THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

The following was sung at the dinner given in N. York, at the celebration of the

BATTLE OF GUAMANQUILLA.

Tune—*Bruce's Address.*

Hark! in southern climes afar,
Like the earthquake's sullen jar,
Rolls the mingled din of war,
Strife and rivalry.

On the hoary Andes high,
Streaming to the winter's sky,
Lo! the Patriot banners fly,
Scorning royalty.

Soon the gath'ring hosts of Spain,
Darken GUAMANQUILLA's plain,
Daring to the fight again,
Freedom's chivalry.

Now conflicting squadrons pour;
Louder swells the battle's roar:
Redder grows the field with gore,
'Mid the revelry.

Clash of armor rends the air,
Horse and horseman welter there,
Drum and bugle drown despair—
"Onward!" is the cry.

Hovering in the battle cloud,
Wreath's of smoke the vulture shroud,
As aloft he screams aloud
O'er his distant prey.

Peering through the storm of war,
Lo! the bright Columbian star!
Millions shout for BOLIVAR!
And for victory!

Hail fair freedom's fav'rite son!
Hail thou second WASHINGTON!
Thy triumphant sword hath won
Immortality!

North and south thy deeds proclaim,
Distant nations bless thy name,
Precious—endless is thy fame,
Son of Liberty!

ANSWERS to ENIGMAS in our last

No. 1—He stops at the sound of *woe.*
No. 2—Chau-cer.
No. 3—In the dark.

ENIGMATICAL INTERROGATORIES.

No. 1—How is a fixed star like pen, ink and paper?

No. 2—What was the first thing Adam put in the garden of Eden?

THE MISCELLANIST.

EXTRACT

From the Travels of "John Bull" in AMERICA.

The next morning I strolled out into the fields, with a view of seeing the system of rural economy practised in the south. One of the best managed plantations, I was told, was that of his excellency Governor Hancock, whose name is signed to the declaration of independence, said to be written by one Jefferson, a player, belonging to the Philadelphia theatre. The governor is a brisk, troublesome little man, about forty. His plantation is at a place called Merrimack, on the river of that name. I saw plenty of slaves, and a scarcity of every thing else. The principal products are rice, cotton and tobacco. The rice grows generally upon high grounds, but the cotton requires to be covered with water occasionally. The best is called Sea Island, because it grows upon little islands in the mill ponds, which the people here, according to their universal practice of hyperbole, call seas. As for the tobacco, this filthy and unwholesome weed is found to flourish best in the negro grave-yards, where it is commonly raised, and where you may every day during the month of January, when it is ripe, see the children of slaves gathering it from the very graves of their parents. This tobacco is used as food, by men, women, and children, who eat it as we do sallad. Here I saw the poor negroes working bare headed, and I might say bare backed, in a broiling sun, which sometimes actually sets fire to their woolly heads, of which I saw several examples in the course of my travels. Two or three heads were already beginning to smoke, and I was told if I staid half an hour longer, I might see them in a blaze. However, having seen enough to convince me that the system of farming was execrable, and finding it getting rather cold, I returned home another route, which gave me an opportunity of seeing Yale college.

In reconnoitering about, I fell in with one of the professors, to whom, willing to see whether the poor man understood Latin, I paid my compliments *in forma pauperis.* The professor, after staring at me with a most indicrous expression of ignorant wonder, asked me whence I came, and upon my answer "last from Charleston, South Carolina," shrugged up his shoulders and replied, "it was really so far off that he could not undertake to direct me," although the steeples were full in sight! From this we may judge of the state of learning and information on this side of the Pacific. Being determined to hoax these poor souls, I filled a box with pebbles, old mortar, & pieces of brick bats, which I sent to the faculty as a valuable suit of American minerals; whereupon they unanimously bestowed upon me the degree of doctor of laws. There were some vetrified masses I picked up near an old glass house which caused great speculation, being considered unquestionable volcanic productions. When questioned as to their locality, I sent them on a wild goose chase in search of a burning mountain.

Becoming tired of Charleston, its negroes and turkey buzzards, (which the turbulent spirit of democracy has dubbed eagles,) and desirous of getting to New Orleans as early as possible, I took a seat in the stage for Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, and departed before daylight the next morning. When it should have been daylight, the fog was so thick, it was impossible to see the leaders, and I expressed some apprehension. One of the passengers assured me, however, that as the driver was drunk, as a matter of course, daylight was no consequence: it was trusting to Providence at all events. Indeed, I am assured by persons of veracity, that travellers in this country, place their chief dependence on the horses, who being left pretty much to themselves, in consequence of the intoxication of the drivers, acquire a singular discretion, and seldom run away except when the driver is sober. Thus we travelled under the guidance of instinct, till near 10 o'clock, when objects gradually became visible along the road. The driver about this time waked up, and I was congratulating myself on his appearing sober, but the same communicative passenger assured me it was of no consequence, for he would be drunk again by the time breakfast was over.

I had heard a great deal about the populousness of the country in the neighborhood of Boston, but I can safely affirm that during the whole of this morning's ride, I saw neither house nor human being along the road. We heard indeed a deal of barking and howling at no great distance, which the communicative passenger assured me was that of various kinds of wild beasts, that abound in these parts. He told me they frequently surrounded the stage, devoured the horses, and if their hunger was not then satisfied, topped of with the driver and passengers. Indeed, what with mail robberries, which happened almost every night, and attacks of wild beasts, there was little hope of getting to the end of a journey of a dozen miles alive. "*Bontez en avant,*" roared out a little Frenchman in a corner, taking a great pinch of snuff at the same time. All this, thought I, comes of the turbulent spirit of democracy.

Breakfasting at a little town, which, like all other towns in this country, is called the city of Hartford, I saw a young lady devour thirty six cucumbers, moistened with a quart of vinegar. After which, she sat down, played Lodoiska on the piano and then went into the field to pull onions. Such horrible incongruities are generated in the rankness of democracy! There was a child of about eight years old in the room, who called for an antifogmatic, which he drank off at one swallow, after which he lighted a cigar and amused himself with singeing the woolly pate of a little black boy, or terrapin, as they call them when made into soup.—According to the prediction of the communicative passenger, the driver was nodding again on his seat, in less than half an hour after starting. I was so provoked that I threatened to *lick* him, as the naval officer said at Boston. But the same communicative passenger cautioned me against this, assuring me the driver was a man of great consequence; a member of Congress; judge of the court—colonel of militia; justice of the peace; deacon of the church; constable and keeper of the county jail withal. "So," continued the communicative passenger, "he can issue a warrant; take you in custody; try you for an insult; slap you in jail; keep watch over you when there—and finally have you prayed against by the whole congregation." "Diable!" exclaimed the little Frenchman in broken English; "these democrat yankees have as many offices as their citizen hogs have hind legs" "Why, how many legs have your citizen hogs, as you call them Monsieur?" replied the communicative passenger. "Why eight at least," said the other, "or they could never furnish the millions of hams which I see every where. Diable! I have breakfasted upon ham; dined upon ham; and supped upon ham, every day since I arrived in this country. Yes, sir, it is certain your pigs must have at least eight hams a piece;" upon which he politely offered me a pinch of snuff, which I refused with cold dignity. If I know myself, I have no national prejudices; but I do hate Frenchmen.

From an English Paper.

PROPHECIES FOR THE YEAR 1825.

In the course of this year, a number of Ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

A number of shops and houses will be broken open, and a deal of valuable property stolen; after which, it will be discovered that there was remissness in the fastening of doors and shutters.

Several young ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

Several coaches will be overturned, and passengers severely hurt; the consequence will be, they will obtain damages.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be all the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from *circumstances,* some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

Great preparations will be made or travelling excursions, but little pains taken to prepare for that journey from whence no traveller returns.

Several infants will take leave of their minority; become knowing ones, play a high game of speculation, and be taken in.

A few love affairs will take an unexpected turn; and the disappointed party will "go a brain shooting."

In a long vacation, several fashionables will return to town, from the country, where they have been rusticating, to avoid the morning visits of those troublesome intruders, the Messrs. Doe and Roe.

Some dealers and chapmen will come under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, as bankrupts when their friends will discover, that they ought not to have given dinners and feasts, to which they were invited and partook.

Great murmurs and discontent will arise among divers apprentices in consequence of next Christmas Day falling on a Sunday.

DIFFERENT COLORS OF MOURNING.

In Europe, *black* is generally used, because it represents darkness, which death is like unto, as it is privation of life. In China *white* is used, because they hope that the dead are in heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt *yellow* is used, because it represents the decaying of trees and flowers, which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, *brown* is used, because it denotes the color of the earth from whence we came, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey, *blue* is used, because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts, *purple* and *violet*, because being a mixture of black and blue, it represents as it were, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other.

THE REFLECTOR.

REVIVAL.

NEWBURY, (Mass.) March 12, 1825.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald.

DEAR BROTHER—I would inform you that the gracious work of God which commenced a few months ago in Newbury and Newburyport, is still progressing, though not in so great a degree as at some former seasons. Many are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Our meetings are frequent, and our congregations large and attentive. Many of the brethren are hungering and thirsting after righteousness, and are waiting for the promise of the Father, that they may be filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost. More than 80 souls in the judgment of charity, have experienced a change from nature to grace, since the work commenced. A goodly number of these, are heads of families, who have erected the family altar, where the scriptures are read daily, and prayers offered up to the Most High. Blessed be God, our hearts leap for joy, while we see the stout hearted, who were far from righteousness, turning from their vanities to serve the living God, and many who were in a backslidden state, returning to Zion, and songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, and coming up together to the help of the Lord against the mighty. In this glorious work, the Lord "frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad—he turneth the wise men backward, and maketh their knowledge foolish—he confirmeth the word of his servant, and performeth the counsel of his messengers—he saith to Jerusalem, thou shalt be inhabited, and to the cities of Judah, ye shall be built, and I will raise up the decayed places thereof—and to the temple he saith, thy foundation shall be laid." I bless the Lord this day that he ever brought me to this place, where I have been enabled to open my mouth, and to declare, of a truth, that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, he that feareth man and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him. And this has been made known through all these regions, and many have believed in the Lord. Our class-meetings have been like the fenced cities of Judah; God has owned and blessed them, to the encouragement of many. Not far from 60 persons have joined in class since the revival commenced; many of whom are strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. We feel anxious that the good work of the Lord may spread among all societies, and that harmony and love may abound among Christians of every name and order—that the watchmen of Zion may see eye to eye, and lift up their voices together like a trumpet.

I would just remark, before I close this epistle, that, while we rejoice to hear of reformations abroad, and of temples being erected for the worship of God, it gives us pleasure to inform our Christian friends, that we have succeeded in the commencement of a meeting-house in this place, 40 or 60 feet, with the expectation, by the blessing of God, of being able to complete it by the first of September next. We feel the need of heavenly wisdom to direct us, and we desire to be remembered in the prayers of all the pious. We hope that what we have experienced of the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, is as a few drops before a most plentiful shower; and that the whole earth may speedily be watered by the dew of heavenly grace. Thus prays your unworthy brother in the bonds of Christian love. JOHN ADAMS.

THE ECONOMIST.

INDIAN CORN.

VIRGINIA, March 4th 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—The approaching season for planting Indian corn will soon come, and feeling disposed to contribute to the usefulness of your highly valuable Journal, I sit down to write a few words, after many years experience, on raising that invaluable grain.

It must be admitted by all agriculturists, that the great desideratum among us, is, how to make the greatest quantity of grain with the least possible labour and expense, and at the same time improve the soil. In all things, the end should justify the means. But you will see among the cultivators of the soil, more inconvenience and blunders and unsuccessful exertion, than in any other agricultural undertaking, and, of course, the complete violation of these maxims. Without any further preface, except to say that my plan is (from long practice) better than any other I ever tried, or heard of, for great produce and saving of labour, and equally good for the improvement of the soil, I proceed to add; In the first place. I begin my work by a two furrowed list with a two horse plough, and am always careful to begin at the right end of the field; for in going to list, if the field is to the left hand, the plough should go to the opposite end, and commence there; the second furrow, completing the list and leaving the whole impression of the plough, so that the off horse can walk in it when ploughing the first furrow of the second list, and so on with the rest. The centre of each list should not be more than three feet apart, and this distance will allow uncut earth enough barely to support the land side of the plough, which is necessary to run the next furrow straight. After this work is completed, the crossing is performed at the distance of four & a half feet apart; at any rate not more than five feet with a one horse shovel plough, the planting going on at the time of crossing.—After the first replanting, or about the time the replanted corn is coming up, I then use a heavy two horse harrow, the middle of the lists being previously ploughed out by one furrow of a very narrow shovel plough; the harrowing must be done across the lists, one horse going on each side of the row of corn, and one or more teeth knocked out, as the case may require. The first ploughing must be done the same way as the harrowing, and done well; two ploughings, all with the shovel plough, and deeper at every ploughing, will be all sufficient. This work should all be done before harvest. The last ploughing being in the 4½ feet spaces. As soon after harvest as possible, take a light one horse harrow, or cultivator, and cross the last ploughing, which will level the earth as well as kill the young weeds, and thus prepare the ground well for seeding as well as preventing the land from washing.——The ploughing in of the wheat or rye, will be in the widest spaces, which is of great importance, as well on account of the straightness of the rows, (it being with the cross of the plough when laid off to plant,) as allowing more room for the horse and plough. In getting in my grain, I make all the ploughs follow each other, and never suffer a row to be finished in the middle, which will leave the field as if it had been followed. The reverse prevents gullies and leaves the ground even for cradling.

With my best wishes for your success, and my admiration of your well merited fame in the great cause of agriculture, I beg leave to subscribe myself your friend and servant, EDWARD CARTER.

LIGHT READINGS.

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

Never marry a rich woman without rank, or a lady of rank without riches; the former will taunt you with the poverty you experienced before marriage, and the latter will taunt you with the poverty you feel after.

If you marry one of a number of sisters, you run some risk of being the slave of the whole; and if you marry an only daughter, especially if she be an only child, you are sure to be under the espionage of the waiting-maids, and in nine cases out of every ten, to have a petted and peevish wife into the bargain.

If you mean to be really a domestic man, never marry an ugly woman.

If your wife be seized with a violent fit of kindness, be careful what promises you make while it lasts.

Never, if you can help it, marry the daughter either of a devotee or a notable; the former will eat you up with black beetles, and the latter will ruin you with downright economy.

If you follow your wife's voluntary advice, you have a chance of doing well; when you ask her for it, it is not half so good.

If you are in business, and cannot get your breakfast early enough, walk out without saying a word, breakfast as heartily as you can at a tavern, and let the bills be sent home to your wife.

If you would live comfortably, always whistle or laugh while your wife is scolding.

If your wife boasts much of her relations, praise them, but trust them as little as you can.

If your wife gets in a fury, take yourself off without trying to pacify her.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper and Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books. JOHN CAMPER.

april 2 3t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, Md. April 1st, 1825.

Easther Benson, Jesse Bestpitch, John Burns, Mary Barnett, John Dean, Henry H. Edmondson, Sarah A. Fisher, Edward Graham, Eliza Gatts, Levin Griffin, William B. Hamilton, James Hooper, jr. Capt. Henry Hooper, Richard Jenkins, 2 M. Kean, Cambridge Lodge, Robert Laird, Thomas Lucas, David Mills, Anthony Manning, James Patterson, George Putnam, Charles Reed, Samuel L. Rawleigh, Perry Scott, Mary Shaw, Robert Spedden, Edward Stapleford, John Travers of John, 2 Elizabeth Trippe, James Underwood, Rev. Mr. Veulemans. JAS. CHAPLAIN. P. M.

april 2 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by order of the Honorable orphans Court of Dorchester County, on Tuesday the 19th of April at the residence of the late James Willis dec'd, all the said dec'd's personal estate; consisting of the Household and Kitchen furniture, Hogs, Horses, farming utensels, and stock of different kinds; together with a handsome GIG and sundry other articles. All the above property will be sold on a credit of six months, except the Gig and one horse, or property to the amount of one hundred and thirty five dollars, as cash to that amount will be expected on the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock and attendance given by,

SAM'L CORKRAN, Adm'r of
april 9—ts Jas. Willis, dec'd.

IN CHANCERY,

April Term, 1825.

James Thompson and Clinton Handley
vs.
Lyles R. Robinson & Catherine his wife, Richard Goldsborough, Ephraim Gaither and Sarah his wife, Nicholas Goldsborough, Brice Goldsborough, Elizabeth Charles, William and Matilda Goldsborough, children and heirs of Richard Goldsborough, deceased—*Defendants.*

The bill in this case states that Richard Goldsborough, deceased, in his life time, sold to a certain Joseph Cummings 217 acres of land, part of his plantation for five pounds, current money of Maryland, per acre; and 100 acres of Woodland, for three pounds current money as aforesaid, at or near the head of Transquaken river, in Dorchester county; that the whole of the purchase money has been fully paid and satisfied; that Joseph Cummings died intestate, leaving two children, Sarah and Robert Cummings, his heirs, to whom the equitable estate in the said lands hath devolved by descent, and who have sold and conveyed the same to the complainants in fee, as tenants in common; that the said Richard Goldsborough died seized of the legal estate in the said lands, intestate, leaving the defendants his children and heirs at law, to whom the said legal estate hath descended; that the said Lyles R Robinson and Catharine his wife, and the said Charles Goldsborough, reside out of the state of Maryland, and beyond the jurisdiction and reach of the process of this court; and that the said Richard Goldsborough is the eldest son and would have been the sole heir of the said Richard Goldsborough deceased, in case the act to direct descents had not been made.—The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the specific performance of the contract, and to compel a conveyance of the said lands to the complainants, their heirs and assigns in fee, as tenants in common. The Court being satisfied that the said Lyles R. Robinson and Catharine his wife, and the said Charles Goldsborough, reside out of the State of Maryland, and that the said Richard Goldsborough is the eldest son and would have been the sole heir of the said Richard Goldsborough deceased, in case the act to direct descents had not been made; that the said Richard Goldsborough, the eldest son hath appeared to the said bill, and by his answer, admitted the fact and consented that a decree may be passed as prayed. It is thereupon, this 5th day of April 1825 by Dorchester County Court and by the authority thereof, adjudged & ordered that the complainants give notice of the substance and object of the same bill, by advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle, once in each week, for three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of may next, warning the said defendants, each and every of them to appear in Dorchester County Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the twenty fourth day of October next, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the said bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to all absent defendants, heirs of the deceased. WM. B. MARTIN.

True Copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
april 9 3t

Promissory Notes,

Neatly executed on good paper, may always be had at this office—Also, Warrants, Executions, &c.

CAMB

VOL. III.

IMPROVED

Mode of Drawing, secured

By Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States.

The Commissioners of Lotteries, in conformity with the act of assembly, present to the public, the

FOURTH SCHEME of the

Maryland State Lottery.

The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the prizes being on an highly improved plan.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOLLS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
5 do	1,000	is	5,000
4 do	500	is	2,000
20 do	100	is	2,000
30 do	50	is	1,000
50 do	20	is	1,000
200 do	10	is	2,000
300 do	5	is	1,500
10,000 do	2	is	20,000
10,612 prizes			$70,000

20,000 tickets—*Not 1 blank to a prize!*

Every Prize payable in *Cash*, sixty days after the drawing; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Mode of Drawing.*—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

Odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, *or* 9.

Even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the Lottery in 1 drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive; adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay; they will remark the low rate of tickets; the very trifling risk to be run (there not being one Blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars* is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested; above all, however, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares; (one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery; they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which, we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars—shares in proportion, to be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (odd and even,)

CONINE'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 3 Market street, near the Centre Market, Baltimore.

*** All tickets in the above Lottery sold at Conine's Office, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.

Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
april 23 td

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