

POETRY..

THE ORPHANS.

My chaise the village Inn did gain,
Just as the setting sun's last ray
Tipt with refulgent gold the vane
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped,
The time till supper to beguile
In moralizing o'er the dead,
That molder'd round the ancient pile.

There many a humble green grave shew'd
Where want and pain and toil did rest;
And many a flatt'ring stone I view'd,
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A faded beach its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept:
On which, though scarce with grass o'er
grown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey,
To want, it made my heart to ache.

My little children, let me know
Why you in such distress appear;
And why you wustful from you throw
That bread which many a heart would
cheer?

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd,
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
"And if we had, we would not waste."

"But sister Mary's naughty grown,
"And will not eat whate'er I say,
"Though sure I am the bread's her own,
"And she has tasted none to-day."

"Indeed (the wan starv'd MARY said)
"Till HENRY eats I'll eat no more;
"For yesterday I got some bread;
"He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, by bosom heave;
I felt as tho' deprived of speech—
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay-cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did nearer draw;
"And thus their tale of woe impart—"

"Before my father went away,
"Entic'd by bad men o'er the sea,
"Sister and I did nought but play—
"We liv'd beside yon great ash tree.

"And then poor mother did so cry,
"And look'd so chang'd, I cannot tell;
"She told us that she soon should die,
"And bade us love each other well.

"She said that when the war is o'er,
"Perhaps we might our father see;
"But if we never saw him more,
"That God our father then would be.

"She kiss'd us both, and then she died,
"And we no more a mother have—
"Here many a day we sat and cried
"Together on poor mother's grave.

"But when our father came not here,
"I thought if we could find the sea,
"We should be sure to meet him there,
"And once again might happy be.

"We hand and hand went many a mile,
"And ask'd our way of all we met,
"And some did sigh, and some did smile,
"And we of some did victuals get.

"But when we reach'd the sea, and found,
"Twas one great water round us spread,
"We thought that father must be drown'd
"And cried and wish'd us both were dead.

"So we return'd to mother's grave,
"And only long with her to be!
"For Goody, when this bread she gave,
"Said father died beyond the sea.

"Then since no parents have we here,
"We'll go and seek for God around,
"Lady, pray can you tell us where
"That God, our father, may be found!

"He lives in Heaven, mother said,
"And Goody says that mother's there;
"So if she thinks we want his aid,
"I think, perhaps, she'll send him here."

I clasp'd the prattlers to my breast,
And cried, come both and live with me—
I'll clothe ye, feed ye, give ye rest,
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still;
'Twas he in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey his will,
Your steps to guide, your hearts to cheer.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO DAIRY WOMEN.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavour, which is too often prevalent in cheese, when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as it is taken from the cow; I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans, or the cheese tub during the night, in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk, (or new milk that is designed to stand long.) The quantity of salt to be used on this occasion is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan or tub, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy women whose cheese was always before hoven and detestably rank, now produce excellent well flavored cheese, and on farms that had pronounced totally unfit for the dairy. To this small proportion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say it prevents the milk from scuring in the hottest nights, that it encourages coagulation, (the cheese coming, as is generally expressed among dairy women,) and very much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy women, ought also to know, that it is a false idea, and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single article of butter; and for these two reasons; because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd, that a pint of skimmed milk will give; and because a cheese with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping; whereas that from which the butter has been avariciously taken will lose one third of its original weight in three months.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

[From the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Tracts.]

Having long entertained an idea, that the formation of balls or apples upon potatoes, was detrimental to the crop, by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots; I this year (1815) made an experiment which, I think, goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some acres of different kinds, I had the blossoms carefully picked some several rows or drills as soon as they appeared; leaving between every row so picked, a row with the flowers untouched. In some cases I allowed the flowers to expand, and even to make some progress towards setting; in others I suffered the apples to form, and pulled them off when they were half grown. The following is the result:—

In the rows where the blossoms were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was in most instances, nearly double what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity; where the flowers were allowed to waste themselves, the crops was less abundant; and where the apples had made some progress, it was still less, though greatly better than where they had been left untouched; in short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green and the stems growing, there appeared, an evident advantage from gathering both blossoms and leaves; gradually diminishing however as they approached the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked, also, that the stems of the potatoes, in the rows or drills where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous much longer, than where they were suffered to grow—and also where the apples were gathered at an early period.

I at the same time made trials as to the effect of cutting off the tops, or shaw, as it is commonly called in Scotland, at different times of its growth, all of which I found ruinous; the deficiency of the crop being in exact proportion to the earliness of the

cutting: with this addition that the potatoes were ill ripened, and of a very bad quality; while those where the tops had been left, were excellent. I also made a careful trial as to the advantage of drawing up the earth to the stems, which I found greatly superior to the practice followed by some, of only clearing away the weeds, without giving them any earth at all. In this last case I found the crop not only less abundant, but a great part of the potatoes, by being so near the surface, were without a covering, and by being exposed to the depredations of vermin and the weather, quite spoiled. From trials, I also found that no benefit arises from very early planting, especially of the late kinds; as, however early they may be put into the ground, they do not vegetate till a certain period; and, in the mean time, are exposed to every injury arising from frosty or wet weather, which frequently happens in the spring. I this year planted some of the late kinds to the beginning of July, and a few days since raised a crop from them two ways inferior to that planted in April.

While I mention this circumstance, I think it of consequence to state, that all the different kinds, both of late and early potatoes, may be rendered at least a month earlier by very simple process, viz. that of putting them in a very warm Place early in the Spring, allowing the shoots or sprouts to grow an inch or two, and afterwards planting them out, leaving the top of the shoot nearly out of the ground. By this management, I have frequently had a good crop of potatoes a month or six weeks earlier, than I could otherwise have obtained from the same kind, without such attention.

Philosophical Observations on the Progress of Vegetation.

SEEDS.

The decay of the best varieties of fruit-bearing trees, which had been distributed through the country by grafts is a circumstance of great importance. There is no mode of preserving them, and no resource except that of raising new varieties by seeds. Where a species has been ameliorated by culture, the seeds it affords, (other circumstances being similar,) produce more vigorous and perfect plants; and in this way the great improvements in the productions of our fields and gardens seem to have been occasioned. Wheat, in its indigenous (native) state as a natural production of the soil, appears to have been a very small grass; and the case is still more remarkable with the apple and the plum. The crab apple seems to have been the parent of all our apples; and two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size and appearance than the wild plum and the rich magnum bonum. The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved varieties; but the flavour and even the colour of the fruit seems to be a matter of accident. Thus a hundred seeds of the golden pippin will all produce fine large leaved apple-trees, bearing fruit of a considerable size; but the tastes and colours of the apples from each will be different, and none will be same in kind as those of original; some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic, some yellow, some green, some red, and some streaked. All the apples will however, be much more perfect than those from the seed, from which they were taken.

The power of the particularist (husbandman) extend only to the multiplying excellent varieties, by grafting. They cannot be rendered permanent; and the good fruits at present in our gardens, are the produce of a few seedlings, selected from hundred of thousands; the results of great labour and industry, and multiplied. In the general selected seeds, it would appear, that those arising from the most highly cultivated varieties of plants are such as give the most vigorous produce; but it is necessary from time to time, to change, and, as it were, to cross the breed.

Crossing. By applying the pollen or dust of the stamene, from one variety to the pistile of another of the same species, a new variety may be easily produced; and Mr. Knight's experiment seems to warrant the idea, that great advantage may be derived from this method of propagation; and this experiment on the crossing of wheat, which is very easily effected,—merely by sowing the different kinds together, lead to a result, which is of considerable importance. He

says in the Philosophical Transactions of 1795, "In the years 1795, when almost the whole crop of corn (meaning wheat) in the Island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing alone, escaped, though sown in several soils, and in very different situations."

Espaliers. By making trees espaliers, the force of gravity is particularly directed towards the lateral parts of the branches, and more sap determined towards the fruit buds; and hence they are more likely to bear when in a horizontal than when in a verticle position. The twisting of a wire, or tying a thread round a branch has been often recommended as a means of making it produce fruit; in this case the descent of the sap in the bark must be impeded above the ligature, and more nutritive matter consequently retained and applied to the expanding parts.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership of FRASER & DAVIDSON, of Miramichi, (New-Brunswick) is this day dissolved by mutual consent—ALL Persons having any demands against them, are requested to present the same for settlement; and all those indebted to them, are desired to make payment to ALEXANDER FRASER, Junior.

ALEX. FRASER,
ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Chatham, (Northumberland,)
15th November, 1816.

This is to give Notice,

TO all whom it may concern, that the business carried on heretofore under the Firm of FRASER & DAVIDSON, will be continued by ALEX. FRASER, Junior, and that ALEX. DAVIDSON, will commence business for himself at Nelson Parish, Miramichi, 15th Nov. 1816. 3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS All those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book debt, to call on him at Gagetown, (Queen's County) and settle them without delay, as all accounts not adjusted within six months from the date hereof, will, at the expiration of that term, be put in the hands of an Attorney.

The Creditors of the Subscriber are also notified to meet him at Gagetown within the above term for a settlement.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

24th October, 1816.

LANDS FOR SALE,

By Public Auction,
On Wednesday the 15th day of January next,
LOTS Number 44 and 45 on the Madamiskiwick will be offered for Sale at Public Auction at Mr. DANIEL YERXA'S Tavern in Fredericton, by HENRY SMITH, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

ENTERED the Enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 22d November, a Brown MARE. The owner may have her again by paying expenses.

BENJAMIN REED,

Queensborough, 23d Dec. 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS LAWRENCE, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to, REBECCA LAWRENCE, Administratrix. Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1816. 6v.

FOR SALE AT THE ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUPERFINE Foolscap, Pot, Drawing, and Ten Shilling Post Paper; 4to post thin laid and Gilt; do. thick yellow wove and Gilt; blossom Blotting Dutch Quills; Superfine red and black Sealing Wax; do. do. Wafers; Pink Tape; blk. Lead Pencils; 1 & 3 quire blank Books ruled and plain; Message Cards; Walkden's Inkpowder; large and small Inkstands; Pen and Erracing Knives, &c. &c. Fredericton, 2d July, 1816.

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