## THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

### THOUGHT ON DEATH.

*By Mrs. Barbauld—Written at her 80th year.*

When life in opening buds is sweet,
And golden hopes the spirit greet,
And youth prepares his joys to meet,
Alas! how hard it is to die.

When scarce is seized some borrowed prize,
And duties press; and tender ties
Forbid the soul from earth to rise,
How awful then it is to die!

When one by one those ties are torn.
And friend from friend is snatched forlorn,
And man is left alone to mourn,
Ah! then how easy 'tis to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And films, slow gath'ring, dim the sight,
And clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's precious boon to die!

When faith is strong, and conscience clear,
And words of peace the spirit cheer,
And visioned glories half appear,
'Tis joy, 'tis triumph then to die!

### A WARM RECEPTION.

Rusticus wrote a letter to his love,
And filled it full of warm and keen desire:
He hop'd to *raise a flame;* and so he did—
The lady put his nonsense *in the fire.*

## THE MISCELLANIST.

*From the New Monthly Magazine.*

### THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Having agreed with Father G. to visit the church of the Holy Sepulchre, we went there in the evening, and passing through the court, entered the first lofty apartment. There was a guard of Turks in a recess just within the door, to whom every pilgrim is obliged to pay a certain sum for admission; but we were exempted from this tax. In the middle of the first apartment is a large marble slab, raised above the floor, over which lamps are suspended: this is said to be the space where the body of the Redeemer was anointed and prepared for the sepulchre. You then turn to the left, and enter the large rotundo, which terminates in a dome at the top. In the centre of the floor stands the holy sepulchre; it is of an oblong form, and composed of a very fine reddish stone brought from the Red Sea, that has quite the appearance of marble. Ascending two or three low steps and taking off your shoes, you enter the first small apartment which is floored with marble and the walls lined with the same. In the centre is a low shaft of white marble, being the spot to which the angel rolled the stone from the tomb and sat on it. You now stoop low to enter the narrow door that conducts you to the side of the sepulchre. The tomb is of a light brown and white marble, about six feet long and three feet high, and the same number in breadth, being joined to the wall. Between the sepulchre and the opposite wall, the space is very confined, and not more than four or five persons can remain in it at a time. The floor and the walls are of a beautiful marble; the apartment is a square of about seven feet, and a small dome rises over it, from which are suspended twenty seven large silver lamps richly chased and of elegant workmanship,—presents from Rome of the courts, and religious orders of Europe: these are kept always burning and cast a flood of light on the sacred tomb, and the paintings hung over it, one Romish and the other Greek, representing our Lord's ascension and his appearance to Mary in the garden. A Greek or Romish priest always stands here with the silver vase of Holy incense in his hand, which he sprinkles over the pilgrims. Wishing to see the behaviour of these people, who came from all parts of the world and undergo the severest difficulties to arrive at this holy spot, we remained for some time within it, and the scene was very interesting. They entered, Armenians, Greeks, and Catholics, of both sexes, with the deepest awe and veneration, and instantly fell on their knees, some lifting their eyes to the painting, burst into a flood of tears; others pressed their heads with fervor on the tomb and sought to embrace it, while the sacred incense fell in showers, and was received with delight by all. It was impossible for the looks and gestures of repentance, grief, and adoration, to be apparently more heartfelt and sincere than on this occasion. Yet other feelings were admitted by some who took advantage of the custom of placing beads and crosses on the tomb to be sanctified by the holy incense, to place a large heap on it of these articles, which being sprinkled and rendered inestimable, they afterwards carried to their native countries, and sold at a high price.

### STEPHEN HOPKINS,

A distinguished patriot and statesman, was a native of that Providence, Rhode-Island, which now forms the town of Scituate. He was born in March, 1707. In his youth he disclosed high promise of talents, and soon became esteemed for his growing worth, his early virtues, and his regular and useful life. At an early period he was appointed a justice of the peace, was employed extensively in the business of surveying lands, and was appointed to various other offices, some of which were responsible and important:& he discharged the duties of all with great ability and faithfulness, and with equal advantage to his own reputation and the public interest. In 1754, he was appointed a member of the board of commissioners, which assembled at Albany, to digest and concert a plan of union for the colonies. Shortly after this he was chosen chief justice of the superior court of the colony of Rhode-Island, and in 1755, he was elevated to the office of the chief magistrate of the colony and continued in this dignified and important station, about eight years, but not in succession. He was, also, for several years, chancellor of the college. At the commencement of the difficulties between the colonies and Great Britain, governor Hopkins took an early, active, and decided part in favour of the former.—He wrote a pamphlet in support of the rights and claims of the colonies, called "The Rights of the Colonies Examined;" which was published by order of the general assembly. He was a member of the immortal congress of '76, which declared these states (then colonies) to be "free, sovereign, and independent;" and his signature is attached to this sublime and important instrument, which has no example in the achives of nations.

Governor Hopkins was not only distinguished as a statesman and patriot, but as a man of business; having been extensively engaged in trade and navigation, and also concerned in manufactures and agriculture. He was a decided advocate, and zealous supporter both of civil and religious liberty; a firm patriot, a friend to his country, and a patron of useful public institutions. He possessed a sound and discriminating mind, and a clear and comprehensive understanding; was alike distinguished for his public and private virtues, being an able and faithful public officer, and an eminently useful private citizen.

Governor Hopkins finished his long, honourable, and useful life, on the 20th July, 1785, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

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We find the following pertinent remarks upon the subject of *broken Marriage promises,* in the Alabamian.

"Woman, about whose life a lustre of interest is thrown by the charm that imparts a witchery to every thing that comes within her path, is often doomed by man's inconstancy, to retire from the world and waste a life in silent sorrowing, amidst the ruins of blasted hope, with no companion but her own reflections, with no consolation but conscious innocence. It is for such, that the stoicism of the hardest heart is melted into sympathetic tears of pity. Misanthropy itself, reprobates the machinations of a deceiver, and stamps the curse of infamy on him who leads innocence to his designing treachery. He that is unprincipled and unfeeling enough to trifle with the finer feelings of the heart, who can, unmoved, ruin the life of the fairest rose that ever excelled in fragrance or expanded beauty; who can blast the flowery path of her into whose existence happiness is bursting at every step,

"* * * * can smile,
And murder while he smiles."

Like the serpent Envy, he secretly wreathes his coils and silently prepares for the fatal spring. Against the sycophantic smiles of an artful, heartless deceiver, what security is there? or what antidote for wounded affection? There is no alleviation from the agonies of blasted hope; no relief from the bankruptcy of the heart. Summary justice, falls far short of ample retribution in the amercement of heavy pecuniary damages. The woman of true refinement and pride, will rather seek relief in seclusion than in a court of justice, before the world; the former evinces the delicacy of conscious virtue: the latter shows a violation of that delicacy, and a disregard for the insults of mankind."

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When I was a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?"—I replied, "When he has a thousand pounds." He said, "No."—"Two thousand?"—"No."—"Ten thousand?"—"No."—"Twenty thousand?"—"No."—A hundred thousand?"—Which I thought would settle the business; but he continued to say—"No." I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has, and that is never."

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*The Rich and the Poor.*—The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lie softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The rich have delicacies, the poor have health. The rich are afraid of losing; the poor have nothing to fear. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love ther lives too well to put their necks in the noose.

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*Friendship.*—A false friend is like the shadow in a dial, it appears in clear weather, but vanishes on the approach of a cloud. Is there a friend in deed, then wilt thou know her when thy acquaintance forsake thee. Will she defend thy innocence when all men accuse thee falsely? will she bear reproach unjustly for thy sake: take her to thy bosom: she is a jewel of big price; a diamond of inestimable value.

## THE ECONOMIST.

Mr. Scott—A recent popular and most laudable zeal to grow fine cattle, has conducted competitors to the question of preference between the two most celebrated breeds, *Devons* and *Improved Short Horns;* as this is a question of considerable importance, in the commencement of this great work of improvement, which is now most seriously contemplated by every agriculturist of ordinary capacity, I take the liberty to send you for publication, the following testimony, from the "American Farmer," in favor of the *Improved Short Horns.* AGRICULTOR.

*Talbot county, Maryland,*
*Wye House, May* 3, 1825.

My Dear Sir—Many of my half bred Champion heifers (now two years old) have had calves this spring, and contrary to my expectation, are 50 per cent superior for milk to any breed I have ever had. They have had only the fare of the common cattle on my estate. All of the mixed blood are so much superior to my common stock that I consider myself well paid for my purchase, by the mixed blood alone which I have reared. My half blood young bull *which you admired,* is now a noble animal.

I have given my mixed Devons a fair trial with my mixed short horns, and it would be only necessary for the most prejudiced or sceptical, to see, to decide in favour of the short horns. In size and form there is no comparison, and the short horns are vastly superior for milk.

Yours, truly, EDWARD LLOYD.

John Hare Powel, Esq.

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*From James Cox, Esq. of Bucks county. February* 2, 1825.

Dear Sir—It is now about three months since I purchased of you a cow and bull calf, since when I have given great attention to them, in order to ascertain their value as compared with the common cattle of the country, and have come to the following conclusion:

The cow, considering her age (3 years) and the food of which, at this season, she is necessarily restricted, is a deep milker; the most so of any animal in my possession; a small consumer, and easily kept fat, (surprisingly so, taking into view the quantity of milk yielded,) and is perfectly gentle and docile in her disposition.

The bull, without any extraordinary keep, is much larger than calves of his age, and in his form and appearance, more resembles a grown steer than calves of his age, (7 months.) He keeps very fat upon a moderate allowance, and like the cow, is extremely docile. I feel perfectly satisfied that the improved short horns will keep in fine order upon the same quantity of food, which, when given to animals of three-fourths their weight, will not be found sufficient to produce the same effect. This I state from actual experiment, and consider the observation perfectly just, as applied not only to my own animals, but to the breed generally.

My improved stock have been viewed by a number of my neighbours, and have been uniformly admired, and as you know, from my experience of their valuable properties, I have been induced to increase the number by additional purchases from among your very extraordinary stock. JAMES COX.

John Hare Powel, Esq.
*Cor. Sec'y Penn. Ag. Soc.*

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*From Mr. Joseph Kersey,*
*Chester county, 2d Month* 12, 1825.

I purchased an half bred improved Durham short horn bull, which I sold at public vendue for one hundred dollars, and I am happy to learn that he has had, during the last season, near one hundred cows. His docility, his aptitude to fatten upon little provender, are admirable. I raised two of his calves, which when four weeks old, were generally supposed to be two months old, from their being so remarkably fleshy and well grown, although they had not received any thing but the milk from their dams. Robert Clemmens raised one from a cow that would not weigh more than three hundred pounds. He killed the calf at six months old, the meat of which weighed three hundred and thirty-four pounds, for which he obtained ten cents per pound.

There was a cow exhibited at the Paoli, by John Hare Powel; her calf was, at that time, one year and three days old, and had been kept from her for one night, and the next morning I milked from her at least two gallons of beautiful rich milk, and owing to her not being accustomed to being milked, it was impossible to get it all from her.

Taking this breed in every point of view, I consider them better adapted to the use of farmers than any other breed I am acquainted with. They arrive at maturity early, feed quick, are good milkers, and are exceedingly kind and docile; they have more weight in the most important points, viz: the standing ribs, the sirloin, the rump, &c. and have much less offal than cattle in common. Take one of this breed, and another of the common kind, of equal weight; slaughter them and sell them at the different prices the different pieces command in the market, and it will be found that the short horn will return considerably the most money, merely because it has more of the high priced pieces, and less offal. I am, very truly, thy friend.

JOSEPH KERSEY.

John P. Milnor,
*Rec. Sec'y Penn. Ag. Soc.*

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*From David Comfort, of Philad'a Co.*

Respected Friend—I have seen the cow which Joseph Kersey alludes to in the foregoing letter. She has all the appearance of a deep milker. Her calf has been running at her side, I am assured, from its birth; it appears healthy and of good size; it sucked I am assured, last night and this morning. The cow was also milked last night, she yielded this morning, in my presence, in addition to the consumption of the calf, a quantity of rich milk which I suppose to be equal to about eight quarts. My business is that of a practical farmer. I have therefore purchased her calf of the last year, at a large price, with a view of raising and improving *dairy cattle.* I think the other cows on the farm of the improved breed, have also the appearance of the deep milkers. DAVID COMFORT.

John P. Milnor,
*Rec. Sec'y Penn. Ag. Soc.*

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*Extract of a letter from Henry A. Carpenter, Esq. an extensive practical farmer, in one of the most fertile, and best cultivated parts of Pennsylvania, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylv'a Agricultural Society.*

*Lancaster Co'y, June* 14, 1823.

Dear Sir—The two half blood heifers, by the short horn bull Denton, which you stated had calved last July, produced through the course of last winter, butter of a *better quality,* than any I ever saw made in the month of May, and it was always obtained in about ten minutes churning. One of these heifers produced a calf the beginning of June; the other (the three year old,) has supplied nine labouring men all spring with a sufficiency of milk and butter once a day; which production exceeded that of *a fresh milch cow* of the common stock, which *I have selected with great care, and proved to be as good a milker as the neighbourhood could produce.* I am sorry that I cannot give you an account of the production of butter from the imported cow Moss Rose, in a given time, as her calf had got so old before the trial was made, that it would not take to other cows; but I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, *twelve or fifteen pounds of butter* of the finest quality, can be made from her in one week, as she possesses the power of secreting rich milk, in a greater degree than any animal I have ever seen. I expect that this is enough to satisfy you, that as milkers, the Durham Short Horns are not to be surpassed. The bulls are docile and good feeders.

## LIGHT READINGS.

A pert young lady was walking one morning on the Styerne, at Brighton, when she encountered the celebrated Wilkes. 'You see;" observed the lady, 'I am come out for a little sun and air.' You had better, Madam, get a little husband first.

Dining at the house of a gentleman, where the Bishop of ——was present, Foote was in high spirits, and as full of effervescence as a bottle of spruce beer. The bishop being angry at the entire usurpation of the conversation by Foote, after waiting with considerable impatience, exclaimed—"*When will that player leave off preaching?*"—"*Oh! my Lord,*" *said Foote,* "*the moment I am made a bishop!*"

Old Dr. Hunter used to say, when he could not discover the cause of a man's sickness, "We'll try this and we'll try that. We'll shoot into the tree, and if any thing falls well and good.' 'Aye,' replied a wag, 'I fear this is too commonly the case, and in your shooting into the tree, the first that generally falls is the patient.'

*Nantucket Orthography.*—Mr. Jenks, in the Inquirer of the 6th ult. concludes an article on 'Education,' by publishing the following literal transcript of a promissory note.

"*Nantucket, February* 14*th* 1800 & 1.

For Valley Reseaved Eye prommisse too paye too Tommass Coffigne Junar orr too hyss Orrdere One demand the some off Thyrtie Dolars ande Thyrtie Saints one orr before thee Thyrtie daye off February 1800 & 2 withe Lawfulle Interesst Until pade ass witness mey hande."

A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended fifty dollars for a habit; his friend replied " here in the country, we don't allow our wives to get *into such habits.*"

The French having sent general *Vial,* as their envoy to Malta; to counteract him, or in other words, *to stop him up,* Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of *Cork.* This would rather be something like the retaliation of Frederic of Prussia: the French government having sent him an ambassador without an arm, he next day despatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg!

Just about the time that Mr. Sheridan took his house in Saville row, he happened to meet Lord Guildford in the street, to whom he mentioned his change of residence, and also announced a change in his habits. "Now, my dear Lord," said Sheridan, "every thing is carried on in my house with the greatest regularity; every thing, in short, goes like clock-work." "Ah!" replied Lord Guildford, "*tick, tick, tick,* I suppose."

MARYLAND.

*Dorchester County Orphans' Court,*
*June* 27, 1825.

On application of *Henry C. Hicks,* executor of *Thos. Simmons,* late of Dorchester county, deceased; it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks,* in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 27th day of June in the year of our Lord 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON,

SEAL.

Reg'r of Wills for Dorch'r county

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IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice that the subscribers of Dorchester co'ty hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thos. Simmons,* late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 10th day of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under our hands this 27th day of June, A. D. 1825. HENRY C. HICKS.

*Executor of* Thos. Simmons.

july 2 3t

†‡† All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

MARYLAND.

*Dorchester County Orphan's Court,*
*June* 27, 1825.

On application of *Reuben Tall* executor of *Bruffett Tall,* late of Dorchester county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks,* in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON.

SEAL.

Reg'r of Wills for Dorchester c'ty.

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IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Bruffett Tall,* late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of Jan. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 27th day of June, anno domini, 1825. REUBEN TALL.

*Executor of* Bruffett Tall.

july 2 3t

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EAGLE INN,

LAUREL, DELAWARE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken that old and long established Hotel in Laurel (Del.) near the Bridge, and well known as the Sign of the Spread Eagle, which has lately undergone a thorough repair with new stabling, &c. It is his intention to use every exertion to render complete the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom, and he hopes for a continuance and extension of public patronage.

STEPHEN ELLIS.

☞ A few *BOARDERS* can be comfortably accommodated.

N. B. The proprietor of the Eagle Inn will keep constantly on hand, the choicest assortment of *LIQUORS* that the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia can afford. april 2—3m

BACON.

The subscriber offers for sale, a quantity of PRIME BACON, wholesale or retail, on very moderate terms. Persons wanting the article, would find it to their advantage to call on

july 2—3t L. CLIFT.


Prices of Country Pro

Collected for the American Farmer.

Baltimore, July 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, Howard-st. per bbl. | $4 |
| Do. Susquehanna | |
| Do. wharf | |
| Wheat, white, per bushel | |
| Do. red. | |
| Corn Meal, per barrel | |
| Corn, | |
| Rye, per bushel | |
| Oats, do. | |
| Whiskey, | |
| Apple Brandy, | |
| Peach Do. | |

Married,

In Easton, the Rev. *Joseph* Miss *Almira Bruff.*

Died,

In Talbot county, Mrs. Bow of the late Allen Bowie, esq.— *abella Mackey*—Mr. *James Bot*

In Beaufort, South Carolina 23d of May last, after a long a ful indisposition, the Rev. M. L of Dumfries, Va. well known a thor of the life of Washington, ous other popular works, which sed through numerous editions, had an extensive circulation.

of very considerable att both as a scholar, a physician, a

☞ The Orphan's Court for ter county will sit on Monday instant.

MARYLAND

*Dorchester County Orphan'*
*July* 11,

On application of *Luther* administrator of *Hector Sco* Dorchester county, decease dered, that he give the notic by law for the creditors to e claims against the said deceas and that the same be publish each week for the space of *th sive weeks,* in the newspaper the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing copied from the the proceedings ter county Orph I have hereunt Hand and the Seal of my off this 11th day of July, in the Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCL Reg'r of Wills for Dorc

IN obedience to the law a of the honorable Orphans' Co chester county, this is to g that the subscriber of Dorche hath obtained from the Orpha said county, in Maryland, l ministration on the person *Hector Scott,* late of the s deceased. All persons ha against said deceased, are he to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the su or before the 26th day of Ja may otherwise by law be ex all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand th of July, anno domini, 1825. LUTHER M.

*Administrator of* H

july 16

☞All persons indebted estate are requested to mak payment.

MARYLAN

*Dorchester County Orph*
*July* 1

On application of *Henr* ecutor of *Isaac Moore,* of Dorchester county, dece dered, that he give the no by law for the creditors to claims against the said dec and that the same be publi each week for the space of sive weeks, in the newspa town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the fore copied from t the proceedin ter county O I have here Hand and the Seal of my this 11th day of July in th Lord, 1825. Wm. W. EC Reg'r of Wills for D

IN obedience to the law of the honorable Orphans' chester county, this is that the subscriber of Dor ty, hath obtained from Court of said county, in ters of administration on tate of *Isaac Moore,* late ty, deceased. All person against said deceased, are ed to exhibit the same w vouchers thereof to the s before the 26th day of may otherwise by law be all benefit of said estate. my hand this 11th day domini, 1825. HENR

*Executor of* Isaac

july 16

☞All persons indeb estate are requested to m payment.

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