

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG OF THE SIOUX LOVERS.

Gay moonlight is dappled
O'er forest and glen
And the bright beams are kissing
My steed's silver mane...

From the London Court Magazine for May. NIGHT.

BY THE MRS. MRS. NORTON.
Night's silent upon the dewy way,
Night clouds the stars that mark the way...

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Elliott's Travels in the North of Europe, now re-publishing in Waldie's Circulating Library...

DESCRIPTION OF MOSCOW.
The site of Moscow is slightly elevated. The inequality of the ground on which it stands adds to the picturesque nature of the view...

(the days of Peter the Great, who introduced them from western Europe. The latter are very ancient.—They are round, and instead of decreasing pyramically to the top; they pass by sudden transitions from a greater to a less diameter.

All the churches, and many of the secular public buildings, are surmounted by five bulbous domes, of which the centre is the largest. This is generally gilded, while the four smaller are either gilt or green.

The appearance of Moscow in different parts is so diversified that it is impossible to assign to it any general character, except that of strange and peculiar variety.

Before the conflagration of 1812, the inhabited dwellings amounted to nine thousand; of which six thousand were consumed.

The awful catastrophe that destroyed the ancient city, from whose ruins another has arisen, leaving no trace of former desolation, seems to have given a colour to the character of the people.

In the centre of Moscow stands the Kremlin. It is an irregular polygon, full of buildings, and surrounded by a high wall flanked with tall towers topped with spires.

One of the five gates forming the entrances to this remarkable pile of buildings is called Spasskoi, or 'The Holy Gate'; and every person passing through is obliged to take off his hat in honour of a saint who presides over it, and who once rescued the city from the hands of the Tartars...

An English gentleman residing in Moscow, who kindly devoted two days to escort me about the city, told me that when the magazine exploded in 1812, the whole of that side of the Kremlin was shivered except a portion of one of the gates, called Nikolski, over which St. Nicholas presided in a glass case.

Having entered the Kremlin, you find yourself in an area about a mile in circumference, studded with buildings of strange, grotesque forms, and of a style of architecture peculiar to Moscow.

tadel has witnessed some gallant exploits; nor is there a battlement that has not sheltered many a brave defender of his country. Some of the buildings may be called barbarous, and none of them are in conformity with English ideas of elegance or beauty; but there is something exceedingly striking in the multitude of little cupolas, tall, slender spires, and curious towers, that meet the eye, together with the variety of colouring in which they are exhibited.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

In the hey-day of life, with unlimited power, health, and every inducement to seek his own pleasure, the present emperor devotes his whole time to his subjects. From dawn of day till the afternoon, he is engaged in public affairs.

A determination on his part to carry into execution the desire of his heart for the liberation of the serfs; would excite among the nobles a conspiracy which would probably end in the loss of his crown. It is the power of an illiberal aristocracy that prevents Russia from rising to the elevation she would otherwise obtain.

The emperor, or 'Autocrat of all the Russias' is as absolute as a monarch can be. He has no hereditary advisers and no chosen counsellors.

(From the Geese Farmer.) ON THE SMUT IN WHEAT AND THE CAUSE OF IT.

Mr. HOLMES: Withrop, April, 1833.
A late number of the Marine Farmer contains an article from the Albany Argus signed H.—It is a well written article, on the smut in wheat and cause of it.

In this communication I intend to state what I suppose to be the cause of smut in Wheat—give the results of some little experiments, by way of proving what I know to be a complete preventive, and make some observations touching H's theory, which may tend in some measure to refute it.

When I was a little fellow, I observed my father washing wheat to sow. I asked him why he did thus? He replied 'to rid it of smut'; I observed that after he had skimmed off all the kernels of smut from the first water, he washed it thoroughly in the second and third waters—I asked why he washed it so much, after he had taken off all the kernels of smut.

My father had ever followed that practice and had ever raised pure wheat, although he had frequently bought impure seed. Indeed he had never seen a head of smut for a long time, and entertained the idea that it grew in the same head with the wheat, and when he first saw the smut head his curiosity was aroused.

That unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.'

second experiment satisfactorily proves that if smutty seed be washed the smut will be prevented.

From the result of both these experiments we see the fallacy of H's supposition that smut is produced by a bug. In the first case the smut was rubbed in my hand and reduced to a powder.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me, through the medium of your paper, in plain farmer style, to address myself to my brother farmers.—Gentlemen, I have not the temerity to suppose that I can instruct the experienced. I would modestly appear before my superiors, not supposing that I am originating ideas for the majority of farmers.

Now if you have smutty seed wheat, just take it and a couple of tubs, and a bucket, a sieve, and a quantity of slaked lime, or unleached ashes, to a brook or pool of warm water.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me, through the medium of your paper, in plain farmer style, to address myself to my brother farmers.—Gentlemen, I have not the temerity to suppose that I can instruct the experienced.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Israel Davidson, late Collector of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, is returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and 1831, and on which there is no personal property tax...

Table with columns: Names of Persons Assessed, Names of Lands, Amount of Taxes 1830, 1831. Includes entries for Anderson, John; Brasbarnes, Robert; Hood, Joseph; etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder...

skimming until all the kernels of smut have risen and been off, and then pour off the water. Wash your wheat in a second and third water, rub it hard in your hand, so as to detach the particles of smut from the kernels...

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waterhouse, published in a Boston paper. PUTREFACTION.
How many of us, blind mortals, are led by the nose into error! It is a common opinion that putrefaction, and the bad smell arising, will infallibly generate contagious and infectious distempers.

How many of us, blind mortals, are led by the nose into error! It is a common opinion that putrefaction, and the bad smell arising, will infallibly generate contagious and infectious distempers.

They have an effluvia, especially the low ones, pernicious to health and dangerous to life. Nor would I sleep in a close room, because, if it chanced away a stench, it might prove behind a poison.

The VOL. LXXXVIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church-Street, Annapolis. PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of July, 1835, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE, &c. &c. by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES, &c. &c.

Subjects will be accompanied with a brief history of the discovery of every subject or figure contained in the work, as well as a good idea of the manner in which the plates have been engraved.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, it is necessary to make it as complete as possible, and to engage the services of the most eminent scientific gentlemen to conduct the work; their united exertions, it is believed, will render this undertaking extremely valuable.

TERMS.
The Book of Nature, will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engraved plates in the whole, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures.

\$100 REWARD.

ANY person who will give information to the undersigned, residing at the head of South Street, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Male, twenty-two years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of a thin frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get his name. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay a hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town, and Whigg, Boston, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the office for payment. July 25.

PRINTING Neatly executed at the OFFICE.