, to destroy by fire, the houses and property of every member of the society; Now, in order that the perpetrators of the above crimes may be brought to punishment, and the repetition of similar outrages prevented, I do thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who shall discover, apprehend, and prosecute to conviction, the offenders in each case herein specified, Fifty Dollars for each offender, if more than one; And I also offer a Parity to any one of the persons implicated in the said offences, who shall cover, and bring to conviction, the full value of the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Charles Goldsborough

his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published twice a week for four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, & Federal Republican.

Ann Arundel

On application to Edward Ridgeley, Esq. associate judges of a court, in the receipt of petition in writ of habeas corpus, of said county, in favour of the act for insolvent debtors, session eighteen hundred and nine, of the several provisions of the terms mentioned in the schedule of his petition, and the field having stated that he was in actual confinement, he was discharged, and Richard Ridgeley, Esq. competent testimony of Maryland the prior to his said discharge, ordered that the said discharged from the county, it is further ordered, that Anne Arundel county, said Samuel Litchfield, copy of this order in the public notice of the city of Annapolis, on the 15th of April next, before the said Samuel Litchfield, Esq. to appear in court, to be held on Friday the 15th next, for the purpose of taking the oath, and to show cause why he should not have several acts of assumpsit and debtors Test. W. Jan. 15.