On MAY.

PALE April, with her childish eye,
Alike prepared to laugh or cry,
All unlamented flies away,
And leaves the world to love and May.
Maia comes, fair queen of blooms,
Scattering round her choice perfumes;
Lo! she comes and leads her train
With songs and dances o'er the plain.
Cupid there, the wanton boy,
With every grace and every joy;
And rosy youth and gay desire,
And zephyrs breathing amourous fire.
See, they frolic—hark! they say,
"Mortals, mortals, hail the May."
Time and pleasures fly too fast,
Catch the blessings whilst they last;
Maia soon shall quit the plain,
Winter soon resume his reign.
Alas when once you leave the May,
All the sweets of these decay.
But see! no more, no more complain,
Hymen comes to join our train:
The God descends—sweet sounds declare
The God of heart-felt bliss is there.
Hymen, hail! celestial boy!
Source of every virtuous joy;
Life and love, by heaven's decree,
O're their choicest charms to thee;
Thou, for such thy pow'r divine,
Can'st every earthly bliss refine;
Improve the pleasures that are past,
And, by reflection, make them last.
Virtue, beauty, join the throng,
To you these rapturous truths belong;
Your hearts that feel, your tongues shall say,
That henceforth every month is May."

From the Independent Chronicle.

Mr. DALTON's LETTER *to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.*

AS among the various improvements in Agriculture, no one is recommended more strongly than the growing of roots, for the purposes of feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I beg leave to offer through your hands, to the Committee on Agriculture, the following observations on this profitable branch of husbandry; especially with regard to carrots.

The husbandmen in Germany, at least in some parts of that Empire, place great dependance upon their crops of carrots, for the rearing of swine: Many successful experiments, in this branch, have been made in England, but turnips having gained a priority, and proved very profitable, less attention has probably been paid to this valuable root, than would otherwise have been. From the encouraging account of this subject, which Major Spooner of Roxbury, communicated to your Committee, in April 1786, I formed hopes that the culture of carrots, would have been largely introduced into our field husbandry. It has not been in this part of the Commonwealth. The almost incredible increase, on a given quantity of land, and the general uses to which this root may be applied, call for the particular attention of our farmers.

In a most valuable work, entitled "Britannica Encyclopedia," under the article Agriculture, No. 130, is this extraordinary account, viz.

"At Pallington in Yorkshire, from "the end of September, to the first of "May, twenty work horses, four bul-"locks, and six milk cows, were fed on "the carrots that grew on three acres; "and these animals never tasted any o-"ther food, but a little hay. The milk "was excellent; and over and above, "thirty hogs was fattened upon what was "left by the other beasts. We have "this fact from undoubted authority."

This same account, with some others, you will find under No. 44, of the same head—and still further under the word daucus or carrot.

To induce some persons to attempt to equal, if not to exceed, this Yorkshire account, which at the first blush, appears large, I will mention the produce of one third of an acre of ground, that was sowed with carrots the last season.

In my garden in Newbury-Port, which is of a sandy loam, and in the highest gilth, I directed six squares, containing fifty three rods, and one third of a rod, to be dug deep, and made into beds, four feet wide, with paths of one foot between them. This was done in the spring, as early as the frost would permit, and the seed immediately sowed, with a hand machine, four rows in each bed, length ways. In October, *too early*, the crop was pulled the tops cut off, the roots carefully measured, and several bushels of them exactly weighed: This third of an acre yielded two hundred and fifty bushels of carrots, stowed close, pressed down, and heaped as high as they would lie in the measure: Those which were weighed, averaged sixty-six pounds per bushel, which makes the whole amount to more than seven tons and seven hundred weight: At this rate one acre would have produced seven hundred and fifty bushels——or near twenty two tons and an half, weight.

On weighing some of the same carrots, this day, stowed and piled as before, they averaged sixty pounds to the bushel: At even this rate, the crop will bear some comparison with that of Yorkshire.

Three acres of carrots, each acre producing seven hundred and fifty bushels, and weighing sixty pounds per bushel, will give more than sixty tons weight of roots: A quantity that would allow to each of the thirty beasts, twenty one pounds for every day, of the seven months: And over and above, leave for the thirty hogs more than a tons of roots, beside the tops of the whole crop. Twenty-one pounds of carrots a day, *with a little hay*, would keep any one of the cattle in tollerable order.

The man who tended my garden, and whose veracity may be relied upon, says, that this crop was sensibly injured in three ways.

The use of the hand machine, with which he sowed the seed, being new to him, he missed sowing near one quarter part of the rows; which were sowed by hand, three or four weeks afterwards, and produced carrots far inferiour in size.

Another injury proceeded from his thinning them, when of a considerable bigness.

The third damage was occasioned by a severe drought, at the time when rain was most required.

The drought was so great, in this neighbourhood, that the crops of potatoes, were lessened by it, near one third.

A larger crop of carrots, might be undoubtedly obtained from the same land—some small spots in the vicinity have exceeded.

Indeed, few farmers could promise themselves any thing equal; they may, however, be assured of considerable profits, if they were to introduce the culture of carrots into their field husbandry.

(To be concluded in our next.

Will COVER this Season, at the stable of the Subscriber in Northampton, that elegant and noted Arabian HORSE formerly owned by General Tupper, of Chesterfield,—has fired the best colts that has been found in this county.——Constant attendance given, and all favours gratefully acknowledged. ASAHEL POMEROY.

May 12, 1788.

WHEREAS the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELISHA VAUGHAN, of Shutesbury, represented non-compotmentis, said estate being represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors to said estate to bring in and support their claims:—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Oliver Allen, in Shutesbury, on the third Tuesday of June next, and at the house of John Bruce in Pelham, on the third Tuesday of August next, from 9 to 4 o'clock on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term. JOHN RINKEN.
EBENEZER GRAY.

Pelham, April 10, 1788.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Goldsmith's business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, by
LEVI SHEPHARD,
A large and general assortment of
Drugs and Medicines;
Together with a large assortment of Painters COLOURS, which are now ready for sale at his Medical Store in Northampton. Also, A very general supply of European and India GOODS.——He has likewise an assortment of Crockery WARE, and the following articles of Dye STUFFS, &c. &c.—viz.

RED WOOD.	Prussian Blue.
Log Wood.	Blue Verditure.
Fustic.	Rose Pink.
Madder.	Vermillion.
Otter.	Verdigrease.
Oil of Vitriol.	Linseed Oil.
Blue Vitriol.	Gin, by the case.
Allum and Copperas.	West-India and New-England Rum.
Spanish Indigo.	Wines.
Press Paper.	Loaf and brown Sugar.
Green & Bohea Tea.	Molasses.
Coffee.	Raisins and Figs.
Cinnamon.	Currants.
Cloves.	German Steel.
Ginger and Pepper.	Sheet and bar Lead.
Writing Paper.	Shot.
Webster's Institute, 1st, 2d and 3d part.	Snuff, of the best quality.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns.	Anderson's Pills.
Spirits of Turpentine.	Lockyer's do.
Varnish.	Hoopers female do.
Rosin.	Francis' female Elixir.
Putty.	Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Chalk.	Spanish Oil.
Lampblack.	James' Fever Powder.
White and Red Lead.	Crown Lancets.
Spruce Yellow.	Surgeons Instruments.
Spanish White.	Stone Ware.
Spanish Brown.	
Pot-Ash, Salts and Butter, will be accepted in payment for any of the above Goods.	

May 14, 1788.

A Good Family HORSE, about 6 years old, rather more than middling for size, that can be depended on to carry a woman to ride, may hear of a purchaser, and trade pay, by enquiring of the Printer.

May 14, 1788.

WANTED,

THE Colt SUPERIOR—to those near him,
So very handsome, all must fear him.
He's nearer a rod from ear to floor,
But two years old, or little more.
This colt's superiour to Black Dread,
(Whose three sleth year's fixed on his head)
Forms better colts than he can make,
Though he far better mares partake.

T. FRENCH.

Conway, April 27, 1788.

Seed Horse.

THIS Season—may cover,
Your breeding-mares—over,
My famous Horse—Old ICH-A-BOD.
There ne'er—was a better,
E'er fed upon—clover,
Or on the ground—yet ever trod.

He'll trot—and he'll canter,
Where'er you—dare venture:
(A single step—he cannot pace)
He'll draw—in a waggon,
And run—like a dragon,
And never yet—fell in a race.

He's strong—and he's nervous,
But no ways—malicious.
His feed—was never known to fail.
He cocks up—his forehead,
High as—Ware's *Black Dread*,
And also—eke—likewise—his tail.

His colts too—are famous,
As ever—were *Hamus*,
As all who have—own'd them will say,
Not one e'er except—ed,
No not colts from—*Black Dread*,
Nor also—eke—from Dapple Grey.

In Deerfield—townd,
He may be found,
At Stable of Subscriber,
Let each his mare,
Bring even there,
And ICH-A-BOD—shall ride her.

E. BARNARD.

May 8, 1788.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL, wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board, I therefore forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ASA ROBBINS.

Warwick, December 25, 1787.

MAY 1788. THE Last Paid NUMBER 91.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1788.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Mr. DALTON's LETTER to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

(Concluded.)

FOR the consideration of the farmers, I will add an account of some experiments, that have been made on a small farm, in this town, which, for two years past, has been under my more immediate inspection.

The land, put to carrots, was of a most muddy soil, strong, something stoney, a little inclined to clay, and on no account so well adapted to the crop, as a sandy loam—neither was it in good farming order, but overrun with charlock and other weeds.

In 1786, I ordered one acre to be ploughed deep, and harrowed with an iron tooth harrow. Furrows were then marked out, with a common horse plough, at three feet distance from each other, and the seed sown, *by hand*, on the 30th and 31st of May, being covered as usually done in gardens.

Weeds soon appeared, and spread the whole ground; not a carrot was discoverable. After some time, despairing of the crop, I directed the land to be ploughed for buck wheat, which was done, excepting one quarter of an acre, when the man observed some young carrots: The plough was immediately stopped, and the furrows, that had not been disturbed, carefully examined, the young carrots weed, and afterwards, properly tended. In the fall, forty bushels of fine carrots were ploughed up, and gathered, from this quarter of an acre, beside a number of cabbages, which were planted between the rows.

The last year one acre of the same sort of land was ploughed deep, not trench ploughed, harrowed fine with iron teeth harrows, and smoothed with a brush one. Furrows two feet a part, were then marked with a very small plough, such as a man can hale with ease, but will answer with a horse that walks slowly.

This acre was sowed the 9th of May, by a hand machine, in two thirds of a day; the seed covered, *lightly and carefully*, with the head of a rake.

To prevent injury from weeds, the spaces between the rows of carrots were early weed, and kept clean, but the rows were left unweed until they had got strength, and wanted no finde.

They were then horsehoed once, but finding the crop rather injured thereby, they were afterward handhoed as the growth of the weeds required. In the fall, the earth was turned by an ox plough, from one side of the rows of carrots without injuring them, and the roots gathered with great ease. This acre yielded two hundred and thirty three bushels of roots: although the crop was injured by the aforementioned drought, and by its being thinned through the fall, for the use of the boys on the farm; a few rows, that had not been thinned, yielded one quarter more, in proportion, than the adjoining rows that had been disturbed.

From these two experiments, similar in produce, to the one mentioned by Major Spooner, it may be concluded, that an acre of land, in only tolerable farming order, will yield two hundred and forty bushels of carrots; a crop worth cultivating, especially where the same ground would grow only from thirty to thirty-five bushels of Indian corn. And this is on a calculation that the rows are two feet a part. Let them be only one foot distant from each other, which I shall try the present year, three hundred and fifty or four hundred bushels might be *safely* expected from one acre.

Another tryal, made the last year, though not successful, is not discouraging.

Half an acre of land, very stoney, which had the preceding year been in Indian corn, without any other manure, than what was put into the holes, when the corn was planted, was ploughed, and harrowed, in the common farming method. Furrows were marked, with a plough, three feet asunder, and the seed sowed, with the hand-machine, on the 28th of May, in two hours. This land was particularly exposed to the drought, and but sparingly tended. Thirty-three bushels of carrots were gathered from it, which, if the rows had been only one foot apart, would have given at the rate of one hundred and ninety eight bushels from one acre.

I mention this instance, lest some persons might suppose that common tillage will answer. Deep ploughing is necessary, and the ground should be well harrowed, this crop, though small, sufficiently evinces the certainty of plentiful ones, when they are properly managed, even in field husbandry.

The long or short carrots should be suited to the depth of the soil, and hardness of the bottom or pan.

The carrot seed, if sowed with a machine, must be perfectly cleaned, and free from straws or husks; otherwise the machine will be clogged, and balks be left in the field. The acre, which was sowed by it, in rows two feet a part, took thirty six ounces of cleaned seed; and the half acre, in rows three feet distant, thirteen ounces. They were more uniformly dropped than would have been done by hand.

The machine is simple in its construction, and cheap; costing not more than seven shillings; the dispatch and regularity with which the sowing is performed, must recommend it's use to every one who intends the raising of carrots. The person, who draws it, must walk at the rate of nine rods in a minute, to sow well; he can do it in three fifths of that time. It requires a sleight of hand, rather than strength, to manage it right. If the wheel, which follows the seed, is pressed hard on the furrows, the seed will be forced too deep. Care must be taken at first, but the true method of using it is soon acquired. The Honourable Mr. Cranch, of Braintree, has one of them——and the Rev. Mr. Ogden, of Portsmouth, another. There are several in this neighbourhood, and may be in other parts of the Commonwealth.

One observation appears necessary to be made; that the earlier carrots are sowed in the spring, the larger will be the crop; which in field husbandry, and for the use of cattle, is the great object. Those which were sowed in my garden as early in the spring as the frost permitted, were in general very large—many measuring from twelve to thirteen inches in circumference, and from fifteen to eighteen inches long—while those that were sowed in the balks, three or four weeks after, were only a size proper for the table.

The great utility of carrots is not generally known, which added to the solidity of the usual crops, should induce the husbandman to make trial of them. Every writer on the subject is full in their favour.

Major Spooner calculates that for fodder, carrots are, *weight for weight*, worth as much intrinsically as hay.

As a proof of "the wholesomeness of this food with regard to health—and strength—or fatness," I will mention some experiments, made by the foreman of my farm, who is capable of distinguishing, and faithful in attention—my own observations substantiating the facts. By these the quantity of carrots, in some comparative degree with Indian Corn, is ascertained.

It is usual with us, to give to our oxen, beside the best of hay, Indian Corn, when they are performing their spring work. I directed mine to have carrots given them in lieu of corn, during their work the last spring, which was very severe: They had no corn——they did their work with spirit and strength——kept in perfect health, and, when put to pasture, which was late in the season, were in as full flesh as any working cattle that had had corn.

In this instance the foreman prefers carrots, and estimates one bushel of them, equal to one bushel of ears of corn.

In the fall of 1786, he took an ox from the yoke, and stalled him upon hay and carrots; the beef was very fat——of a fine taste—preserved well in salt, and spent equal to any beef however fattened. Four other oxen, stalled this winter, and fed in the same manner, are in excellent order.

The last fall, he fatted three hogs on carrots. The flesh of them was of a fine colour, and appeared as good as any pork that had been fed on corn.

In the two last mentioned cases, the foreman allows two bushels of carrots to be more than equal to one bushel of ears of Indian corn.

My horses, when at *hay*, have carrots instead of oats or other provender; they were never fatter—more healthy—or in finer spirits.

A gentleman in this town, is feeding of sheep on carrots——they thrive well.

All these animals are remarkably fond of this root; which, perhaps cannot be asserted of any other sort.—They have been given raw. Care must be taken to give these, or any roots, in moderate quantities, at a time, lest the creatures be cloyed.

From the aforegoing, it appears that, in the fattening of cattle or hogs, two hundred and forty bushels of carrots, the *least expected* produce of an acre, is *more* than equal to sixty bushels of shelled Indian corn, the *usual* produce of nearly two acres——and, in fostering of cattle, to twice that quantity.

As the summers *here* of late, have been scarcely hot enough to ripen Indian corn, the husbandman must find it for his interest to allot a spot of ground for the growing of carrots; more especially, if he has any of a light loamy soil.

But, however little attention he may think proper to bestow on this valuable branch of Agriculture; there is one too obviously beneficial to escape his notice,—I mean that of raising potatoes, in large quantities, for the use of his stock. It is well known, that they will grow in almost any soil, however indifferent——and with very little care or trouble—that the best sorts are of great use in the house, as are all sorts among the stock.

Cattle will fat well on them, if no water is allowed.

Having been informed that potatoes, if given raw, would afford sufficient nourishment to swine, through a long winter; I ordered mine at the farm to be fed on them—they have, for three months past, had no other food, excepting the wash made in a small family, and that without meal, corn or bran. The experiment succeeds—few store pigs are in better order. Various other uses may be made of them. Where they are properly cultivated, a crop from two to three hundred bushels may be expected from an acre—some lands will greatly exceed this. The last season, four acres yielded me one thousand bushels of English whites and reds, notwithstanding the injury they received from the drought, before mentioned.

Within a few years the increase of this article has been rapid in this neighbourhood—and promises many and great advantages.

The benefits which the people of Ireland derive from the growth of potatoes, though not so much for the use of their cattle, are universally acknowledged. In some parts of England, they begin to give them to their beasts.

The extensive culture of turnips, for these purposes, in the county of Norfolk, in England, and the immense advantages accruing therefrom, are well known.

In Normandy, parsnips are cultivated for the food of swine. An author asserts, that the inhabitants of that part of France, esteem one good crop of parsnips, equal to two of the best crops of wheat.

My wish to promote these methods of agriculture, must plead my excuse for detaining you, sir, and the Committee so long. If they should think any of the foregoing observations can be of public use, they will dispose of them as they think proper.

I am, with great respect,
their, and your most
humble servant,
TRISTRAM DALTON.

Hon. Benjamin Lincoln,
Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, at Boston.

OBSERVATIONS on HIGH LIFE.

NO term whatever, has been more basely prostituted than the term *High Life*. Those situations in which a person is said in our *modern* times to enjoy high life, most appear to the reflecting mind situations in which human nature degrades itself to the lowest pitch, by the practice of follies which reason condemns, and virtue execrates.

High life is not so often found in the abodes of the rich and the luxurious, as it is under the roof of the man whose circumstances though not straitened, are far from being such as to render him independent of the world.

The man who is possessed of great wealth, whose daily food is the choicest dainties earth can afford, and who spends his nights in revels