

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA, and elsewhere.

BY the latest accounts from Europe, there is reason to expect that there will be, for some time, a demand for large quantities of wheat and flour for exportation from the United States. At the same time it is well known, that from the severe drought which has prevailed for several weeks past, the crops of wheat sown this year too generally wear a very unpromising aspect. These considerations have induced me to communicate the result of an experiment, among several others, I made last fall, with a view to ascertain the best method of guarding against the destructive operations of the Hessian Fly, which at that time was supposed would come forward from the eastward, upon the grain crops; but, through the favor of Divine Providence, our apprehensions on that account seem now to be entirely removed.

The 5th day of November last, which was about two months after the proper time of sowing most kinds of wheat, I sowed a piece of buck-wheat stubble with yellow-bearded wheat, at the rate of five pecks per acre; when the winter came on, the seed scarcely had vegetated, and until the beginning of May the whole appeared exceedingly backward; but at the following harvest (the 10th of July) I had the unexpected satisfaction of reaping as fine a crop as I, or any of my neighbors, had from an equal quantity of ground sown in the month of September. The soil, a loomy clay, was in tolerable heart, but had not been manured for many years; it was ploughed about eight inches deep, the seed sown over furrow, and a few furrows cut with the plough, to carry off any excess of water. The ground had two other ploughings of the above depth the same year, viz. in the month of April, for spring barley, and in July for the buck-wheat crop. A heavy roller was drawn over the buck-wheat stubble, in order to break down the hard clods that lay on the surface of the ground which could not be reduced by the plough and harrow. But as few farmers in this State are provided with this useful machine, it may be observed, that this operation, tho' of service, is not essentially necessary, nor will it be advisable for those who have been in the too common practice of ploughing their lands from three to four inches deep, to plough double that depth, and immediately sow wheat, on a soil which, perhaps, has never before been expo'd to the action of the sun and air. But yet, a small portion of fresh earth, turned up with the old worn out soil, may not be amiss.

The yellow-bearded wheat may be had of several persons, who procured seed last year from Long-Island; but where it cannot be had, some other kinds may probably answer nearly as well, particularly the common red and yellow wheat, which are esteemed the hardiest.

As the earth is now very dry, and consequently in a good condition to receive late crops, (more especially if rain should follow soon after) I am about sowing all my buck-wheat stubble and potatoe fallows, with yellow-bearded wheat (except a small part with the other sorts, on trial) and some rye.

Several fields of wheat and rye have lately been ploughed up, and the ground sown over again, from being much injured by the insect called the Loufe, which frequently makes great havoc in dry seasons; but it is doubtful whether this will always answer, as it has been experienced that these insects (many of which still remain alive in the ground, if the drought continues) have often devoured the shoots of even a second sowing.

Having given the foregoing circumstances, I shall not at present spend any time in speculative reasoning. If any considerable quantity of wheat can be raised by the means I have stated, in addition to what may be produced from that already sown, my aim will be answered.

JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

Fountain Green, October 24, 1789.

N. B. This Address would have been first handed to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, for their inspection, but their next meeting will not be held until the 10th of next month, which would render the publication too late to serve the purpose intended.

NOTE.

* When winter grain is sown later than usual, a greater quantity of seed should be allowed, as it is apt not to tiller or stool so well as when sown earlier.

A NECDOTE.

THE ladies can, if they please, retaliate severely on those who treat them not with the respect they merit. A gentleman who had married a second wife, indulged himself in recurring too often in conversation to the beauty and virtues of his first consort. He had, however, barely discernment enough to discover, that the subject was not agreeable to his present lady. "Excuse me madam, said he, I cannot help expressing my regret for the dear deceased!" "Upon my honor, said the lady, I can most heartily affirm that I am as sincere a mourner for her, as you can be."

The HERMIT, and his DOG.

FROM SYMPATHY, A POEM.

IN life's fair morn, I knew an aged seer,
Who sad and lonely pass'd his joyless year;
Betray'd, heart-broken, from the world he ran,
And shunn'd, oh dire extreme, the face of man;
Humbly he rear'd his hut within the wood,
Hermit his vest, a hermit's was his food,
Nitch'd in some corner of the gelid cave,
Where chilling drops the rugged rockstone lave;
Hour after hour, the melancholy sage,
Drop after drop to reckon, would engage
The ling'ring day, and trickling as they fell,
A tear went with them to the narrow well;
Then thus he moraliz'd as flow it pass'd,
"This, brings me nearer Lucia than the last;
"And this, now streaming from the eye," said he,
"Oh, my lov'd child, will bring me nearer thee."
When first he roam'd, his dog with anxious care,
His wand'rings watch'd, as emulous to share;
In vain the faithful brute was bid to go,
In vain the forrower sought a lonely woe.
The Hermit pass'd, th' attendant dog was near,
Slept at his feet, and caught the falling tear;
Up rose the Hermit, up the dog would rise,
And every way to win a master tries.
"Then be it so. Come faithful fool," he said;
One pat encourag'd, and they sought the shade;
An unfrequented thicket soon they found,
And both repos'd upon the leafy ground;
Mellifluous murmurings told the fountains nigh,
Fountains, which well a pilgrim's drink supply,
And thence, by many a labyrinth is led,
Where ev'ry tree bestow'd an evening bed.
Skill'd in the chase, the faithful creature brought
Whate'er at morn or moon-light course he caught;
But the sage lent his sympathy to all,
Nor saw unwept his dumb associates fall.
He was, in sooth, the gentlest of his kind,
And tho' a Hermit, had a social mind:
"And why, said he, must man subsist by prey,
"Why stop you melting music on the spray?
"Why, when assail'd by hounds and hunter's cry,
"Must half the harmless race in terrors die?
"Why must we work of innocence the woe?
"Still shall this bosom throb, these eyes o'erflow;
"A heart too tender here, from man, retires,
"A heart that aches, if but a wren expires."
Thus liv'd the master good, the servant true,
Till to its God the master's spirit flew;
Beside a fount which daily water gave,
Stooping to drink, the Hermit found a grave;
All in the running stream his garments spread,
And dark, damp verdure ill conceal'd his head;
The faithful servant from that fatal day
Watch'd the lov'd corpse, and hourly pin'd away;
His head upon his master's cheek was found,
While the obtruded water mourn'd around.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 25.

THE present Pope will probably be the last.— There is every reason to suppose that his success will be no more than Bishop of Rome, or perhaps Patriarch of the West.

The emancipation of France will give such an overthrow to Popery, that it is probable, in process of time, the purest religion may be established there, and that is the Protestant System.

The key which hangs to the Popes' Girdle will have few locks hereafter, except those of Heaven, to open:—his revenue from France cut off, Poland declining, and Avignon in a state of revolt, how are the holy coffers to be filled.

His Holiness the Pope may now truly be said, to mount the papal chair,
And scatter empty thunders to the air;
Grimly preside in superstition's school,
And curse those kingdoms he can never rule.

The East India company are extending their commerce in many branches hitherto unattempted, and in particular their exportation of copper, of which they have sent out this year to the amount of two thousand five hundred tons.

The Russian force in the Baltic, now consists of 37 sail of the line, frigates and other vessels in proportion.

The Prince of Nassau who commands the Squadron of Russian Gallies, is about to land the troops who are to cut off the retreat of the Swedes across the river.

The Squadron of gallies which sailed from Stockholm, the 14th of July for Finland, had under their charge 50 transports, with 2300 troops on board.

On the 16th ult. the King of Denmark, noticed to the College of War, at Copenhagen, that he had appointed Prince Charles of Hesse, Stadtholder of the Dutchess of Holstein and Sleswig, to regulate the necessary preparations for fixing a camp in Holstein, as well as the station where the troops were to assemble.

The Prince Royal is to attend this encampment, and was to set out from Copenhagen the 10th ult. Prince Charles of Hesse has been for some weeks at Berlin, and is to meet his Royal Highness at Sleswig.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, Aug. 20.

"Last week Madam Neckar passed through this city on her way to London."

In the 128th session of the Diet of Poland, they deliberated on making a compensation for the revenues of the Bishops, who should succeed to actual bishoprics. After long debates, they decided that all Bishops should have 100,000 florins annually, and the Archbishop of Guesne, as Primate, 200,000. The Russian Bishops of the Greek church should have 50,000 florins, and their Archbishops 100,000. The rest of the revenue enjoyed by the Bishops is assigned to the Treasury.

THE EMPEROR.

The following is the head of the Emperor's Declaration of the 14th of August, 1789, concerning the Universities:

It revokes his edict of the 16th of October, 1786, wherein he granted to the Bishops the liberty of instructing their pupils in the priesthood in their own universities, instead of sending them to Louvain, as was formerly the case.

Restores to the University of Louvain, the right of nomination, of which it was deprived by his Edict of the 24th of November, 1782.

Declares, that he is ready to make the greatest concessions for the tranquility of his subjects.

As this Edict was the principal cause of the troubles in the Low Countries, there is reason to believe that every thing will return to its former order.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 17.

"I informed you in my last, that an opinion had begun to prevail, that the explosion of gunpowder near Vesoul, by which it was said so many lives had been lost, was the effect of chance, and not of design. This opinion is now generally received; and the Lord of Quince, who was considered as a monster in nature and justly too, whilst he was thought to have been the author of a deliberate design to blow up his neighbors, is now pretty generally acquitted of the smallest share of guilt in this transaction.

The particulars of the case are thus stated in an account taken upon the spot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the explosion took place. In this park there stood a pavilion, where the powder and arms belonging to the Lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured that finding a barrel of gun-powder (there was only one in the pavilion) and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with respect to the candle as they would otherwise have been, and thus incautiously set fire to the powder, which destroyed them and the building. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of these three men were found; and after a minute investigation it does not appear that any other person whatever was either killed or hurt by the explosion, so little truth was there in the report which at first prevailed, that the Lord de Quince, through hatred to the popular cause, had blown up his guests, whom, for the most hellish purpose, he had invited to his house. Had this unfortunate, but innocent gentleman, fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the case, there is no doubt but he would have been made to suffer the most cruel death, that the people could devise, who in inflicting would think that they were doing a meritorious deed, and an act of justice.

"All the Swiss soldiers who were quartered at Courbevoix, deserted, the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. They took with them from their barracks every article of value that they could remove."

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, Sept. 29, 1789.

"The Indians having committed of late many depredations on our frontiers, an expedition was formed by Col. JOHN HARLING, with 200 men, in order to invade the Indian country—this body of volunteers marched from the falls of the Ohio, on the 26th of August, directly for the Wabash—they arrived in good order, without the loss of a single man—on reaching the Indians settlement on the Wabash, they were opposed by a party of about 30 Indians, whom they soon attacked and defeated—the Indians leaving six dead and nine wounded, with a good deal of plunder on the field. After this defeat, Col. Harling penetrated further up the river, towards the Indian towns, which were all evacuated by the enemy—the corps then returned, after destroying one of their towns, their cattle, corn, &c. and arrived at the falls on the 28th of September, without losing a man. The report which has for some time past been spread of Mr. JACOB FUNCK being killed by the Indians is erroneous, being still in this country, and well."

The Legislature of New-Jersey will meet on Tuesday the 27th, at the City of Perth-Amboy, for the dispatch of the business of the State; when, amongst other matters of importance, the choice of a Governor will not hold the lowest rank. The distinguished character that has held the chair from the first dawn of American Independence, presided in the midst of danger, and lent an helping hand to the formation of a Constitution, the result of the united efforts of the bravest and wisest of our American fathers, as he possesses the hearts, will unquestionably, as heretofore obtain the unanimous suffrages of a federal Legislature.