

## Agricultural.



Hall! first of Arts, source of domestic ease,  
Pride of the farm, and patron of the plow.

### DEEP PLOUGHING.

Not requisite in the cultivation of corn after planting.

That corn does not require deep cultivating is a fact that you may give to your correspondents without the fear of contradiction from those who practically know any thing upon the subject; provided, at all times, sir, the field has been well broken, that is, ploughed not less than six or eight inches deep. And what is then wanting is to keep the ground clean. The power and vigor of the corn plant is not generally understood; but, if any of your friends will give themselves the trouble to open a piece of ground twelve inches deep, and plant it in corn, they will find when it has obtained its growth, that the greater part of the roots have reached the hard pan, below the loose earth. Hence it is, sir, that this plant rarely fails to give a good crop upon land that is well opened—the crop of 1819 had no rain after it was eight or ten inches high, and yet I made nearly the half of a full crop. Twenty years ago my land was too sandy and light to grow wheat; by this kind of cultivation, and a very liberal use of plaster of Paris and grass seeds, I now make good crops of wheat, say from twelve to seventeen bushels for one seeded. My best crops have invariably followed that of corn; for strange as it may appear, I have failed six times out of seven to make wheat upon a clover lay: I have, therefore, abandoned all fallow for wheat. The summer fallow I consider a beautiful preparation for wheat, and a kind of cultivation well calculated to improve land; but as I have many dependants, I have found it necessary to grow great quantities of corn for their comfort.—Farmers have a notion that they must cultivate their land with a view to its protection from the rays of the sun; this will be found to be one of the follies that time has sanctified. Upon my experience I venture to say, that the sun will fatten and fructify the soil. I advance nothing upon the credit of philosophy or speculation. If a farmer will plough well and mix, and separate the parts of his soil, it will, if poor, soon acquire its pristine power; beyond this he may not expect to go, without the aid of manure. Captain [Name], of Virginia, states that his average crops of wheat exceeded that of the average crop of England about ten bushels per acre; how will the comparison now hold? Is not the average crop of England more than double that of Virginia? I blush, sir, when I say I believe that this is making the most of our case. I will not attempt to explain all the causes which led to this monstrous change—it is sufficient for my purpose to name two of them—devotion to the blooded horse, which created the necessity of a plough corresponding with his powers—this was a little wriggling thing, called a Dutch plough. Had the Devil been called upon for two agents by which the soil of a country should be destroyed in a given time, I am persuaded that with all his experience and observation, he could not have produced any thing better. Those wretched agents opened the earth, perhaps two inches deep, and to keep down grass and weeds it was necessary to cross plough every ten or twelve days—every gust swept away the greater part of the loose earth, and this process went on until the soil was all swept away, when the land was abandoned as useless. No grass sowed or ornamented the bosom of this persecuted soil, save that which the bounty of nature gave. Necessity called loudly for a change, nor called in vain. Industry and skill are now busy in repairing the breach, and we have every reason to believe that they will receive their reward.

### A VIRGINIAN.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

### PRESIDENT MONROE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the North, dated Washington City, March 4.

"Last evening, in passing from the House of Representatives to the Senate, after 12 o'clock, I met the President of the United States, just descending the stairs, on his return to his national residence. He had been all the evening in an apartment adjoining the Senate Chamber, to sign such enrolled bills as passed at the close of the session, which, usually, are numerous. This has always been the practice, as the distance from the President's house to the capitol, renders such a course necessary.

"As the venerable patriot and illustrious statesman moved on, I turned round and beheld him, with admiration and pride, passing alone, through the moving crowd, to his carriage, which, escorted, conveyed him from the halls of Congress; and contrasted his situation with that of the monarchs of the eastern continent, in modern or ancient times. The triumphal entry of a Roman emperor into the 'eternal' capitol, followed by the splendid trophies of battles won, princes in chains, and captive warriors, might have called forth the acclamations of subjugated millions. The nations of the earth were in tears, and remorseless tyranny rejoiced in accumulated power. Here, in this land of liberty

the chief magistrate requires neither guards to protect, nor the pomp and splendour of royalty to attract and command respect. At midnight, unattended, he passes through the multitude with confidence, conscious of that security which a virtuous and enlightened people guaranty to the honored chief of the republic. Plain in his dress, modest, but dignified, he traversed the dimly-lighted passages of the capitol, like a father amidst his children. The spectacle was sublime, and to Europeans it would have appeared wonderful and incredible. These are the blessings of freedom, the glorious results of your war for independence. The guard of honor to the President of the United States is the whole nation. Elected by the almost unanimous suffrage of ten millions of people, he glories in the unostentatious deportment of a private citizen, and stands pre-eminently great, above the hereditary principles of the aristocracy. Well may we boast of the privileges we enjoy. Withered be the arm that shall draw the sword of discord, and palsied be the tongue that shall utter a single word, calculated to destroy the harmony of the Union."

## Foreign.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.

By the arrival of the ship Triton, at Boston, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Liverpool papers to the 23d of January inclusive—three days later than before received; together with London papers and prices current.

The session of Parliament was to have commenced the day on which the Triton sailed. It was to be opened by the King, in person, says a London paper of 21st, and not by commission, as some of the radical papers had predicted.—A Liverpool paper remarks that this is expected to be one of the most animated sessions in British history.

The Liverpool papers are attacking Mr. Canning, for the course he has pursued during the whole of the Queen's trial—especially for retiring from the ministry and country at this time.

A London paper of the 10th January, says that the coronation will positively take place on the 18th of May.

The King of Naples was expected to arrive at Laybach on the 5th of the present month; the Emperor of Austria was to be in that city on the 4th, and the other high allied sovereigns; it was supposed would arrive about the same time.—The congress, it may therefore be presumed, is now sitting, and their decision will, no doubt, be speedily promulgated, but whether at the mouth of the cannon or in more mild language, remains to be seen. What will be the decision of the Spanish Cortes, summoned to take into consideration the invitation of Ferdinand VII. to attend the congress at Laybach, it is not, we think, difficult to predict; they will, if we mistake not, says the Liverpool editor, determine that when a king has to deliberate upon any subject connected with the peace and prosperity of his country, his best counsellors are his own subjects, and that foreign interference in the domestic concerns of any nation is a thing not to be tolerated by independent states. In the mean time Naples is preparing for a vigorous defence. General Pepe, with the three grand divisions of the army under his command, has marched to the Abruzzi, while the Austrians, to the number of 30,000, are stationed in their lines behind the Po. It is said in the diplomatic circles of Vienna to be a *sine qua non* of the negotiations at Laybach, in which all the allied sovereigns are agreed, "that for the security of Italy, an Austrian army shall occupy the fortresses of the kingdom of Naples for five years." This despotic condition we trust will never be submitted to, nor even entertained by the parliament of Naples, which ought rather to bury itself under the ruins of the capitol, than thus to suffer the liberties and independence of their country to be overthrown.

A colossal statue is about to be erected in Larnak, to the memory of sir William Wallace.—The patriot is represented as eight feet four inches in height, and a Scotch yard across the shoulders. This may be expected to be hailed with enthusiasm by the patriotic inhabitants of the country where this "brave but ill requited chief" and his hardy followers, performed deeds, the memory of which will never die while Scotland exists.

An attempt has been made in Italy to assassinate Col. Browne, who assisted in collecting the evidence against the Queen. He was attacked in the streets in the night, (when returning from the Opera) by two assassins, who gave him four severe wounds in the head; and one in the chest—but it is said neither is mortal.

The French budget shows the finances of France to be in a flourishing situation. There is a surplus of near six millions francs in the revenue over the expenditures, and the taxes are to be reduced 27,351,136 francs. The French finances may form a subject for writers on political economy. French five per cents, 81—Bank, 1453.

### DECLARATION OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT TROPPAU.

HAMBURG, DEC. 23.

The following is the declaration addressed to the Governments, by the Sovereigns at Troppau, relating to the affairs of Naples, and the affairs connected with them, which piece was delivered to the Senate of the City of the Austrian Empire, minister Baron Hradky.

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain,

Portugal and Naples, has necessarily caused the cares and uneasiness of the Powers who combat the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check to the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The principles which united the Great Powers of the Continent, to deliver the world from the revolutionary storm of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to act against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself. The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt the powers have the right to take in common general measures of precaution against those States, whose reforms engendered by rebellion, are opposed to legitimate governments, as example has already demonstrated, especially when the spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighboring States by secret Agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau, have arranged together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris, their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or force. With this view they have invited the King of the two Sicilies to repair to Laybach to appear there as the conciliator between his misguided people and the States, whose tranquility is endangered by this state of things—and as they have resolved not to recognise any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the King they can confer.

"As the system to be followed, has no other foundation than Treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns: It has no view to conquests, or to violations of the independence of other powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be impeded.—They desire only to maintain tranquility, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

CHARLESTON, MARCH 12.

The ship Martha, capt. HUNT, arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Plymouth, (Eng.)—Through the politeness of the Captain and Consignee, we have been favored with the loan of a file of London papers to the 25th of January inclusive—from which we have made some selections for this morning's Courier.

An article from Vienna, inserted in the Paris papers of the 18th Jan. reports, positively, that a force of 30,000 Austrians is to be stationed in the Papal Territories, with the consent of his Holiness the Pope, in order to give effect to the negotiations at Laybach.

A letter from Naples Bay, dated 29th December, after mentioning the departure of the King for Laybach, says—"what will be the result I know not; but the people seem determined not to give up their liberty easily. Under the old system they were little better than slaves.—Yesterday the Regent met the Parliament, and took the oath never to forsake the present constitution."

The race of popular meetings, for the purpose of getting up addresses to the King and Queen, is still pursued with great industry, by their respective partisans—40 to 50 were presented to the Queen on the 22d of January.—Courier.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

His majesty's determination of opening the Parliament in person being generally known, the crowd assembled in Waterloo place and the immediate vicinity of the palace, was immense. At half past one his Majesty left his palace of Carlton House, and escorted by a large body of horse guards, proceeded in state to the House of Lords. The acclamations of loyalty were very loud, though, as the Courier confesses, there was some manifestation of dislike evinced. "The Queen! the Queen!" was continually repeated with enthusiasm; and some were even audacious enough to hiss!—Her majesty it is said, was distinguished among those who applied for tickets of admission for her household, into the House of Lords. The House was crowded to excess, and as it should seem, the gentlemen of the House of Commons were very unceremoniously squeezed by the crowd of strangers admitted.

### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquility in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The measures by which, in the last session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honor and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

"You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unusual circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although

our foreign trade, during the early part of this year, was in a state of depression; the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

"I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures, and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well knew that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have received so many testimonials from all of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

"In discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown, as a Nation."

### STATE OF ST. DOMINGO.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.

Extract of a letter—Port-au-Prince, Feb. 28.

I write principally to inform you of the serious disturbances which have just taken place in Christophe's late dominions; reports lead us to conclude that a regularly organized plan has been formed to separate that part of the Island from the Republic—it is not ascertained with what views, nor how far they will succeed, but it is generally supposed they wish to establish a separate Republic, and to elect General Romaine as President. It is certain that Gonaives was plundered on Sunday last by the twenty-third regiment, formerly in Christophe's service, the only troops in the place. Gen. Francisque, in the service of Boyer, and who commanded the arrondissement, was allowed to embark quietly with his staff, and he arrived here this morning in an English cutter. Many other persons have come from thence, and they all represent the town to be in a complete state of anarchy.

St. Marks shewed a disposition to revolt—but the apparent ring-leader, colonel of the 8th regiment, being shot, tranquility was restored, and, as the principal part of the garrison consists of troops from hence, there appears now no reason to apprehend losing it, and in the event of the north separating, it will, from its strong fortifications, be a valuable acquisition to this government.

We have received no accounts from Cape Henry that we could depend upon—but rumours report it also to be in a state of confusion.

Our President has ordered troops to march in the direction of St. Marks, but is still here with his friends, without adopting any steps which indicate an intention to march, and I am at this moment quite ignorant of what he is likely to do. We have nothing to fear here, but it is much to be regretted that these people cannot agree, and thereby strengthen as well as enrich themselves.

### Extract of another letter.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, FEB. 28.

"An attempt was made three days previous to re-revolutionize the North. The reports are that a simultaneous attempt has been made at the Cape, Gonaives, and St. Marks. At the first and latter places, the attempt is said to have been quashed by the spirited exertions of General Magny, of the one, and General Bonat of the other.

"At Gonaives, the Royalists have been more successful, and driven away from that place all the Republicans; but the property and persons of the foreigners were respected."

March 1.—The news from the north is not so alarming as was first apprehended. We have certain information that they have quelled them at the Cape and at St. Marks. The President goes to Gonaives to-morrow with his troops. The property of the whites is respected."

Transylvania University.—We have been favored with a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Transylvania University; from which it appears that the number of the Faculty is 13, and of the Students 222. The Senate, under the charge of President Holley, proposes beyond all expectation.