AGRICULTURAL.

The following address was delivered before the Agricultural Society of Virginia on the 8th ult. by their President John Taylor, Esq. the "Arator" of Virginia.

To the Society of Virginia for promoting Agriculture.

The chief obstacle to the success of a society for promoting agriculture in Virginia, in my view, is the morbid aversion to writing on that subject for publication. What man was, without letters, agriculture would become, without their use.——Had any science renounced the benefits derived from the art of printing, it would have lingered far behind its sisters in improvement. Sciences, universally the same, enjoy the great advantages of reaping harvests from every clime and of being enriched by the contributions of every language. But the subjection of agriculture to the climate, soil and circumstances of the position, upon which she must exert her talents, renders her unable to extract a system from foreign compositions, suitable to dissimilar meredians; and exposes her to errors and disappointments, from incongruous imitations of foreign practices.

Writing, printing and publishing, are even more necessary for the improvement of agriculture, than for the civilization and good manners of mankind. Itinerant by nature, man carries about his virtues and accomplishments, and attracts imitation by exposing them to view in numberless places to a multitude of persons. Converts from error, rudeness and vice, multiply rapidly; and the ardor of youth to excel in gracefulness is a powerful auxiliary to the force of example.—The principles of moral rectitude are the same in every clime; but the improvements of agriculture are subservient to a vast variety of circumstances, immoveable, seen by a few, surveyed transiently, and beheld under the tyranny of habit, or with the caution of prejudice. Nor can a spectator catch with a glauce the intricacies compounding the most perfect agricultural system, whilst he intuitively feels the force of good actions, and perceives at once the beauty of elegant manners. As every country must acquire agricultural system whilst he intuitively feels the force of good actions, and perceives at once the beauty of elegant manners. As every country must acquire agricultural knowledge by its owns exertions or remain ignorant, it ought to consider whether ingenious discoveries, or valuable experiments, will not be generally lost by changes of property, or buried in the tombs to which their authors are devoted, unless they are recorded and circulated by the same means which have saved science from oblivion, and spread civilization wherever it exists. Is there a man who would wish to carry out of the world an useful discovery he has made in it, or would not feel pleasure from the reflection, that he may be doing good to mankind after he is dead? He who shrinks from publishing whatever may have this effect, commits an act he abhors, and loses the satisfaction arising from disinterested benevolence.

No censure of the genius of our country is intended by the observation, that it does not appear with much splendor in the science of agriculture; since the mind of man is not constructed for the comprehension of abstruse subjects without study; nor for the attainment of skill without practice. An excitement to exercise its powers, must precede a display of its talents. The human mind is enfeebled by idleness, and rendered vigorous by exertion. By compositions concerning agriculture, the writer will improve his own knowledge, awaken the understanding of others, and cultivate the only mode by which perfection is attainable. Without them, whatever may be the genius of Virginians for the accomplishments by which they are adorned, it will become dormant as to those by which they must live.

The study of agriculture and a habit of writing upon the subject, will bestow upon the wealthy farmers no small portion of pleasure, by affording them the means of escaping from the irksomeness of too much leisure, and from the regret of having wasted time in unprofitable employments. Those placed above the necessity of bodily labor, must recompence themselves by mental, or sink into a state of apathy, unfriendly to health happiness, and virtue. What subject can be better for substituting activity for languor, than one which can gratify self interest provide for the exercise of benevolence, and awaken the love of our country.

The strongest reason which invites us to become attentive to the encouragement of agricultural publications, remains to be noticed. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are the three great objects of individual interest and national solicitude. To preserve, each ought to understand its own rights; to lose them, ignorance will suffice for either. Tho' agriculture may need no charter, require no bounties, claim no monopolies, and ask for no legal augmentations of the prices of her commodities, she may yet feel an unpropitious legal providence, and languish under injustice. Though she may flourish in the enjoyment of equal rights with her compeers, she may be stinted or even stifled by an unequal pressure—Commerce never confines her knowledge to the structure of her ships and the properties of the magnet; nor manufacturing to the power of steam, & the fabrication of tools. Both are politicians. Both write, publish and petition, to gain improvement, justice, or favor. Both shift the laws by which they are affected. Why should agriculture confine her attention to vehicles and lose sight of cargoes? Why should she be careful of her lands and her tools, and careless of her crops? Both her sisters shun this straight road towards impoverishment, and renounce the recreation to be expected from the soups of charity. Every human interest inhabits a human heart, and every human heart pants for wealth or competency. Ought agriculture to be indifferent to blessings considered by her sisters as essential for human happiness, or remain ignorant of the extent to which their wishes may be gratified, without injury to her rights?—May she not at least be permitted to consider, whether bounties to expel competition, unlike premiums for exciting it, are likely to beget indestry, perfection and economy; or idleness, want of dexterity and profusion? Whether the English policy of forcing their manufactures into a competition with those of all the world; or the policy of protecting ours against a competition in industry even with agriculture; is most likely to compass the end which both countries have in view? Every social interest, to flourish, must know whether it buys benefits or scourges. If agriculture has determined whether an equal or unequal distribu ion of rights among men, or between interests composed of men, is most suitable to her nature, or most likely to advance her prosperity, she has solid ground to stand on for making this enquiry. If her political ignorance is like a narcotic administered to a confiding virgin, no physician who wishes to see her vigilant in the preservation of her treasure, can disapprove of her acquiring an intimate knowledge of her own interest, & an acute discernment of such measures as may advance or obstruct it. How can she gain a capacity for their discrimination, so essential to her prosperity, but by an industrious exercise of her best talents through the medium of the press?

In a struggle for true, sound and virtuous social interests, ought agriculture to relinquish her pretensions to equality, if not to pre-eminence, and tamely yield up a prize, to gain which she has so largely contributed? Perhaps a free and candid discusssion of her claim to justice, may disclose some less worthy competitor, whose prowess may evince the necessity of a coalition between those interests, founded in principles of mutual right, and pure friendship. Are not the consequences of such an union to private happiness and public prosperity, worthy of a diligent enquiry? Laws may affect agriculture as well as commerce and manufactures; and hence as powerfully require the attention of a society confined to that special object, as laws affecting commerce and manufactures require the attention of societies for their improvement.—Would not a resolution of a society for promoting commerce manufactures, or internal improvemants, to disregard legal favor, justice or injury, and to repose in legal ignorance, be a remuneration of the source of success, and prophetic of its fate?——The patriotic advocates for internal improvements, far from confining themselves to mathematical discussions, contend that legislation constitutes the source of their prosperity or decay, and laboriously investigate its influence upon inferior objects. Are these enquiries irrelative, or ought the cardinal internal improvement to be prohibited by its advocates, from acquiring a special knowledge, even necessary for the prosperity of her handmaids? Is not a fair competition in industry under the shield of equal laws, between the interests which cover all, as necessary to excite emulation and to produce improvement, as such a competition among associated individuals?

Supposing that the maxim "*ne sutor ultra crepidam*," is as applicable to a science as to a cobler; and the votaries of agriculture ought to stick to the plough, and continue to "whistle as they drive it for want of thought," whilst her friends and her foes are encouraged to become deeply learned in the subtleties of legislation: yet, as no one denies to them the knowledge and skill necessary to make good crops, because all eat; it is superfluous to consider whether verbal communications and local examples, or essays and books, constitute the best means for effecting the end; since all may be united, and each may operate in its own sphere. Agriculture has certainly flourished most in those countries, where the press has been most extensively employed as an auxiliary to example. Its great efficacy may be possibly owing to a quality of the mind, neither frequent nor inoperative. It is a quality often offended by the wisest lectures and the brightest examples: but soothed by the appropriation it can make from reading; and delighted by a display of acquirements drawn from the common reservoir of knowledge. To copy example it looks upon as a species of plagiarism; and therefore the most beautiful agricultural experiment unrecorded would be frequently as ephemeral as the tints of a butterfly. To yield to verbal lectures it abhors, as a confession of ignorance; and the excellence of advice is apt to strengthen its opposition. But the activity of this quality, unrestrained by the fear of degradation, and excited by the hopes of applause, may be enlightened through the press and become highly useful in the improvement of agriculture. Whatever it can thence acquire, it will practice as its own and propagate with zeal; and its great share both of talent and industry renders it a coadjutor worthy of being conciliated.

Great social ends are effected by seizing a crisis in public opinion—During the predominance of a temper for emigration, inflamed by the cheapness and proximity of new land, neither precept nor example could demonstrate the propriety of improveing the old, or subvert the ruinous habit of killing, because we could flee from the corpse. But now when this habit is checked by the general appropriation of good new land, by its high price, and by its increasing remoteness from commerce, the public begins to look for prosperity in its true place, and to disclose some ardor to discover a remedy for an evil, which emigration will soon cease to furnish—As we cannot much longer fly from worn outland, and recompense ourselves for unequal laws, by retiring to more fertile regions; we shall soon turn our eyes towards the means by which we may be enabled to live at home. Let not this new temper stop at home or evaporate in theory. Let it not be neglected by a society for promoting agriculture. Enlivened by writing, printing, example and experiment; excited in rewards; and encouraged by political justice, it is able to recover the fertility which has been lost, and to prevent the ruin of the state, which is impending. Neglected, it will gradually sink into despair, and the favorable moment for effecting an object, filled with gratifications for all classes of society, may possibly be lost forever.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

There is one point of view, in which the evacuation of the Spanish posts ought to be considered. Suppose the president of the United States had determined to hold them—Suppose he had complied with the wishes and advice of so many papers, to *keep* what he had *got*, the impression would have gone forth, that the whole scheme was the fruit of a "yankee policy," and that he had only masked his inclinations to possess the Floridas under the *pretext* of a Seminole war. Has not this very design been already ascribed to him by an English journalist and a French author? With this impression upon the minds of the Europeans, what would they have said? What would the minions of legitimate power, and the revilers of republican government, have said upon this subject: "Behold the fruits of this boasted republic. She has plumed herself upon her virtues, her moderation, and her love for justice. She has reproached our *princes* with an inordinate ambition. She has denounced the means by which they have aggrandized themselves. She has painted in the most infamous colors the partition of Poland—and behold the character of this reviler! She makes war upon the Indians; pursues them into Florida; seizes the forts of a friend under the pretext of subduing the savages; but, in truth, only to gratify her own spirit of aggrandizement. She has long looked with a wishful eye upon Florida, and behold the means by which she obtains it. She disguises her ambition under the most plausible pretences; but tear off the veil, and fraud and perfidy present themselves in the most hideous colors! The president of this boasted republic is as ambitious as any of our princes; and equally regardless of the means by which it is gratified. Let us then no longer be imposed upon by a name. Believe us, there is no more virtue in a republic than in a monarchy. They have equal ambition, with less sincerity. What we do by *force*, they only accomplish by *fraud*."

How would the friends of republican government have met those charges? How could they have answered them? The character of the American nation would have sunk in Europe; and with it the character of all republics. The friends of the human race, who have regarded this country as the last stake of persecuted man, would have hung down their heads in despair. How could they have justified a people, who had been apparently so much distinguished by the integrity of their conduct, and the magnanimity o their actions? The things which most highly become a man, or a nation are honor and fair dealing. Nothing so much tries the force of moral principes, as the temptation of interest. Let it once be believed in Europe, that we are just as selfish and unprincipled, as indifferent to honesty and honor, as he legitimate princes, and the high character of America is gone forever. The character of republics suffers with her; for, she is its only living representative; and her conduct had, until this moment, contributed to embellish and recommend it. The case of Florida would eternally have been flung into our teeth; and, in fact, it is impossible to caculate the importance of the stake which hung upon the decision of the president. He has met it, however, as became the First Magistrate of a virtuous people.

What will be! The course of the administration will remove every doubt and every suspition upon this subject. Some gentlemen may err for a moment from the want of sufficient consideration—and the enemies of James Monroe may deliberately misrepresent his intentions.—*These* may charge him with a "deceitful stratagem, a flimsy and dishonest artifice, with a trick of dishonor and dishonesty, injurious to the national reputation, in the eyes of all the world." These may gratify their malignity for a moment by converting a *requisition* into a "*condition*," as if any such *condition* had not been substantially disavowed by the "official article" to which they refer. Indeed, the President had no *right* to make any such *condition;* & but a few days will show that he never meant to make it. The Spanish posts will be surrendered, without any proviso or stipulation whatsoever.

The course of the administration will reflect new lustre on the character of its country. The politicans of Europe will confess that we can practise upon the principles we profess; that we are not actuated by an inordinate spirit of aggrandizement, to sacrifice our honor; and that we disdain all recourse to the crooked politics of princes. They will confess, that however anxiously we desire the possession of Florida, or whatever wrongs we have received from Spain, we scorn to retain the territory which has fallen into our hands. Though the game is in our power, we give it up. They will see in our honesty and moderation new proofs of the excellence of republican government. Its revilers will be rebuked, and its friends will be animated by the example which is now before them.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that whilst the federal party were in power in Maryland, they strenuously adhered to the law which required every voter at elections to be worth thirty pounds; and it is an indisputable fact, that so soon as the republican party gained the ascendancy, the *odious* discrimination was removed, and every man, rich or poor, was placed, so far as respects the choice of public servants, on the same footing. We have thus ample evidence that federalists are not in reality the friends of the poor.

This evidence is further corroborated by the proceedings of the last Legislature of Maryland. A bill was brought forward in the House of Delegates, supplementary to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts, which provided that no man should be kept in jail for any sum less than twenty-five dollars, nor any woman taken in execution for a less sum than twenty dollars. This bill, it must be observed did not protect their property, if they had any, or might in future acquire any, but it rendered sacred the freedom of their persons.

On the second reading of the bill, (see votes and proceedings, page 100) Mr. Lecompte, of Dorchester, moved that the further consideration of the bill should be referred to the next General Assembly; which would have been tantamount to a rejection. This was determined in the negative. And on the final passage of the bill, twenty one members voted against it—of this number twenty were federalists.—Every republican member in the house except one voted for it; and only eight federal members in the whole House of Delegates voted for it.

To shew the people that this is no electioneering tale, we present them with the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, for the accuracy of which we refer them to the votes and proceedings.

For the Bill—Neal Estep, C. Stewart, J. H. Dorsey, Weems, Jenifer, Price, Showers, Snowden, Johnson, Martin, Stevens, Tenant, Pearce, Tyson, Beard, Clagett, Claude, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Bradford, Steel, Holbrook, Woodyear, Yates, Schnebly, Kennedy, Tidball—28.

Mr. Kell also voted for the Bill, but was not in the House when the yeas and nays were taken.

Against the Bill—Mr. Speaker Stonestreet, Jones, Blackistone, Turner, Garner, Carroll, Haynie, Lecompte, Griffith, Pitt, Kneene, Thomas, Somerville, Henry, Tingle, Bucky, Saulsbury, Gaither, Washington, Linthicum, Tomlinson—21.

The Bill was sent to the Senate, and by that honorable body, who are all federalists, it was on the 19th February, *rejected*, althougth the day before they had passed a bill for the preservation of the breed of wild deer in Somerset and Dorchester counties. Now what are the rights and liberties of the poor when put into competition with wild deer, with bucks and does, and fine fat venison.

Conduct such as this needs no comment. But let the poor men of Maryland remember their federal friends on the first Monday of October next. Let them think well on the past; their destinies are in their own hands. Let them take care never to sell their birth right for a mess of pottage. Let them act openly and independently. The vote of the poorest man in Maryland is equal in the ballot box to that of the richest nabob. And let them remember that it is to the republicans they are indebted for that glorious privilege; and that republicans always, in and out of power, are the advocates, and the true

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Columbian.

Mr. SPOONER,

SIR—Knowing your readiness to promulgate any thing that may have a tendency to relieve the sufferings of your fellow mortals, I hope that you will give the following *Recipe* a place in your useful paper.

Above thirty years ago, in consequence of a severe cold, I was attacked with what soon proved to be the *Consumption*. Being blest with a hale constitution previous to this attack, I neglected to take advice for some time. At last, finding the disorder gaining upon me, being troubled with a violent cough, and emitting a vast quantity of *mucus*, I applied to *Dr. Bradherst*, a skilful physician, now living—I informed him, that I thought my case was serious. He informed me, that my lungs were affected. Upon which I asked him how long he thought I could survive. The Doctor replied, that "humanly speaking, not longer than the last of March."—This was the beginning of January. A friend handed me an old newapaper, with the following *Recipe* therein—

"*A sure Cure for Consumption, if taken in time—J. Randolph, Buckingham County, Virginia.*"

"Take a handful of the bitter herb called Hoarhoun, put it into two quarts of water, boil it down to one half; after straining, put in some *honey*, or molasses—put it on the fire to incorporate—then add a little old *rum*, and cork it up. Take half a tea-cupful filled up with *warm milk*—if you cannot readily procure warm, make cold milk blood-warmth—take a cupful fasting, and another about noon, on an empty stomach."

I used it, and praise be to God, it cured me effectually—nor have I been one day indisposed since

Yours, LOVAT, 76 *Gold st.*

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 25.

By the arrival this morning of the ship *Emily*, Captain Robinson, in 34 days from London, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their London Correspondent, *London papers* to the 17th of July, *Lloyd's List* to the 10th, the *New price Current* to the 14th, and the *General Shipping and Commercial List* to the 15th, all inclusive. From the whole we lay before our readears as copious extracts as our time and limits will permit.

Bulletins of the Queen's indisposition continued to be daily issued. She was, however, considered as convalescent, and the bulletin of the 16th says—"The queen has had a very good night, and is a great deal better to day."

Letters from Paris announce the discovery of a recent plot, by the *Ultra Royalists*, to overthrow the present government of France. Some of the persons concerned in the affair, it appears have been arrested and imprisoned. The following is given as the outline of the plot:—

"On Wednesday, the 24th of June, on the rising of the King's Council at St. Cloud, the Ministers were to be seized by a detachment of the Horse Grenadiers of the 1st regiment of La Roche Jacquelain, and conveyed to the fortress of Vincennes.

"A part of the 3d regiment of the Guard. Col. Berthier de Savvigne's & a part of the 2d Swiss regiment, were to be posted in *eschelon* on the road from Vincennes to St. Cloud.

"About 3000 men, composed of Gardes-de-Corps, Vendeans, the old Royal Volunteers, &c. were to assemble at the same hour in the Place du Carrousel, with a countersign, whence they were to march to different predetermined points, and proceed to arrest and carry off a certain number of the public functionaries.

"The insurrection troops were to be commanded by Generals C——and D——, assisted by several superior officers of the guard, whose names circulate in public, but which I refrain from mentioning, in order to avoid the risk of injustice or error.

"Among the principal leaders of the plot (who were not to act in a millitary capacity) are mentioned, MM. de B——, brothers, de V——, de C——, de F——, de P——, de T——, de V——, and several others who occupy a high rank in the State.

"On the first part of the plan being carried into effect, had the King, whose courage & firmness of character is known, refused to sign his abdication, it is said that it was then the intention of the conspirators to proceed *a la Paul premier*.

"Gen. Canuel was to be Minister of War; Gen. Donadieu, Commander of the Divisian of Paris; M. de Chateaubriand, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. de Villele, Minister of the Interior; M. de Bruges, Minister of the Marine; M. de Fitzjames, Minister of the King's Household; M. de la Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Police, &c."

It is stated, that the proposition made to the French Government with regard to the removal of the foreign troops now in France is, that they shall take up their quarters on the frontier for one entire year, at the expence of France, and that this is to be the *sine qua non* of their withdrawing.

The polar expedition was fallen in with, in the first week in June, near Spitzbergen, in lat. 76, 34, all well.

Several of our papers mention, that great disorder and tumult prevailed among the workman at Manchester. All the workmen in the place, excepting those attached to three of the factories, had struck for an advance of wages. It is said that many thousands of them pass in procession through the streets, exhibiting symptoms of riot, and attacking those factories whose hands still continued at work. A Manchester paper estimates the number of persons who have thus refused to work, including men, women and children, at from 11 to 12,000.

The King of Prussia, and his son, the Crown Prince, arrived at Moscow on

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