

USEFUL.
From the Practical American Gardener.

For the month of May.
Sowing Melons and Cucumbers in the open ground.

From the first to the tenth of this month will be a suitable time, to plant a general crop of melons and cucumbers in the open ground; from a week to a month earlier to the southward, and about the middle of the month, in the eastern states.— A general remark is that musk and water melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, gourds, & all their varieties, may be sown at the time of planting Indian corn; but for garden culture, an earlier time will answer.

For the varieties of the musk and cantaloupe melons prepare a piece of rich, sandy ground, well exposed to the sun, manure it, and give it a good digging, mark it out into squares six feet every way; at the angle of every square, dig a hole twelve inches deep, and eighteen over, into which put seven or eight inches deep of old hot-bud dung, or very rotten manure, put thereon a bout four inches of earth, and mix the dung and earth well with the spade, then draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture, so as to form a round hill about a foot broad at top.

When your hills are all prepared as above, plant in each towards the centre, eight or nine grains of melon or cucumber seed, each at some distance from the other, for if planted near each other, the melons will be injured; the seeds to be set about two inches from one another, and covered about half an inch deep.

When the plants are up they may be pruned or not, at pleasure. As the flies will be very troublesome, they must be killed as much as possible, three times a day, and where they have destroyed any of the plants, fresh seed may be put in the ground in their places.

SQUASHES.

Squashes of every kind, may be cultivated as cucumbers, and sown at the same time, at the distance of eight or nine feet every way.

WATER MELONS.

In order to have water melons in perfection, fix upon a piece of very light, rich, sandy soil; manage it in every respect, as directed for cucumbers and melons; let the hills be distant nine or ten feet every way.

PUMPKINS AND GOURDS.

Pumpkins will require to be ten feet distant from hill to hill, two or three plants in each; they will grow freely in any dry and tolerable rich ground, and to be sown at the time melons and cucumbers are, in the open ground and kept free from weeds.

The ornamental kinds may be sown where they can be trained to trellises.

Where melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, &c. are to be cultivated on a large and extensive scale, the ground may be prepared with a plough, and afterwards ploughed & harrowed between the plants until they begin to run, when the hoe must be used.

EARLY CAULIFLOWERS.

Early Cauliflower plants, as they advance in growth, should have the earth drawn up about their stems, and in dry weather, occasionally watered.

Towards the latter end of the month, the plants will begin to show their flowers, when they should frequently be looked over, and as they advance in flower, let some of the leaves be broken down over them, to protect them from the sun & wet, as also to preserve them in their natural colour, firmness and beauty.

PLANTING CAULIFLOWERS.

The plants from the late spring sowings should now be planted. In October you may expect fine heads from these.

Sowing Cauliflower Seed.

You may now sow cauliflower seed for a late crop. The plants from this sowing, which do not produce heads before November, may be then taken up and managed as directed in that month, by which means they will continue to produce fine flowers all winter.

CABBAGES.

Draw earth about the stems of the early cabbages. The earliest, towards the middle or latter part of this month, will begin to form their heads; when they may be greatly forwarded by tying their leaves to-

gether, with bars or shreds of Rye straw; gather the leaves up regularly, but do not bind them too close; only treat a few of the earliest of them in this manner, the remainder will come on and be better without this.

Continue to plant out your spring cabbage plants, for autumn and winter. Plant also, at this time, a full crop of red pickling cabbage and savoys.

Let all be planted out, if possible, in moist or cloudy weather, & immediately after, give each a little water, unless the ground be fully saturated.

Sow now, in open borders, some early York, sugar loaf, &c. or summer and autumn uses; likewise savoys, large drumheads, flat Dutch, &c. and red pickling cabbage, for autumn and winter. Transplant your seedlings, watering them immediately, and shade them for a few days.

BORECOLE.

You may now sow a principal crop of green and red curled Borecole, for autumn, winter, and spring use.

Towards the end of the month, those sown in April should be planted out into beds of rich sandy soil, as directed for cabbages, at three feet distance every way, and kept clean from weeds. Those intended for winter use, should never be planted in a rich soil, as they would not then be able to bear the frost so well, as if growing in a gravelly soil.

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard & glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a receipt for making it.

Take as much time as is usual in making a pail full of white wash, & let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

Cincinnati Inquirer.

From the Union.

In one of the late Baltimore papers, it is stated that a person was much injured by the bursting of a reservoir in which mineral water was about to be made. If this apparatus had been provided with the thermometer, invented by Dr. J. S. Ewing of this city, no such accident could have occurred. This instrument enables the operator to make water of a uniform strength, and shields him from the risk of explosions. It shows the gradual increase of pressure, while the condensation is going on, up to a maximum, at which the reservoir would be in danger of bursting. It is applicable to the same purpose in steam boats, and none should sail without one, placed in a conspicuous situation, where every passenger could see it, and thus be relieved from apprehension.

SECURITY.

Longitude.—Jonathan Cook, of New-Hampshire, has advertised, that he has discovered a principle, and invented a method, whereby longitude may be ascertained in as plain, easy and practicable a manner as latitude now is; and promises to make it known on the pledge of a suitable reward, and await the result of the operations.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 11.

From the American Farmer.

ONCE FOR ALL!

The Editor of the AMERICAN FARMER has good reason to believe that an impression prevails to a certain extent, that this paper will hereafter assume a political complexion. Once for all, then, he declares, most explicitly, that not a word of party politics will ever be allowed to enter its columns. The professed objects of the paper, Agriculture and Rural Economy, are its true objects;—These are of no sect or party. Even had the Editor the vanity to suppose, (which he utterly disclaims) that any thing which he could say, would have any effect, where is the necessity? Are there not already papers enough, whose vocation it is, to "fan the embers" of party?

Counterfeit notes on the *Marine Bank of Baltimore* are in circulation. They are altered from 2 to 5, and calculated to deceive unless closely examined.

The account from Norfolk, of the frigate *United States* having been seen off the Cape, is contradicted in the papers by yesterday's mail.

The Velocipede.

Much has been said in the late London papers about this curious invention, which was described in an extract copied into this paper some weeks ago. One is now exhibiting in Vauxhall Gardens, Philadelphia, which, on a level road moves as fast as a common man can walk, and down hill as fast as a horse at full speed.

The Albany Register of May 11, says, "There will be an accession of Federal strength in the house, and we shall not be disappointed if they are the most numerous of the three parties."

If the returns, which we have copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser, be correct, the amount of the whole is, so far as yet known, 41 Federal Members of the Assembly chosen; 36 Clintonian, and 36 Anti-Clintonian.

The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette states, "from information in which he has entire confidence, that the report in circulation injurious to the credit of the UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, from whatever motives it may have originated, is unfounded."

For the Md. Gazette.

St. John's College.

MR. GREEN.
It was with more than ordinary gratification I observed in a late Maryland Gazette, that St. John's College was again re-established, under circumstances the most auspicious, and with prospects so highly flattering to our state pride; for it has been with no small mortification I have been compelled to answer the inquiries of strangers, relative to the state of literature in Maryland. There was a time, and I trust and confidently believe, that time has again arrived, when a Citizen of Maryland, with an honest pride, can point to such inquiries, by pointing to this venerable institution as an evidence of the true estimation in which the advantages of philosophical and classical acquirement are still held. Although, indeed, we cannot boast much of legislative liberality on this subject, yet we have the strongest reasons to believe that this institution will present such strong claims to the patronage of the state, both on the score of policy and justice, that an appeal to that body, in its behalf, must be irresistible. When they see an institution, not only supported by state funds, but actually depressed by Legislative acts, rising rapidly in despite of them, by its own merits, to a competition with the first seminaries in the country, are we not justified in anticipating that the representatives from the different counties, will be instructed by their constituents to use their exertions in behalf of this institution?

If we look to the North or to the South, to the East or to the West, we find other states are bounded in their liberality to Seminaries of Learning only by the extent of their funds; for they think, & very justly too, that their political influence in the confederation, is increased in proportion as their seminaries flourish and multiply. If then,

we wish to be respected as a State, let us at least have one literary establishment, which may be considered as owing its prosperity to legislative support. Before the vandalism of party spirit, perpetrated at St. John's College, it stood unrivalled in these United States. Removed as it is from the allurement to vice, which are always to be found in the vicinity of large cities; situated in a spot most highly favoured by nature; blessed with a more than ordinary degree of salubrity; being the seat of government, and of the superior courts of justice; and possessing all the advantages of a polished society, without its extravagance; there can be no doubt that St. John's College is destined soon to be the pride and boast of Maryland. Indeed, the increased, and daily increasing number of students from all sections of the country, added to the acknowledged ability of its Professors, is the highest evidence of its claims to patronage.

A Citizen of Maryland.

The sentimentous, or serious world.
Early rising will add many years to your life.

Dine late; it makes the day longer, and saves you a supper.

Take your tradesman's receipt though you pay ready money.

Never pay a tradesman's bill till you have cast it up.

A little spittle takes out grease spots from woolen cloth.

Idleness travels very leisurely, & Poverty soon overtakes her.

Allow a man to have wit, and he will allow you to have judgment.

When Religion is made a science there is nothing more intricate; when made a duty there is nothing more easy.

Do not brave the opinion of the world. You may as well say, that you care not for the light of the sun, because you can find a candle.

In the morning, think on what you are to do in the day, and at night think on what you have done.

If you incline to compulency, keep your eyes open and your mouth shut.

To brood over a misfortune is the way to make it longer.

A reserved temper checks conviviality, and if you cannot laugh, you had better stay at home.

A real gentleman or lady is known at first sight.

Envy is like a sore eye that cannot bear a bright object.

He who accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may ere long be obliged to sell his necessities.

A successful insurrection is called a revolution; an unsuccessful one is named a rebellion.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband will find her out.

It is a proof of good breeding to be able to converse well.

The anatomical examination of the eye is a certain cure for atheism.

Try to be regular, and it will soon become a second nature.

Keep company with learned men, and you will have less occasion for much reading.

Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm, in hopes of fair weather.

NEW BEDFORD, May 7.

Our readers will recollect that about a year ago, the brig Mary, capt. Paul Howland, of this port, on a whaling voyage, was wrecked on the coast of Africa, and that Lemuel Gifford, one of the crew, belonging to Fairhaven, was taken and detained by the Arabs. We are now happy to learn, that there is a prospect of Mr. Gifford's being soon restored to liberty, and his friends. We understand that a letter has been received in this town from Mr. Simpson, American consul at Tangiers dated in March, stating that he had received information from Mr. Wiltshire, British consul at Mogadore, that Mr. Gifford was then at Wadinoon; that measures had been taken to effect his ransom, and that it was expected he would be in Tangiers in time to take passage in a vessel then there bound to Boston.

Columbia, S. C. May 4.

A hail storm, perhaps the most destructive ever known in this state, passed through Fairfield district, on Sunday evening—the 25th ult. destroying the crops of corn, cotton, and wheat, in its progress, and in some places, throwing down and unroofing houses, and tearing up abundance of the stoutest trees of the forest by the roots; the hail were very large, and fell in such

quantities, that when it fell on the heads of the people, it was as if they were being pelted with stones. The hail was so large, that it was impossible to walk in it, and it was so heavy, that it was impossible to stand in it. The hail was so large, that it was impossible to walk in it, and it was so heavy, that it was impossible to stand in it. The hail was so large, that it was impossible to walk in it, and it was so heavy, that it was impossible to stand in it.

We think it proper to state, that the man of this city, just returned from the West Indies, says, that no such circumstances known there to have occurred, as the Franklin Bank had stopped payment.

UNUSUAL FECUNDITY.
A lady of this city was the mother of two children on Sunday evening last, and subsequently of a third child on Friday last.

From the Kentucky Gazette.
Extract of a letter from Pease, Esq., Post Master, Bowling Green, Kentucky, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated April, 1819.

"About the first of January a woman of colour stabbed a white man of the name of Stephen W. Lacy, the house of Mr. Hardin, in this place, so that he died. Mr. Lacy was in a state of pregnancy, and she was delivered of a female child, that by all appearances was stabbed in the same place as the person killed—and the child was buried at this place. The woman, in order to know the truth of the affair, had the body taken from the tomb and examined, when they found it to be that of no one need doubt its truth."

NEW YORK, May 11.
LAW INTELLIGENCE.
A case of great importance has been decided this forenoon in the supreme Court of this state, in the case of Mather and Strong vs. Bush. It will only be necessary to state the following facts, in order to give a correct idea of the issue. Bush became indebted to the plaintiffs in 1810, in the sum of \$1000, and he obtained a discharge from his debts, under the insolvent law of 1813. Relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the insolvent laws could only have effect to exempt the body from imprisonment, but not the property subsequently acquired, the plaintiff took out an execution against the goods, and this was a motion in part of the defendant in the case below, for relief. The question was submitted to the court, and argued with great length, by the counsel on both sides, was, whether the contract, being made after the passing of the state insolvent law, was not made with an implied reference to it as one of the existing laws of the state, and subject to be repealed by it accordingly? The court was of opinion in the affirmative, and ordered the execution to be discharged. We understand that the debtors intend to carry up the case to Washington.

Another question of some interest, was argued by the counsel, viz. what would be the result in a case where the debt was contracted previous to the insolvent law, but the insolvent law was passed after the debt was contracted? The court was of opinion, that the insolvent law would not have effect to exempt the body from imprisonment, but not the property subsequently acquired, the plaintiff took out an execution against the goods, and this was a motion in part of the defendant in the case below, for relief. The question was submitted to the court, and argued with great length, by the counsel on both sides, was, whether the contract, being made after the passing of the state insolvent law, was not made with an implied reference to it as one of the existing laws of the state, and subject to be repealed by it accordingly? The court was of opinion in the affirmative, and ordered the execution to be discharged. We understand that the debtors intend to carry up the case to Washington.

PITTSBURG, May 11.
The United States steamer Western Engineer, embarked on Wednesday last, on her voyage to the purpose of exploring the mouth of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

From the Kentucky Reporter.
Extract of a letter giving an account of the murder of Mr. Thomas M'Call, of Indiana, formerly of this place, by the Delaware Indians.

Vincennes, March 24, 1819.
I have the painful and melancholy task of informing you of the death of Mr. Thomas M'Call, on Monday the 21st, about 1 o'clock, M. of a stab he received from 3 Delaware Indians, in his own house, about 9 o'clock at night, on the 19th inst.

These are the circumstances: After dark three Delaware Indians on their way from the settlement to their camps, called at his house, apparently somewhat intoxicated; after entering the house, two of them drew their knives and appeared inclined to do mischief. They became somewhat pacified and asked for something to eat; it was given to them and their horse fed; they then requested to stay all night, which was refused; their camps being two miles off; they went away, and after some time returned and asked for fire; it was given them; they kindled it against the side of the house and went off; the fire was put out, and M'Call went to bed. After some time, one of the Indians called at the door and requested to see M'Call, stating that his other two companions had gone off; he was refused; immediately the three attempted to break the door. Mr. M'Call sprang from his bed and called to his assistance Mr. Lacey, who was in the house, and who was sitting up, and who would succeed in forcing the door, it being weak, & having but one hinge. Lacey, being armed, was able to render but little assistance. Mr. M'Call looked for his gun, which not being able to get, he sprang to his axe, at which time he was attacked by two or three; he knocked one down & gave another a severe blow; during the scuffle, Lacy had gone out with his wife and child. Mr. M'Call had not himself engaged with the three, but he had been mortally wounded. He immediately ran two miles to the nearest neighbour's house, with another clothing than his shirt and drawers, without hat and shoes, having to run through several frozen ponds and swamps. When he arrived he was literally covered with blood, and in two days died. He was well acquainted with the Indians, and knew of no offence he had ever given them, or any other person. Having a large tract running in the forest, he had at all times, both from interest and choice, treated them with friendliness and hospitality.

A doctor was sent for, but his ground was beyond the reach of any medical operation. The quarrel was between the Indians and third party, but the Indians about three miles and passed on towards his

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The St. Louis Gazette of the 10th of March last states, that Colonel of the 11th Regiment had been ordered to the command of the Yellow Stone expedition, and to direct St. Louis for his command.

Extract of a Letter.
New Orleans, April 7.

"Perhaps you may have heard of the loss that one of our customers has recently sustained by the robbery of a mail between New Orleans and Natchez, \$500 in bank notes. But we have given the robber credit for \$500 received in a singular way. A robber came to our store and bought a watch, &c. for \$350. Immediately after he left the store, we recovered the notes were altered ten tens to hundreds—fortunately he overtook him, and he handed us \$100 besides, to examine and see if it was good, and very wisely thought not best to return, leaving us the notes and the money.

Since this, many have discovered them on their hands, namely, of the Bank of Georgia, Tens altered to Hundreds—and of the Bank of Pennsylvania Fives altered to five Hundreds."

QUEBEC, April 26.
The ice on the St. Lawrence, opposite this city, broke up yesterday morning, but the river continues all of ice floating down from above. The ice on the channel north of the island of Orleans, on the beach of the Point Charles, remains fast. Some wheat was sown last week in the vicinity of this city; but there is still much frost in the ground.

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