

SELECTED POETRY.

TO

True—thy Owen's hopes are over,—
But it will not—cannot do;
While he lives—he lives to love her.
Though she shun—and scorn him too.

Yet 'twas once a kindly feeling!
And a soothing hope it gave!
O! it came as dawn comes stealing
Silent o'er the trembling wave.

Bid him now his anguish bridle—
Bid his heart still comfort know!
Yes, 'tis kind—but all! 'tis idle
When that heart is wounded so.

Stay—thy Owen meant not ever—
Would not—thus thy tear beguile;
He may feel, but O will never
Rob thee of thy wouled smile.

Once he was a lonely Stranger,
Toss'd upon a world of woe;
Chill'd with Fear, beset with Danger,
Whither, whither could he go:

Then too Sadness deeply pain'd him,
Weak and friendless all was he—
But an arm unseen sustain'd him,
Gave him strength, and gave him thee.

No—thy Owen's fate must never
Once again thy tear beguile;
He may feel, but would not ever
Damp thy joy, or cloud thy smile.

A HEBREW MELODY.
(By the Ettrick Shepherd.)

O saw ye the rose of the East,
In the valley of Sharon that grows?
Ye daughters of Judah, how blest
To breathe in the sweets of my rose!
Come tell me if yet she's at rest
In her couch with the lilies inwove;
Or if wantons the breeze with her breast,
For my heart it is sick for my love

I charge you, ye virgins unveil'd,
That stay 'mong the sycamore trees,
By the rose and the binds of the field,
That ye wake not my love till she please.
"The garden with flowers is in blow,
And roses unnumbered are there;
Then tell how thy love we shall know,
For the daughters of Zion are fair?"

A bed of frankincense her cheek,
And wreath of sweet myrrh is her hand;
Her eye the bright gem that they seek
By the rivers and streams of the land:
Her smile from the morning she wins;
Her teeth are the lambs on the hill;
Her breasts two young roes that are twins,
And feed on the vallies at will.

As the cedar 'mong trees of the wood,
As the lily 'mid shrubs of the heath,
As the tower of Damascus that stood
Overlooking the hamlets beneath;
As the moon that in glory we see
'Mid the stars and the planets above—
Ever, so among women is she,
And my bosom is ravished with love!

Return with the evening star,
And our couch on Amara shall be;
From Shinar and Hermon afar
Thou the mountains of leopards shall see.
O Shulamite, turn to thy rest,
Where the olive o'er shadows the land;
As the roe of the desert make haste,
For the singing of birds is at hand!

Agricultural.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.
ON SMUT IN WHEAT.

The occurrence of smut is a more general obstacle to the production of good wheat, than perhaps any other. It is particularly frequent in the spring and summer wheat, upon which, in New-England, we must principally, if not solely, depend. A proper attention to the preparation of the seed, however, will be an effectual security against its prevailing to any considerable extent. It is a common remark in the parts of this state in which wheat has been most successfully cultivated, that the appearance of smut is evidence of a bad husband.

The following remarks upon this subject, are taken from the first volume of the Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society:—

Observations on the Smut of Wheat, and the means of preventing it. By EZRA L. HONMEDIU, Vice President of the Society.

This disease, if it may be so called, in wheat, has attracted the attention of many ingenious writers on husbandry, in France and England, as well as in other parts of Europe. In this state, especially in the western and northern parts, the farmers are frequently great sufferers by the smut; the design of this paper is to lay before the society the conjectures which have been made respecting its origin, and the methods of prevention, together with the methods used for cleaning the smutty wheat.

The general opinion is, that it is a disease arising from the air or atmosphere, or from unseasonable cold and wet; but in what manner the disease is produced, the different writers are as much divided in opinion, as our physicians are respecting the causes of the yellow fever, or many other disorders among us. The operations of nature are so subtle in most cases in the production of diseases in the animal as well as in the vegetable creation, that we must apply the remedy before we can investigate the cause.—By many experiments which have been made, it is probable this disorder in wheat is contagious. It is observed here, as well as in Europe, that smutty wheat generally produces the like kind; from which observations, many experiments have been made to exclude the smut from the grain to be sown, and so far to destroy the smut, that the wheat shall not be affected by it when sown. In Young's Annals, vol. X. page 23, we have the following experiments, which may be useful to the farmers of this state, whose fields are subject to raising smutty wheat.

Dec. 7, 1787, sowed 14 beds with the same wheat seed, as black with the smut as ever I saw any.

No. 1, sown dry, had nothing done to it.	had	377	smutty ears.
2, washed well in clean water,		325	do.
3, washed in lime water,	43	do.	
4, do. in a lye of wood ashes,	31	do.	
5, do. in arsenic and salt mixture,	28	do.	
6, steeped in lime water 4 hours,	13	do.	
7, do. in lye 4 hours,	3	do.	
8, do. in arsenic 4 hours,	1	do.	
9, do. in lime water, 12 hours,	6	do.	
10, do. in lye 12 hours,	0	do.	
11, do. in arsenic 12 hours,	4	do.	
12, do. lime water 24 hours	0	do.	
13, do. in lye 24 hours	0	do.	
14, do. in arsenic 24 hours	5	do.	

A very respectable practical farmer in Kennebec county, made a report last fall to the Winthrop Agricultural Society, of which he is a member, giving an account of some experiments and observations made by himself, on the subject of smut, which I hope to be able to obtain for a future number. His opinion, which he gives as the result of his observations, is, that smut is the imperfect progeny of unhealthy and debilitated seeds. He supposes that there are many seeds, which have strength sufficient to vegetate, but the stalks which they produce are too feeble to bring their fruit to perfection. Hence we see the reason why the preparation of the seed, which prevents the smut in the future crop, should have that effect. All the substances used for this purpose are more or less acrid, such as lime, lye, &c.—The seeds which will produce smut, being feeble, and possessing a low degree of vitality, are killed, by applications which will have no effect on those which are vigorous and healthy. This opinion is confirmed by the experiment of Mr. Young, quoted above. The sample No. 2, which was thoroughly washed yielded almost as many smutty ears as that which had no preparation; while all those which were prepared with an acrid substance, yielded much less. Yet it is in the experience of every farmer, that washing will remove all the smut actually existing among the grain. If, as Mr. L'Honmediu supposed, smut is owing to the state of the atmosphere, I see no good reason why the different methods of preparing the seed should occasion such a difference in its production.

But the cause of smut is of minor consequence, since the means of preventing are so well known. These, as has already been

observed, are to steep the seed, before it is sown, in any liquor that is moderately caustic. A great variety of substances have been used for this purpose by different farmers.—Some pour boiling water on their seed, in such a manner as to have it run off immediately. Others use lime, or common lye, or salt brine; others a solution of blue vitriol, 2 ounces to the bushel. But the substance which appears to me to unite the most advantages, is common tar. The manner of using it is as follows: Put from half a pint to a pint of tar into a large iron kettle, and set it on coals. When it was warm enough for the tar to become quite thin, pour in a half a bushel of wheat, and stir it diligently till every seed is covered with a coating of tar;—then sprinkle in plaster of Paris, and continue the stirring as long as any will stick to the wheat. If you have no plaster, lime or ashes will probably answer in its stead. Grain prepared in this way may be sown with as much facility as if it were perfectly dry.—The farmer from whom I had this account, has been in the habit of preparing all his seed, not only wheat, but other grain, in this way, for a number of years; and he assured me that he had derived the greatest advantage from it. So sensible was he of its usefulness, that he would rather be at the expense of buying a barrel of tar every year, and carrying it 40 miles in the country, to his farm, than not to have the 3-4 quarts necessary for his use. It is not only perfectly effectual in preventing the smut but also protects the seed from many species of birds, who will not eat grain covered with it. It is for this last purpose, principally, that he tars his Indian corn seed. He thinks the tar has also some effect in preserving the seed from rotting, when there happens a cold, wet spell, soon after it is sown. A small proportion of these advantages should entitle it to a more general trial.

NOTICES.

ALL those Indebted to the Subscriber, neglecting to settle their Accounts, will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JEDEDIAH SLASON,
Frederickton, 9th March 1818.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to the 1st January last, will please pay immediately, otherwise they will be sued without delay.

W. BAILEY,
Frederickton, 26th May, 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of PETER BROWN, late of the Parish of Ludlow, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within nine months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

LOT HOSMORE, } Administrators.
WILLIAM FISH, }
Ludlow, 17th February 1818. 3mp.

ALL Persons, (in the Province of New Brunswick) having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN AYCRIGG, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY P. WOLHAUPTER,
Administratrix.
JAMES M'INDOE, Junr.
Administratrix.
Frederickton, 5th May, 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

DAVID FLETCHER, Adm'r.
Newark, 14th April, 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'KEEN, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET M'KEEN, Administratrix.
WILLIAM M'KEEN, Administrator.
Maugerville, 10th April, 1818.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
CASH will be given at the Royal Gazette Office, for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS.

FOR SALE.—By the Subscriber,



His FARM situated two miles below FREDERICTON in the Parish of St. Mary's, fronting on the river

116 rods—containing 850 Acres, with all lowlands; the improvements are extensive; under good Fence, and in the neatest order; in addition to which, is a quantity of Marsh Land, drained and nearly fit for the Scythe—a young Orchard bearing fruit—a great quantity of Hard Wood contiguous to Market, and Cedar sufficient to Fence the Farm for ages. For further particulars Enquire of

CALEB FOWLER.

St. Mary's the 10th Feb. 1818.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Property formerly belonging to DAVID BETTS in the Parish of Northampton, (County of York)

—ALSO—

The Property belonging to ENOCH BAYRD in St. Mary's, opposite the lower end of Sugar Island—containing about 600 Acres of high Land, well timbered—about 40 of which is under improvement—two good Barns and a comfortable dwelling house thereon, and can be made to cut with a very little labour 40 tons hay annually.—Likewise 20 Acres of Island right directly opposite. For further particulars enquire of

E. SLOOT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

THAT valuable and noted FARM situate at the confluence of the Naquawick Stream and River Saint John, containing 770 Acres of Land, between thirty and forty of which are well cleared, and free from stumps, would at present, cut from 15 to 20 Tons of Hay, and may be made at a very small expense, to cut 40 or 50. It is 20 Rods front, and runs three miles back; takes in both sides of the Stream, which is excellent Intersvale and abounds with Grass; there is also a quantity of good Pine Timber upon it, some of which is near the River; it has numerous other advantages, and an excellent opportunity is now offered to the industrious Farmer, and to those who may be desirous of obtaining a good situation for a Tavern or Store; a Ferry is about to be established on the Property, which will also add to its value. For particulars enquire of Captain SHORE, Frederickton, or of Major M'KAY, at the Naquawickack. Frederickton, 23d March, 1818.

TO LEASE.

For a Term of twenty-one Years, SEVERAL Lots of COLLEGE LAND, containing 25 Acres each; and several Building Lots in the Town Plat of Frederickton.—Inquire of J. M. BLISS, 3d June 1817.

ALL PERSONS having any demands against the Estate of HENRY GREEN, late of Queensborough deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested—and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH GREEN, Administratrix.
JOHN DAYTON, Administrator.
Queensborough, 1st March, 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'LEOD, deceased, will render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors.
M. NEEDHAM, }
Frederickton, 7th April 1818.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN SHERWOOD, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY SHERWOOD, Administratrix.
DAVID NEWMAN, Administrator.
Miramichi, 27th February, 1818. 1f

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