MISCELLANY.

LINES

Written on hearing a report that overtures had been made to the Guerillas by the French.

FRENCH OFFICER.

Hold! brave Spaniards! bold Guerillas!
Lead us not this mountain dance;
We implore you, do not kill us,
And we'll hasten back to France.
We never meant to kill or harm ye,
We came to act a friendly part;
We ne'er intended to alarm ye;
But since we do—why, let us part.

Our valiant Prince has lost much leather,
Since he cross'd the Pyrenees;
And in this wet and dismal weather,
He sits, but very ill, at ease,
Then pray entreat that lion MINA
Just to lay his arms aside,
And Artois' Count will give you rhine,
That all your wants may be supplied.

THE SPANIARD'S REPLY.

Stand aloof, ye base invaders!
Dastard minions, come not near!
Tell your pamper'd, boasting leaders,
That a Spaniard knows no fear.
From each glen and rocky mountain,
From each wood—from hill and dale,
By the side of stream and fountain,
Will we strive till we prevail.

'Tis the cause of holy freedom
That we struggle to maintain;
Foreign troops, nor those who lead 'em,
E'er can conquer valient Spain.
Mina's soul pervades each peasant,
Even infants lisp his name;
Soon will triumphs hide our present
Degredation, wo and shame.

From the New-England Farmer.

Cider.—Good cider is probably as pleasant and wholesome a drink as any that can be made use of. Yet a very large proportion of the cider that is made is both unpalatable and unfit to be used. We not unfrequently hear people complaining that their cider is bad, and wondering what the cause of it is. Some people might be informed, that it is neither mysterious nor unaccountable why they do not have good cider. If there be proper care and attention in making and managing cider, there is very little doubt but that it will be pleasant and good; while, on the other hand, if suitable care and attention be wanting, it is as certain to be unpleasant and bad.—There are a few things, the observance of which is necessary, in order to have good cider. It does not depend altogether, nor principally, upon the kind of apples, for there are but few sorts but what will make good cider, if rightly managed.

Apples should be thoroughly ripened, and gathered when perfectly dry, and put into the cider house; where they should be kept until sufficiently mellow to be ground; which should be done before they become rotten and musty. Cider should always be made in cool weather, the wind blowing from the W. or N. W. If it be made when the wind blows from the South, it is almost sure to be hard and unpleasant. Cider should not be pressed out of the pomace sooner than ten or twelve hours after the apples are ground, as the flavor will be better by thus remaining. After it is pressed out it should be strained through sand, which will take out all the sediment, and thereby prevent its working or fermenting too much. This operation is simple and easy, and attended with very little labor or expense. Sand of a course kind should be procured from a river or pond, and put into a cistern suitable for the purpose, first placing a layer of straw at the bottom, to prevent its washing through.—Having thus prepared for straining, put in water sufficient to wet the sand and thoroughly rinse out the dust or fine dirt which will be done as soon as the water runs clear. The cider should now be put into the cistern as it runs from the press, and as fast as it runs through the sand put into suitable casks and placed in a tight, cool cellar, and after the fermentation is over, be bunged tight, and thus remain until wanted for use.

Neatness and cleanliness are essential and indispensably necessary in order to have good cider. The cider mill, and every thing connected with it, should at all times be kept perfectly sweet. Pomace should not be permitted to remain on the press after the cider has done running from it, as it will immediately become sour, should the weather be warm. Straw and litter of every kind should be kept entirely away, except what is necessary to be used. In fact, the cider house, the mill, and every thing appertaining thereto, should be kept as free from dirt and filth of every kind, even as the kitchen or parlor.

I know of one distinguished farmer who, during the winter, shelters his sheep and calves in his cider-house. Another within my knowledge makes use of it as a slaughter house. He butchers his hogs therein, scalds them in his cider tub, and dresses them on the press. I have been at some cider mills where the straw and pomace, the horse droppings and other filth, rendered it almost impossible to stir about.

As long as habits of this description are persisted in, so long we must expect to hear people complaining about their cider.

A FARMER.

Singular Fate of an Extortioner—Monsieur Foscue, one of the farmers-general of the province of Languedoc, in France, about the middle of last century had amassed considerable wealth by grinding the faces of the poor, and by every other means, however low, base, or cruel, which his ingenuity could devise, or his capacity execute. By these means he had rendered himself universally hated, and every one in his province was wishing his downfall. It was probably in consequence of some hint of his wealth which had been given by some one or other of the numerous enemies his avarice and cruelty had made him, that he was one day ordered by government to raise a considerable sum in a very short period; upon which, as an excuse for not complying with this demand, he pleaded extreme poverty. Fearing, however, at the same time, that some of the inhabitants of Languedoc had already given or would give information to the contrary, and that his house would be searched, he resolved on his hiding his treasure so effectually as to escape the most strict examination. With this view, he dug a cave in his wine cellar, which he made so large and deep that he used to go down it by a ladder. At the entrance was a door with a spring lock upon it, which on shutting would fasten of itself. Not long afterwards, Monsieur Foscue was missing; diligent search was made after him in every place: the ponds were drawn, and every method that could be suggested was taken to find him but in vain. His house was soon sold, and, the purchaser beginning either to rebuild it, or make some alterations, the workmen discovered a door in the cellar, with a key in the lock, which he ordered to be opened and on going down they found Monsieur Foscue lying dead on the ground with a candlestick near him, but no candle in it, as he had eaten it, as well as knawed the flesh off his arms for subsistence; and on searching farther, they found the vast wealth which he had amassed. It was supposed that when this miserable man went into his cave, the door by some accident shut after him, and being out of the hearing of any person, that he perished for want of food in the midst of a treasure which he had wrongfully amassed, but which by a righteous retribution of Providence, was made the means of his punishment.—*London Investigator.*

PROGNOSTICATION!!

[*From the Mohawk Herald.*]

We publish the following in compliance with the solicitation of the author. He is a respectable inhabitant of this town. The constant exercise of his mind on religious topics, has, it is thought by many of his friends, affected the sanity of his mind; on every other subject, he appears entirely rational.—*Ed. Herald.*

Remarkable VISION *and* REVELATION; *as seen and received by Asa Wild, of Amsterdam, (N. Y.)*

Having a number of months enjoyed an unusual degree of the light of God's countenance, and having been much favored of the Lord in many respects: and after having enjoyed the sweetest, and most soul ravishing communions with *Him*; the Lord in his boundless goodness was pleased to communicate the following Revelation, having in the first place presented me with a very glorious *Vision*, in which I saw the same things:

In the first place I observe that my mind had been brought into the most profound stillness, silence, and awe; realizing in a remarkable manner the majesty, presence and glory, of that Being before whom all nations are as the drop of the bucket. It seemed as if my mind, though active in its very nature, had lost all its activity, and was struck motionless, as well as into nothing, before the awful and glorious majesty of the Great Jehovah. He then spake to the following purport; and in such a *mannor* as I could not describe if I should attempt.—He told me that the Millenium state of the world is about to take place; that in *seven* years literally, there would scarce a sinner be found on earth: that the earth *itself*, as well as the *souls* and *bodies* of its inhabitants, should be redeemed, as before the fall, and become as the garden of Eden. He told me that all the most dreadful and terrible judgments spoken of in the blessed scriptures, were to be executed within that time; that more than two thirds of the inhabitants of the world would be destroyed by these judgments: some of which are the following—wars; massacres; famine; pestilence; earthquakes; civil, politicl, and ecclesiastical commotions; and above all, various and dreadful judgments executed immediately by God, through the instrumentality of the Ministers of the Millenial dispensation; which is to exceed in glory every other dispensation; a short description of which may be seen in the last chapter of Isaiah, and in other places. He also told me, that every denomination of professing christians had become extremely corrupt; many of which had never had any *true* faith at all; but are guided only by depraved reason, refusing the teaching of that Spirit which indited the scriptures, and which alone can teach us the true meaning of the same; even as the diamond alone can cut its fellow. He told me further, that he had raised up, and was now raising up, that class of persons signified by the Angel mentioned by the Revelator, xiv. 6, 7, which flew in the midst of heaven; having the everlasting gospel to preach: that these persons are of an inferior class, and small learning: that they will be rejected by every denomination as a body; but soon, God will open their way, by miracles, judgments, &c.: that they will have higher authority, greater power, superior inspiration, and a greater degree of holiness, than was ever experienced before: inasmuch as this is far the most glorious dispensation of divine grace and glory. Furthermore he said that all the different denominations of professing christians constituted the New Testament *Babylon*; and that he should deal with them according to what is written of IT, in the book of Revelation: that he is about to call out all his sincere children, who are mourning in Zion, from the oppression and tyranny of this mother of harlots; and that the severest judgments will be inflicted on the *false* and *fallen* professors of religion; which will immediately commence in Amsterdam, and has already commenced in different parts of the world, and even in this country. And though their operations at first are gradual, and under cover, yet it will soon be generally seen that it is the immediate execution of divine vengeance upon an ungodly world.

Much more the Lord revealed; but forbids my relating it in this way. But this, I have written and published, *by the express and immediate command of God*: the truth and reality of which, I know with the most absolute certainty.—Though I have ever been the most backward to believe things of this nature; having been brought up in the Calvinistic system, and having had a thorough understanding of the same, and was fully established in the belief of it for several years after I experienced the love of God in my heart: but finding the Calvinists did not understand the glorious depths of holiness, and conformity to the divine character in heart and practice, which I saw was our privilege and duty, I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, which I found had much clearer and more scriptural views on these and some other points than the Calvinists; though I soon saw that *they* as a *body*, were very corrupt, having departed much from their primitive purity and holiness. I also saw that their first founders did not travel into all that was their privilege; and that vastly greater depths of holiness might have been experienced, even by them. Yet I thank God for what light I have received through their instrumentality, but know that much greater and more glorious light is about to burst upon the world.

Amsterdam, October, 1823.

N. B. Printers of newspapers and periodical publications are requested to insert the above.

I further observe, that I shall soon publish, in a cheap pamphlet, my religious experience and travel in the divine life, with a more full account of the truths above written, and many other things connected with them.

ASA WILD.

Amsterdam, October 1.

I don't know when I have read a more affecting story and more unaffectingly told than the following.—*Eve Post.*

From the Minerva.

Dramatic Anecdote.—The late Mrs. Jordan possessed a heart susceptible of the most tender and humane emotions, and these were called into instant action by the least approach of misery and distress. During her short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washer woman, with three small children was by a merciless creditor, thrown into prison. A small debt of forty shillings had been worked up, in a short time, by law expenses into a bill of eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordon heard of the circumstances, she sent for the attorney and paid him his demand.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs Jordan, with her servant, was taking her usual walk on the Chester walls, the widow with her children followed her; and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees; and, with much grateful emotion, exclaimed—"God forever bless you, madam! you have saved me and my family from ruin." The children beholding their mother's tears, added, by their cries to the affecting scene; which a sensitive mind could not behold without strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, though she strove to hide it, the tears of feeling stole down her cheek and stooping down to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner, replied—"There, there, now its all over; go good woman. God bless you; don't say another word." The grateful creature would have replied, but that good female Samaritan insisted on her silence and departure.

It so happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who as soon as Mrs Jordan observed him, came forward and holding out his hand, he exclaimed with a deep sigh—"Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like you!" The figure of this man bespoke his calling; his countenance was pale, and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humor retreating a few paces, she replied, "No, I won't shake hands with you." "Why?" "Because you are a methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!" "The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the gospel, *which* tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister cheerfully obeying the command of my great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment which leads me to break through wordly customs and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love!" "Well, well, you are a good old soul, I dare say, but—a—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me, when I tell you I am a player; you must have heard of me; Mrs. Jordan is my name." After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and with a complaisant countenance, he replied, "The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art [illegible] goodness is unlimited, he has be[illegible] thee a large portion of his Spir[illegible] to thy calling, if thy s[illegible] the not, thee Lord forbid that I [illegible]

[illegible]nciled, and the rain having aba[illegible] left the porch together; the offe[illegible] arm was accepted, and the female [illegible]us of comedy, and the melancholy [illegible] of John Wesley, proceeded arm [illegible] to the door of Mrs. Jordan's [illegible]. At parting the preacher shook [illegible] with her, saying, "Fare thee well [illegible] I know not what the principles of thy calling may be, thou art the first I [illegible] conversed with; but if their benevo[illegible] thine, I hope and t[illegible], at [illegible] day, the Lord will say to each [illegible] *sins are forgiven thee.*"

[illegible]ARIO

A[illegible]al Society.

PR[illegible]MS FOR 1823.

The Executi[illegible] Committee of the Ontario Agricultural [illegible]ciety, have the satisfaction to announce [illegible] the Farmers of the Counties of Ontario, [illegible] and Yates, the following list of Pr[illegible]ms to be awarded by the Society, at [illegible] Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at [illegible]na, on TUESDAY, the 28th d[illegible]ber inst.

[illegible] TILLAGE.

To be A[illegible] the Committee on Agricultu[illegible] Experiments.

1 For the best two acres of Wheat, $10
2 For th[illegible] best do. 6
3 For th[illegible] two acres of Indian Corn, 8
4 For the second best do. 5
5 For the best half acre of Flax, 10
6 For the second best do. 9
7 For the third best do. 8
8 For the fourth best do. 7
9 To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Red Clover Seed of good quality, 15
10 For the next greatest quantity do. 10
11 For the next do do do. 7
12 To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Tobacco, not less than 500 pounds, of a good quality, and properly cured for exportation, 6
13 For the next greatest quantity do. 3

Samples of the products above mentioned must be exhibited, and satisfactory proof must be offered of the measurement of the land and crop, which measurement shall be either by the town manager, or by some person appointed by him, and to his satisfaction. All candidates for premiums on Tillage, are required by law to furnish a written statement of the soil, preparation of ground, and manner of cultivation.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

To be awarded by the Committee on Ploughing.

14 To the owner of the Ox Team which ploughs one quarter of an acre best within an hour, 8
15 To the owner of the second do do. 6
16 To the owner of the third do do. 4

ON ANIMALS.

To be awarded by the Committee on Animals.

17 For the best Stud Horse kept within the county six months preceding the exhibition, 15
13 For the best Stud Horse raised and owned in the county, 10
19 For the best pair of matched Horses, not over five years old, raised in the county, 10
20 For the best Mare with a Colt, one year old past, raised in the county, 10
21 For the best Bull, over two, and not exceeding five years old, 10
22 For the second best Bull, as above, 6
23 For the best pair of three years old Steers, 10
24 For the second best pair of do. 8
25 For the third best pair of do. 6
26 For the best yoke of Oxen, fatted for slaughter, 15
27 For the second best do do. 10
28 For the third best do do. 5
29 For the best Cow and Calf, 8
30 For the next best do do. 6
31 For the next best do do. 3
32 For the best fine fleeced Ram, 5
33 For the best Ram, reference to carcass, 5
34 For the best six Ewes do do. 5
35 For the best six Ewes, reference to fleece, 5
36 For the best yoke of working Oxen, 10
37 For the second best do do. 5
38 For the third best do do. 3
39 For the best male Swine, 5
40 For the second best do. 3
41 For the best Sow and Pigs, 5
42 For the second best do do. 3

FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

To be awarded by the Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

43 For the best firkin of Butter, not less than 50lb. 7
44 For the next best do do. 5
45 For the next best do do. 3
46 For the best 20 yards of Woolen Cloth, 9
47 For the second best do do. 7
48 For the third best do do. 5
49 For the best 20 yards of Flannel, 6
50 For the second best do. 5
51 For the third best do. 4
52 For the fourth best do. 3
53 For the best 20 yards of Carpet, 8
54 For the next best do. 5
55 For the next best do. 3
56 For the best 4 pairs of Worsted Stockings, 3
57 For the next best 4 pairs do. 2
58 For the next best 4 pairs do. 1
59 For the best 20 yards of Worsted Cloth, or Bombazette, for women's wear, 7
60 For the next best 20 yards do do. 5
61 For the next best do do. 4
62 For the next best do do. 3
63 For the best 15 yards of Pressed Flannel, for women's wear, 5
64 For the next best do. 3
65 For the next best do. 2
66 For the best pair of Rose Blankets, 7
67 For the next best do. 5
68 For the next best do. 3
69 For the best Cotton and Woolen Coverlet. 5
70 For the next best do. 3
71 For the best 20 yards of Bleached Linen, 7-8 wide, 8
72 For the next best 20 yards do. 7
73 For the next best 20 yards do. 6
74 For the next best 20 yards do. 4
75 For the next best 20 yards do. 2
70 For the best 15 yards of Linen Diaper, 9-8 wide, 8
77 For the next best 15 yards, 0-8 wide, 6
78 For the best 15 yards, 5-8 wide, 5
79 For the next best 15 yards, 5-8wide, 3
80 For the best Grass Bonnet, imitation of Leghorn, 6
81 For the next best do. 4
82 For the best Straw Bonnet, 4
83 For the next best do. 2
84 Six premiums on the most useful articles for family use, to be adjudged by the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, each $2,50 15
90 To the family that shall manufacture the greatest quantity of useful articles; manufactured within itself, since the last anniversary, and by females, from Wool, Flax, Cotton, Hemp or Tow, 10
91 For the next greatest do. 8
92 For the next greatest do. 6
93 Fot the next greatest do. 4

FOR MECHANICS.

94 For the best Thrashing Machine, invented or introduced into the county, 10
95 For the best Machine for cleaning Clover Seed, invented or introduced into the county, 10
96 Four premiums on the most useful implements of Agriculture, to be awarded by the Committee, under this head, each $2,50, 10
100 For the best five bushels of Stone or Fossil Coal, discovered in the county, 10
101 To be awarded by the Members of the Society, at the annual fair, in such undefined Premiums as may be agreed on, 25

The Premiums of the Society will be paid in Cash. No Premiums can be awarded except to a Member of the Society.

With a view to promote a primary object of the institution, an *increased competition*, the Executive Committee have enacted, that no person shall receive a premium for the same object, whether an Animal, an Agricultural Product, or a Manufacture, for which he received one in any preceding year. No animal can take more than one Premium: as for example, the yoke of Oxen that takes the Premium for Ploughing, cannot also take either of the Premiums on Cattle. It is understood that the several kinds of Grain, to be entitled to a Premium, must be raised on old and improved land.

Premiums will be given where there appears merit, although there should be but one claimant, and may in any case be withheld altogether, where there does not appear sufficient merit.

N. B. The Premiums on Flax, Clover Seed, and Fat Oxen, will be awarded on the 3d Tuesday in February next.

NATHANIEL GORHAM, *Pres.*
JOHN GREIG, *Sec'y.*

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

15,000 FEET of Hemlock Boards; 8,000 do. half inch Plank; 6,000 do. Scantling and Joists. For particulars, inquire of the subscribers, at their store, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

J. D. EVERNGHIM & CO.
Palmyra, Oct. 1, 1823. tf

BY virtue and authority of an order of Jared Willson, Esq Surrogate of the County of Ontario, the subscribers will expose for sale at public auction, on Friday the 28th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the house of the deceased, in the town of Williamson, in the county of Wayne, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the east end of lot number four, in the sixth range of lots, in township number thirteen, in the second range of townships in the town of Williamson aforesaid, late a part of the county of Ontario, bounded east on land owned by Abraham and Ezekiel Kellogg, south by land owned by William Bixby, west by land of Henry Knapp, and north by land owned by Martin Harris, containing seventy nine acres, be the same more or less. The subscribers will give their personal attendance at the place and hour of sale, and make known the conditions and terms of payment.

MARTIN HARRIS,
REUBEN HEWETT,
Adm'rs of Seth Harris dec'sd.
October 14, 1823 3w6

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Orrn Warner, of the town of Macedon, (formerly Palmyra) in the county of Ontario and state of New-York, to Daniel Smith, of the town and county of Onondaga and state aforesaid, bearing date the sixth day of April 1818—Notice is therefore hereby given, that pursuent to a power in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the following mortgaged premises will be sold at the house now occupied by Salmon Hathaway, in the village of Palmyra, county aforesaid, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, viz.—All that tract of land situate in Macedon aforesaid, third range, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the south east corner of lot number one, thence west on the town line, to the south west corner of said lot, thence north on the west line of said lot, sixty five rods, thence east parallel with said town line to the east line of said lot, thence south on said line to the place of beginning. Dated this 22d day of April, 1823. 3wc1

DANIEL SMITH.
FREDERICK SMITH, *Att'y.*