THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

LA FAYETTE *at Mount Vernon.*

There's life and language in the air,
That breathe's oe'r Vernon's breast;
Brave spirits freed assemble there
From realms of light and rest;
And hark! beneath th' unclouded sky,
What strains seraphic rise;
Earth, list immortal minstrelsy—
Soul, spurn thy brittle ties!

Their golden harps, the angelic throng
For mortal man attune;
To man they chaunt their sweetest song,
And grant the richest boon;
Yes, they have left their blissful seat—
On Vernon's height have met,
And there our fathers' spirits greet
The great and good Fayette.

But who may tell the converse sweet,
Unheard by mortal ear,
When two such godlike spirits meet,
Each in a different sphere!
Not till thy knell, O Nature, 's knoll'd,
And man awakes to bliss,
The eye of time shall e'er behold,
So sweet a scene as this.

BOSTON BARD.

A delicate turn to a delicate compliment.

Quoth Bet, "Since I have thought at all,
I've form'd this stedfast rule,
Let whate'er other ill befall,
Never to wed a fool."

Says Jack, "Then nothing can, I fear
From celibacy save you;
For, take my word for it, my dear,
None but a fool would have you."

ENIGMATICAL INTERROGATORIES.

Why is a tallow-chandler the most unfortunate of human beings?

Why is a pig with a curled tail like Hamlet's ghost?

How is the wall of a convent like a blacksmith's leather apron?

THE MISCELLANIST.

MAXIMS OF AN OLD MAID.

1. From 14 to 16, lace as tight as possible, and you will be sure of having a weak side all your life after.; which will not only be a benefit to the apothecary, but qualify you for a lady.

2. If your feet are comfortable in shoes No. 3, wear No. 1½; and when you get married, your husband will be delighted to hear you talk of the *corns on your toes.*

3. Always swallow down flattery; if it be not palatable at first, custom will make it delicious.

4. If your heart say yes, be sure that your tongue say no: then your tongue can never reproach your heart.

5. If a fool and a wise man both address you at the same time, discard the latter, and that will show your good sense.

6. If your mother wishes you to learn music, and your father housewifery, by all your means mind your mother.

7. Always profess sincerity, but never practice it; it would be too unfashionable.

8. Always wear a busk, for, if no other advantage, it will make you look elegantly misshapen.

9. Be a prude or a coquette. A medium course between the extremes would be too vulgar.

10. Never own your age to be more than twenty three, till after you are published.

11. As soon as you are married, throw off all reserve. That's the bon ton.

12. If your husband be a pious man, you must trifle with serious things, that he may show his love by trying to reclaim you.

13. If your husband is pleased with your beautiful head of hair, cover it with a cap.

14. If you have children, indulge them in every thing, and they will the sooner be free from maternal care.

15. If your husband be confined by indisposition, take the opportunity to go abroad; for then you can show your solicitude in the evening, by enquiring how he has got through the day.

16. If nature has given you a good appetite and a healthful constitution, impair both as soon as possible, and entertain your friends with complaining.

17. Be a furious termagant; for it is the best antidote to pulmonary complaints.

ANCIENT SUMMARY.

Julius Cæsar fought 50 pitched battles, and killed one million and a half of men.

Manlius, who threw down the Gauls, from the Capitol, had received twenty three wounds and taken two spoils before he was seventeen years of age.

Dentetus fought 120 battles, was eighty times victorious in single combat, and received forty six wounds in front. He had among his trophies, 70 belts, 8 murial, 3 obsidionel and 14 civic crowns.

Cato pleaded four hundred causes, and gained them all.

Cyrus knew the names of all the soldiers of his army; Lucius Scipio of the Roman People—[*Livy.*

Chimides could relate all he had ever heard in the same words.

Julius Cæsar wrote, read, dictated, and listened to the conversation of his friends at the same time.

A philosopher is mentioned by Pliny, who being struck by a stone, forgot his Alphabet. A man reputed for his stupidity falling from a horse and being trepanned, became very remarkable for the sprightliness of his genius.

The orator Carvinus forgot his own name.

Mithridatus spoke to the ambassadors of twenty two different nations without an interpreter.

Julius Viator lived to an advanced old age without drinking water, or using any kind of liquid nourishment.

Crassus, grand father of the Triumvirrassus, who was slain by the Parthians, never laughed. He had, on this account, the surname of Agelastus.

CALCULATION OF TIME.

The Year 1825 is the
1825th after Christ.
5774th, after the Creation of the World, according to Scaliger's computation; but the
5829th according to Usserius.
6538th year of the Julian Period.
2601st year of the Olympiad.
2578th year after the building of Rome.
5586th year of the Jewish computation, which begins with the 17th Sept.
1240th year after the Hegira, which commenced on the 11th of April.
7333d year according to the modern Greek Calendar.
308th year since the reformation of Luther.
111th year since the accession of the House of Brunswick to the English Throne; and
6th year of the reign of his Majesty George IV.—*English Paper.*

Wild Turkies—For Gen. La Fayette.—The Editor of the American Farmer is desirous of procuring some wild turkies, to be sent to France and England. The first are for the "*nation's guest*," its early, steadfast friend indeed, as he was our friend in need.

He has repeated to Mr. Skinner, the wish to obtain two cocks and three or four hens, for his own use, at La Grange, and wishes them as black as they can be had. Besides the pleasure which he is sure it will afford any one who has it in his power to gratify the wish of the General, any reasonable expense will be paid by Mr. S. for the fowls, and for transportation, &c. to Baltimore; and they shall be presented to him in the name of the person or persons from whom they are received. If it be not practicable to get grown turkies, it may be that eggs may be found, and placed for being hatched, under tame turkies. Both, indeed, would be desirable, lest old ones might not so well bear transportation by sea, or might not be so far domesticated as to breed.

Any communication on the subject will be thankfully received, and transmitted to General La Fayette, by

J. S. SKINNER, P.M. Balt.

P. S. For a distinguished cultivator of natural history in France, Mr. George Washington La Fayette requested the Editor of the American Farmer to procure, if practicable, either an impregnated female Opossum; or if that were not practicable, a male and female opossum. They are required to enable naturalists to settle a very curious question in the natural history and habits of that animal; which will be better understood, if any gentleman will have the goodness to loan to the Editor, for publication in the American Farmer, Dr. Barton's Essay in reference to this subject, or to inform him where it can be had.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, after denying the authenticity of the conversations ascribed to General Jackson, in the anonymous letter which has been published in so many of the newspapers, proceeds to make the following statement:

"Being on the subject of "private opinions," I shall give the substance of some which the General expressed to me on the morning of the 9th February, the day on which the President was chosen, that were alike honorable to himself, as they may be useful to others. Though I had frequently seen and conversed with him during the last and the present session of Congress, and always with much freedom on his part, and real respect on mine, and notwithstanding we had spent many hours together, he never before had referred to the Presidential question. He seemed resolved to avoid it, and it was not proper in me to press it upon him. But now he spoke of the election made by the people, and of that about to be made by the House of Representatives, with a great deal of frankness & feeling. With the former, he expressed himself gratified; the poll that had been made for him was honourable, and he was thankful for the confidence which the people had reposed; he could never forget it: but there was no assumption of merit in himself that he deserved it—it was the people's own business, and they had done as they pleased. He then expressed himself after the following manner. He had no doubt but that a large portion of the citizens would be satisfied with the choice about to be made, and he seemed to think it most probable that it would devolve on Mr. Adams. He further observed that many, in his opinion, were unpleasantly situated, seeing that they were compelled to act either against Mr. Adams or himself; but that this was a matter of small importance, compared with an adherance to the provisions of the Constitution and the prompt and harmonious election of President, which now belonged to the Representatives of the States. It was well, he said, that persons should differ in opinion, that truth might be the more certainly ascertained; but he added, with that earnestness and force which is peculiar to him, *we should always recollect that in maintaining our own opinions, we naturally grant the right to others of supporting theirs, or lose every pretention to republicanism:* and he further remarked it was a matter of small moment to the people, who was their President, provided he administered the government rightfully."

Home Department.—We formerly called the attention of our readers to an important topic, and pressed upon their notice the necessity of a distinct branch, to be denominated the Home Department, in our government. The reasons are obvious. It is impossible for one man, however splendid his talents, or intense his application, to do justice to the various, hourly increasing, and multiform interests of the United States, in their foreign and domestic relationship. Each of these is a separate and distinct study; we will venture to call it a science by itself. Contemplate the extensive minutiæ of twenty-four different and independent states; their conflicting and local interests; the immense improvements now going on in rail roads and canals; the various manufactures, and the interior commerce which will be carried on in this continent by itself—and then connect this with the question of foreign treaties, foreign commerce, our exports, our intercourse with the new republics on this side of the Atlantic, and with the old monarchies on the other; all of them with adverse interests to reconcile, to harmonize, and to do equal and exact justice to all; is any one man capable of doing this? We should be proud to behold such a prodigy of patriotism and of intellect.

[*Baltimore American.*

THE ECONOMIST.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

At a time when our Breadstuffs will hardly pay our farmers for raising them, we would submit to their consideration the following facts.

We do not grow *wool* enough for our own consumption. This is proved by all we grow being worked up in our Domestic and other Manufactures, and by wool being imported in considerable quantities for the use of our manufacturers. It brings a good price and finds a ready market. Ought not our Farmers, for these reasons, to turn their attention to the care of their Sheep and the increase of their sheeps' wool?

We do not grow *flax* enough for our own consumption. All we do grow, and much that we import, is worked up in our households and in our manufactories. We send large quantities of Flax Seed to Ireland; yet we import, from that country large quantities of Flax for the use of our manufacturers. Would it not be well for our Farmers to consider whether it would not be better if they were to grow Flax rather than import it from a foreign country. All they do grow, will meet ready sale and afford a good profit.

We do not plant *potatoes* enough; nor do we pay sufficient attention to our *seed* or to its proper cultivation. It is believed that, notwithstanding the high prices which bread stuffs have brought in the last twenty years, that, one year with another, potatoes have yielded at least as good a profit as wheat or rye. Within a few days, potatoes, imported from Ireland, and bought there for about eight pence a bushel have been sold in Boston at about one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel. Is it possible that we cannot grow potatoes enough for our own use, or that it is necessary to import them from a foreign country? It is for our farmers to answer these inquiries, and to look to their own interest, by growing more potatoes, paying more attention to their seed potatoes and to their cultivation.

Foundering.—An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain. It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.—*Norridgewock Jour.*

LIGHT READINGS.

A YANKEE TRICK.

The following anecdote is strictly true; it is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who lately went out in a vessel from this port for St. Thomas:—"We were chased by a pirate off Kings Channel, on Sunday morning, (13th March.) The villain was close under the land in a small sloop, with about twenty five men; when he discovered us, we were nearly becalmed, he gave us a chase and came down on us very fast. I thought there was no chance for escape but by stratagen, and having on board a man whom I could metamorphose into any thing, I observed to Capt.——that we had better make a gun of *Billy Lully*, & give chase in our turn. We accordingly went to work, put a black cap on Billy's head, stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels, so that we could slew him on the centre of gravity freely—pointing his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a 'long tom," the next thing was to fire it—and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and raising a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded—the sloop tacked and made off; we hauled on a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship and stood into St. Thomas. Thus were 25 men driven by four."

Norfolk Herald.

Count Mahony being once asked by the Pope if he understood *French*, Yes please your holiness, said the honest Hibernian,—if it were spoken in *Irish!*

In a recent duel between two *barristers*, one of them shot away the skirt of the other's coat. His second observing the truth of his aim, declared, that had his friend been engaged with a *client* he would probably have *hit his pocket.*

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof—and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and the son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship; in consequence of which seizure, his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

A German, who went to Paris to learn the fashions and mode of the capital, heard the conversation often turn on the advantages of gas and its preferableness to oil, but he did not venture to betray his ignorance by asking for explanations.—One day, being at dinner at a restaurateur's, he asked for turbot. "Sir, will you take *oil* with it?" said the waiter.—"No, I am acquainted with a new mode, replied the german, "give me some *gas!*"

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

DORCHESTER

Agricultural Society.

By a resolution of the Board, a meeting of the members of the society is requested to be held on the second Monday in June next, at 11 o'olock, at Mr. Ridgaway's tavern.

The resolution states the object of the meeting, to be, arrangements for a "Cattle Show;" and requests that all persons holding subscription papers, will bring them in, on that day; and that the members will pay their "$3 annual dues," on or before that period to the Treasurer (Thos. Loockerman, esq.) without which, it is manifest the Society will not be able to accomplish the objects of the Institution.

TheBoard have predicated a sanguine hope, of a successful issue to their exertions, upon the ardor and energy, which they have witnessed in the members, who are daily multiplying; yet without the most infallible punctuality in regard to attendance and payment, their plans must be frustrated, and the county for many years perhaps continue to move in the humble rear of their more enterprising neighbors.

The Board most earnestly invite Farmers, as well as all who feel an interest in the agriculture of the county, to propitiate the views of this new and valuable Institution, by the sanction of their *names, money* and *personal efforts*; a prompt and zealous co-operation is essential to its profitable existence, which they hope will on the 2d Monday of June, be established on a permanent basis.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

april 30 7t

CAMBRIDGE RIFLE CORPS

You are hereby ordered to parade at the Court house green, on Saturday the 28th May, *in complete uniform.* The roll will be called at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely—immediately after which, the Company will proceed to the Election of a 3d Lieutenant. JAS. BRYAN, Capt.

april 30 5t

Magistrates' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

Saddle, Cap, and Harness Manufactory.

THOMAS LUCAS,

Having removed to the shop next door to Dr. White's store, and opposite to Mr. Ridgaway's tavern,

Race-Street Cambridge,

Takes this method of informing his old customers and the citizens generally, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, on moderate terms, with neatness and despatch. He will constantly keep on hand, materials of the first quality, and he flatters himself that the workmanship will bear comparison with any.—Those persons who may entrust him with their work may rely upon having it executed with fidelity.

TRUNKS, SADDLES, CAPS, and all kinds of HARNESS made and repaired at the shortest notice. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, obtained at April Term, 1825, the subscriber will offer at public sale at Mr. Geo. Lake's store, on Saturday the 28th of May next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of which Barzillai Insley, died seized and possessed. On the day of sale, a plat of the land will be exhibited; a credit of twelve months will be given and further terms made known.

The creditors of Barzillai Insley are hereby required to file their claims agt. said Insley, in the office of the Clerk of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN R. PITT, Trustee.

april 30 4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, obtained at April Term, 1825, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 23d of May next, at Mr. Flint's tavern in Cambridge, part of the real estate of Lemuel Beckwith, deceased, and now held by Wm. and John Beckwith. A credit of nine months will be given on the purchase money, and a plat will be exhibited of such part of said estate as shall be deemed necessary to be sold to satisfy the creditors of the said Lemuel Beckwith. Sale will commence between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

The creditors of Lemuel Beckwith are hereby required to file their claims agt. the estate of said Beckwith, in the office of the clerk of Dorchester County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN R. PITT, Trustee.

april 30 4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, obtained at April Term, 1825, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 23d day of May next, at Mr. Flint's tavern, in Cambridge, a tract of land called "Tripp's Regulation and Sark," containing about 249 acres, being the real estate of which Henry Hambleton, died seized and possessed. A credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, etc. The sale will commence between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. and further terms made known.

The creditors of Henry Hambleton are hereby required to file their claims against the estate of said Hambleton, in the office of the Clerk of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN R. PITT, Trustee.

april 30 4t

NOTICE.

The purchasers of the real estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, deceased, are hereby notified that their bonds will become due on the 24th day of May next. It is earnestly requested that they will be prepared to pay them off, as the subscriber is extremely anxious to complete his trust. JNO. R. PITT, Trustee.

april 30 4t

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious dwelling HOUSE and LOT, at present occupied by Mrs. *H. M. Robinson*, situated on High street, below the Court House. For terms, &c. enquire on the premises.

may 14 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Dorchester county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Elizabeth Barrow, and one at the suit of William and Aaron Tomlinson, against Charles Pritchet, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 24th day of May inst. at the tavern of Charles Lecompte, esq. New Market, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A.M. all the right of Charles Pritchet to all that tract or parcel of LAND, containing 150 acres more or less, at present in the occupancy of Solomon Frazier, and adjoining the lands of Jeremiah Bramble and Samuel McCollister; the above property seized, taken, and will be sold to satisfy said fieri facias and cost.

THOS. H. HICKS, Sheriff.

may 7 3t

CAM

BY G. W. CALLAHAN.

ALLEMAR AND ELLEN.

"*Ah why was ruin so attractive made*
COLLINS.

Love is never so happy—so gay—
delightful—so fascinating, as when he d
corates himself with military trapping
and had his little godship been consult
upon how his portrait ought to have bee
set forth by the poets and the artists,
have no doubt but he would have direc
ed them to have pictured him in the dre
of a soldier. He always has delighted
camps and barracks; the clashing of arm
set his heart in a glow and the sound
the drum makes him flutter his win
like a rising lark. Yet, with all this pr
ference for the profession of the swor
his happiness is seldom long lived and
is often—very often, found weeping ov
his broken joys—or toys, as they may
—in bitterness, as proportionably poi
nant as his pleasures were vivid. For t
truth of this, I appeal to the individua
of the British army who have served w
the little deity, and to those who a
still better judges—their sweethearts

Among the many instances of roman
and unfortunate love which have fall
under my observation in the service
the case of a friend of mine—a young
ficer of the **th regiment of infantry,
which are attached circumstances so
teresting that I feel I shall not be int
ding on my readers in sketching a b
history of its light and shade.

Without giving the real names of
parties, in doing which I should not
myself warranted, I will tell the ste
and it will not, I hope, lose its title
credence, by romantic substitute.
us then call one Allemar, and the ot
Ellen.

Allemar was about four and twe
when he first saw Ellen: she was
then quite sixteen: and although not a
gether the "*angelic*" and "*ethereal*" be
ty which he imagined her to be, an
which his passionate language was w
to speak of her, yet was she a swee
—such a girl as one, possessing her, wo
not be inclined to change for another,
though a thousand beauties were gi
him for choice: yellow silky hair—
expressive blue eye—teeth like ivor
middle size—shape like Venus herse
gentle, yet acute in thought; and as
sical in her soul as the spheres are
to be in their bodies. *He* was a ma
open-hearted—and what his compan
called, a good looking fellow; but the
dies of his acquaintance (and the la
are the best judges in the world of s
matters) all agreed that he was inesti
ble among them; whether from his m
ness of person, his elegance of min
his suavity of manners; or whether
the happy combination of these
qualifications, I am not prepared to
but certain it is that he was the ma
the ladies.

When first he marched into the
of ***** in his light infantry dres
the flank of his company, the band m
ly playing, and the sun brightly gli
ing on his accoutrements, *I wee*
bards say, he disturbed many a
heart and kept many bright eyes
sleeping as well as they before had bee
customed to do. The regiment was c
ed with white dust and the summer'
gave the countenance of the men a
and ruddy appearance. When th
cers retired to the inn, and were lou
at its parlour windows, out of the
beautiful females who passed and r
sed, (for ladies have always a great
of out door work to do, such as vis
shopping, &c. on the day a new reg
marches into a town,) few did not
kindly on my friend Allemar. I w
sed their glances, and to do the de
gelic beings justice, they expressed
meaning in the most mistressly m

However, Ellen was not among
nor did Allemar meet with her un
months after his arrival at *****
was, however, not unknown to h
though she was completely so to hi
seldom passed a day without seein
and with each sight increased her
sition to see him again. At length
were introduced to each other
house of a mutual acquaintance; a
that hour they were never happy
der. Their opportunities of m
were, at first, not very frequent.
to the prudent vigilance of her wi
mother and a dragon of an old
relation, who had little else to do
tend to Ellen's morals: however
mar was fortunate enough to attr
kind notice of this antique virg
therefore found his opportunities
versing with his beloved increase.
often been present when they met
a rural walk, and from what I wi
in the ancient lady's manner
my friend, I have no doubt that
garded him with a tenderness wh
compatible with their relative age
so changed, too, in her general d
or!—From a stiff, cold, sour, pur
Duenna, she, all on a sudden, wa
formed into a giggling, foolish,
dressed flirt. Instead of an umbr
now carried a yellow parasol;
though seldom without clogs of
day before, now ambled in blu
shoes. Her conversation, too,
on the beautiful tints of the clou
varieties and fragrance of the fl
illustrating her opinions by qu
from Darwin's "Loves of the Pl

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