



FOR THE STAR.

By inserting the following you will oblige a Friend and Subscriber.

TOL

"Come with thy pencil, painter come, And paint on thy graphic thumb, Delect the safe sweet smiling face, With Dian's shape and Venus' air, Lilly brow and lips of rose, Auburn tresses—flowing snows, Eyes though mild—yet dazzling bright, Beautous beams of light— Neck all glossy smooth and fair, Shaded soft by flowing hair, Give her the charm I love so well, The graceful bosom's witching swell, And arm of most symmetry, Fair as polished ivory, Then if thy art will serve the so, That from her tongue the words may flow, Poetry enchantment on her lips, Where may love perennial sip, But stay thee painted! hasty poet! Beautous picture, sure I know it! I see'st her face and form divine, Where all graces manifest shine! Think with the picture ever be, But give thy beautous self to me."

From the Ladies' Weekly Miscellany. WANDERING MARY.

BLEAK blows the storm upon the breast, Whose care is life consuming sorrow, Oh! take me to some place of rest, Where I may slumber till to-morrow; You view my face—it once was fair, At least, so said my Harry; But he is gone, and black despair, Is all that's left to Wandering Mary.

No thief am I, as some alledge, Tho' sore hath cold and hunger tried me; I pluck the haw-berry from the hedge, When human aid is not denied me. But hush my Babe! the large load Of woes that we are doom'd to carry, Within some cold grave's bleak abode, You'll sweetly sleep with Wandering Mary.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

O. Cooke, of Hartford, has in press "A Digest of the law of Evidence in Civil and Criminal cases, and a treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes, by Zephaniah Swift, a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut."

A late Discovery extremely interesting to Planters and Farmers, relative to fertilizing poor and exhausted Lands, upon a cheap and easy plan; with some remarks and observations on Orcharding and Gardening." By George Reid, of Frederick county, Virginia. Price fifty cents. Comrade, Washington.

Mr. Fulton has published a Treatise on his invention for destroying Ships by Torpedoes.

James Cheatham, of New York, has published the Life of Thomas Paine, written by himself.

BIOGRAPHY.

DOCTOR CARGILL MASSENBURG.

We some time ago promised a Biographical sketch of this estimable man, and this long protracted delay has not been occasioned either by forgetfulness or by a want of respect for his memory. No one who ever knew the excellence of his heart, the soundness of his understanding, and who had enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation but must have entertained for him the most affectionate esteem. We had the happiness to know him intimately, and his worth can never fade in our remembrance.

CARGILL MASSENBURG was a native of Virginia. He received his Medical Education and commenced a practitioner of Physic in Petersburg. About twelve years ago he removed to this city, where he was for six years engaged in an extensive practice, enjoying almost unlimited confidence and esteem.

In the year 1801 he married Miss Ann Bryer, a very amiable young Lady of Bertie. Naturally attached to the private life of an Agriculturalist, happy in his domestic connections, and with a very competent estate, he, in 1805, retired from the toils and cares of his laborious profession to a plantation, near the Falls of Neuse, twelve miles from this city.

Though retired from his professional pursuits, he did not find the obscurity he sought. The public yet had claims upon his services which his patriotism forbade him to withhold. He was appointed first Major of the 8th Regiment of the Cavalry of this State.

In the discharge of the duties which this appointment imposed, he visited, inspected and instructed the several companies within the bounds of his command, and contributed by his exertions greatly to promote the discipline and respectability of the Regiment.

While attending a Battalion Muster of Infantry, in his neighbourhood, for the purpose of raising recruits for a company of Cavalry which he was then attempting to form, he received an injury that may justly be considered as the remote cause of his death. He was thrown, from a vicious horse, which, in leaping over him, struck his foot in his face, fractured the bones of the forehead, destroyed the nose, one cheek, and almost all the upper jaw, and one of his eyes.

For three months no expectations were entertained of his recovery; and though he retained the perfect exercise of his mental powers, and though his pains were great, he never uttered a groan, or manifested any symptoms of impatience. At length, though the wound never closed, he recovered so much health and strength as to be able to attend to his domestic concerns.

That vivacity and exhilarating wit which was wont to diffuse pleasure in every circle which he entered, never returned. He now avoided Society, and was depressed with a melancholy his situation was so well calculated to impose; and which the soothing attentions of an affectionate wife, and all the assiduous endeavours of his friends, could neither alleviate or remove.

For some months previous to his dissolution his melancholy increased; some eccentricities were observed in his conduct, but his friends perceived no unusual symptoms of alarm until about ten days before he died. He was then attacked by an ague. He declared that the attack would be fatal. He arranged his business, wrote letters to be delivered after his death, and for 2 or 3 days, though the chills returned nightly, his friends did not apprehend danger. He now walked and talked incessantly, and at length his mental derangement became manifest, and a total destruction of intellect soon followed. Refusing to take any sustenance, death closed the distressing scene, on the 7th Nov. 1809.

In the character of Massenbure were combined all those qualities that are calculated to excite esteem and command respect. He was an agreeable companion, a firm undeviating friend, a useful member of his profession, and possessed of a heart that knew no guile, & that was ever open as day to melting charity. A wife and three small children are left to lament a loss that to them is great indeed.

From Doctor Ramsay's History of South-Carolina. THOMAS REESE, D. D.

Was born in Pennsylvania in 1742. When young he came with his parents to North-Carolina, and commenced his classical studies in Mecklenburg county with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Alexander and Mr. Benedict, who were at the head of a grammar school in that county, which was then the only one within the distance of 100 miles. He finished his education at Princeton college, and graduated there in 1768. After a proper course of theological studies, he commenced preacher, and settled in the church of Salem, on Black river in South-Carolina. During a 20 years residence there, he pursued his studies with an arduous and diligence that has never been exceeded in Carolina. He amassed a large fund of useful knowledge in divinity, moral philosophy, and other branches of science auxiliary to the formation of a complete theologian. He there began and completed his admired essay on the influence of religion in civil society. He pursued his argument through a variety of relations, and demonstrated from reason and history that all human institutions are in their own nature, and have ever been found in practice insufficient for preserving peace and order among mankind, without the sanctions of religion. The execution of the work would have been reputable to the pen of Warburton; but coming from the woods of Carolina, and an unknown writer, it fell still born from the press in Charleston. Its fate would probably have been different if it had come from the east side of the Atlantic, & made its appearance with the name of some European divine. It is preserved in Carey's American Museum, and will be an honourable testimony to posterity of the literature of Carolina in 1789. It procured for the author the well merited degree of D. D. from Princeton College; which, as far as can be recollected, is the first instance in which that degree had ever been conferred on a Carolinian. Dr. Reese continued to write; but not able to bear the expense of publishing for public benefit, printed nothing further. Two of his sermons were nevertheless published, but neither by him nor for him, in the collection called the American preacher. Circular letters about the year 1790 were written by the editor Mr. Austin to the clergy of all denominations in the U. States, requesting them to furnish at least two sermons annually, that a selection might be made from time to time, and published as a specimen of pulpit eloquence in the United States. To the four volumes of this miscellany printed in New-Jersey, Dr. Reese appears as the only contributor to the southward of Virginia.

Dr. Reese pursued his studies with an intemperance that injured his health. For his recovery he was induced to accept an invitation to the pastoral care of a congregation in Pedleton district. There he expired in 1796, leaving behind him the character of a distinguished scholar & an eminently pious man.



AGRICULTURE.

"The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease, "Pride of the Land, and patron of the Seas."

ON LIVE FENCES.

By JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, Virginia.

[The following communication from a distinguished citizen, and very intelligent and extensive cultivator, on a subject highly interesting, is not only meritorious, as it respects the execution of a plan on a scale so extensive; but affords a practical proof of the ease and profitable effect with which other native productions may be used, as substitute for the thorn. This valuable paper will pass under the respectful notice of the Society, when Friends are the subject of consideration. In the mean time it is entitled to their approbation and thanks: and cannot fail to recommend itself to imitation.]

Memoirs of Agriculture.

About 12 years past, conceiving that cedar was well adapted for live fences, I planted 10,000 on the interior declivity of the bank of ditches, cut in the outside of fields, so that the cedars were within two feet apart; but a removal of my residence compelled me to relinquish the experiment. The appearance of those cedars at this time evinces, that by proper culture they might have been formed into a good live fence.

In 1799 I recommenced the experiment at the place whereon I now live, by planting cedars round a stable yard, containing about an acre, and in each succeeding year along the ditches inclosing my farm; so that now they inclose an area of above six hundred acres, except a part, the fence of which is a river. The distance planted is about six miles, and the number of cedars about sixteen thousand.— This is only conjecture, but it is supposed to be considerably below the fact.

The culture applied to this hedge, is to top, weave, prune and weed it once a year, and to manure it once in a mode which will be explained. Until the last year, it was topt at thirty inches, then I began to top the cedars recently planted, at the height of twelve.

The cedars are planted on the interior declivity of the bank of a ditch, about nine inches from the fence thereon, made of stakes and cedar boughs; except at the stable yard, where the ditch being on the inside, they are planted on the similar outside declivity; the boughs which grow perpendicularly to the line of the fence, and towards it, are by its help trained into a conformity with this line; those which thus grow on the opposite side, are cut off six inches from the stem; and those which grow in the direction of the fence, or with a small inclination that way, are woven in that direction by the help of the stems, as soon as they grow above two feet long. In this waiting, the boughs should be bent as near to the ground as possible, to the fence below. The dead fence stands on the summit of the bank, between the live one and the ditch.

All the weeding I have given the cedars, has been yearly to draw the earth with a hoe, from the dead fence to the bottom of the bank, about one inch deep and two feet wide, leaving it in a ridge, with the live fence between it and the old fence; and the next year to return this ridge to the bank of the ditch, whence it came, first slightly cutting up the weeds & grass.

Except as to the hedge round the stable yard, it must be recollected, that on one side of this hedge, there is a dead fence, on the other, I have annually manured a space of nine feet wide, and cultivated it in peas, working close to the live hedge; and perceiving the vast benefit of it, I last year commenced the following mode of manuring the hedges at a distance from the farm yards, and have applied it to two thirds of the whole. The inure materials of the old dead fences which require renewal, are nicely patched on both sides of the live one, and this decaying wood and brush is covered with good mould collected from the bottom of the ditch. At the same time a new dead fence is made, expected to last until the live fence becomes sufficient. The dead fences are made of stakes and Cedar boughs.

The live fence around the stable yard, having been annually topt higher, as its use is to confine horses, is now about five feet high, and two wide; and is a good hedge, well filled up from bottom to top, two or three gaps excepted, made by the stable boys.

The rest are in a state of progress, graduated by their ages, some being nearly sufficient to confine horses, and others but lately planted. The excessive drought of the last year, checked their growth very much, but did not kill a single plant that I observed.

The mode of planting is extremely simple, rapid and certain. The cedar is taken up with a spade, in a sod, nearly in the form of a cube; two of its sides receiving dimension from the breadth of the spade, and the other four from its breadth also and the depth of the sod; which depth cannot be too great.— By a similar spade, a similar sod is taken from the spot, where the cedar is to be planted; the sod with the cedar growing in it, is deposited in its place; and the earth of the removed sod is used to fill up chinks, or is crumbled about the young plant as a dressing. The success depends upon not breaking the sod, and the smallness of the cedar. Very few will die, if any care be taken. The gaps made by the few which do die, by violence or by accident, are speedily repaired by planting annully.

The winter months & March are the best seasons for planting. Moisture, sufficient to prevent the ground from crumbling, is necessary. A congelation so slight as to be penetrated by the spade, places the earth in the best state for the operation; but this is seldom attainable.

The advantages of the cedar over shrubs, are 1st, its longevity. 2dly, the rapidity with which it is planted, and the certainty with which it takes root. 3dly, the absence of thorns and its pliancy, so that it can be bent watted and worked into any form, and trained to fill up apertures, with ease and dispatch. 4thly, its being absolutely refused by most animals as food, and never injured by browsing. 5thly, the smallness of its annual shoots, rendering it far more subservient to the shears, than the thorn. 6thly, the size and rigidity bestowed by age on its branches, united with a disposition to grow extremely thick, under the pruning regimen. And 7thly, its being an evergreen, presenting an uniform state of

merit, which is not the case with the deciduous plant.

The errors I have hitherto detected in the experiment, are, topping too high, making too long to mature, and being too soon cultivated. By beginning to top at one foot, and proceeding as the hedge fills up with manuring and good cultivation, I am persuaded that the cedar may, in even years, be trained into a hedge as close from bottom to top, as box, of a breadth not exceeding ten feet; and that it is more likely to become an effectual fence against dogs, than any of the family of shrubs, because it writes great density, with the inflexibility and exuberance of the tree. The hedge of that age which I have the stable yard, is well filled up, is the best fence I ever saw, and though originally too high, promises rapidly to acquire the state of resistance.

The young cedars are generally to be found near the ditches on my farm. If they are above 100 yards from the spot at which they are to be planted, the seeds containing them are removed in a waggon or cart, in one load on its bottom. In this way they are removed to the distance of one mile. If the distance be greater, the bottom of the cart may either be enlarged, or a second and third story of flooring added, as the size of the plants may allow.

Having a farm whereon the cedar is scarce, and having unsuccessfully attempted to raise young plants by sowing the berry, and observing the surface of snow covered with the cedar seed voided by birds, completely freed from its viscous tegument, I had a parcel collected in February last, and planted them in March. The place has not since been visited by me. The idea is only mentioned, because should this preparation of the seed cause them to vegetate, a copious supply of young cedars may be obtained, without resorting to the troublesome and precarious fermenting experiments. However provided, they must be sown sufficiently thin, to supply each with the indispensable soil.

The following, is the last idea, connected with the subject, which may not deserve to be forgotten. It is, to plant apple trees at fifteen feet distance along the hedge, three feet from the stem of the cedars. The apple trees, whose bodies are somewhat shielded against the sun, seemed to me to thrive best. The manure and cultivation required by the hedges, would I thought, present us without any additional expence or labour, with spacious and luxurious orchards. The land under the hedges could not be devoted to so useful a purpose. If public roads only, were by law to be thus bordered, a splendid agricultural ornament, the comfort to travellers of protection against the sun in summer and against the wind in winter, and an annual pecuniary saving to the nation, by the use of cyder in place of ardent liquors, to a great amount, would be returns entirely supererogatory to the benefit of living fences, made by the manure and cultivation which these fences, whilst young, require. Under these impressions, I planted apple trees (crabs, excellent for cyder, but hardly eatable) around the hedge inclosing the stable yard, which has now spread to within a foot of the trees.— These have borne, sparingly, this year, for the first time. I have never seen trees more flourishing. It is only seven years, since they were grafted. The lot is nearly a square, facing the cardinal points of the compass, and as the trees equally flourish, it is probable that live fences will be serviceable to them in any geometrical figure. The branches of my trees growing perpendicularly to the opposite hedge, have been annually pruned off, that the others might interlock the sooner, so that the trees are in the form of an espalier, embracing the hedge, rising above it, and dropping their fruit on the outside of the yard; and with the hedge bestow upon horses, the luxuries of a shelter from a cold wind and hot sun.

I have chiefly confined this memoir to the actual process of the experiment, but I will add two alterations I purpose to make, with the reasons for them. One is, to forbear to cut off any boughs, six inches from the stem, to weave them into the hedge, as they become long enough, for which their pliancy, whilst young, is peculiarly adapted, and to confine the pruning to the object of keeping the hedge low enough, until it is sufficiently close. The other is, to manure with live boughs of cedar or pine, in place of dead stuff, having found them by far the richest manure, and that by packing live boughs in a line three feet wide, or eighteen inches on each side of the row of young cedars, so as to cover the earth completely; it is probable that grass and weeds will be smothered, the ground mellowed, some culture saved, and the growth of the plants accelerated. Part Royal, Virg. Aug. 1809.

An old English method of making Hogs grow quickly fat.

It is very well known, that the feed for Hogs has of late been remarkable dear, consequently, most who had it to buy, allowed their hogs less time than usual to complete their feeding for slaughter. This case was mine, for I only allowed a rindling-sized hog, pretty full in flesh five weeks: The first and second of which, he eat me a bushel and half of peas. I perceived him to be very little better, which was owing (as I afterwards found) to his drinking but a small quantity of liquid. As he had now only three weeks to live, I was afraid that he would not be fit for the knife at the end of that time, unless I could contrive some expedient to make him more thrifty; I therefore was resolved to try the effects of a little salt mixed with his peas: I did so, it answered the end, he became prodigiously thrifty, and grew in fat surprizingly.