of manure in the soil must be particularly favorable to wheat crops in preserving a genial temperature beneath the surface late in autumn, and during winter.

A slight insipient fermentation is, however undoubtedly of use in the dunghill; for by means of it a disposition is wrought on in the woody fibres to decay and dissolve when it is carried to the land, or ploughed into the soil; and woody fibre is always in great excess in the refuse of the farm.

Too great a degree of fermentation, is, however, very prejudicial to the composite manure in the dunghill; it is better that there should be no fermentation at all before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far. This must be obvious, from what has been already said.

From the above statement the utility is discovered, of applying manures to the soil as soon as fermentation begins, so that it may exert its full action upon the crop, and lose none of its nutritive powers And, in fermentation beneath the soil, the fluid matter produced is applied instantly, even whilst it is warm to the organs of the plant, and consequently, is more likely to be efficient, than in manure that has gone through the process, and of which all the principles have entered into new combinations. The pernicious effluvia disengaged in the process of putrefaction from animal and vegetable substances, seem to point out the propriety of burying them in the soil, where they are fitted to become the food of vegetables. The fermentation and putrefaction of organized substances in the free atmosphere, are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepard where it can be used; and that which would offend the senses and injure the health if exposed, is converted by gradual processes, into forms of beauty and usefulness; the effluvia is rendered a constituent of the aroma of the flower, and, what might be poison becomes nourishment to animals and to man.

In cases when farmyard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops the destructive fermentation of it should be prevented as much as possible; the surface should be defended from the influence of the atmosphere, a compact marle or a tenacious clay offers the best protection against air; and before the dung is covered over, or as it were sealed up it should be dried as much as possible.

Watering dunghills is sometimes recommended for checking the progress of fermentation; but this practice is inconsistent with just chemical views. It may cool the dung for a short time; but moisture is a principal agent in all processes of fermentation. Dry fibrous matter will never ferment. Water is as necessary as air to the process; and to supply it to fermenting dung is to supply an agent which will hasten its decay.

When dung is to be preserved for any time, the situation in which it is kept is of importance. It should, if possible be defended from the sun To preserve it under sheds would be of great use; or to make the site of a dunghill on the north side of a wall.

Having treated of the manner in which manures are to be managed while in the farm-yard, and also of the state in which they are to be applied to the soil, I come now to spack of the time and manner of applying them to the soil.

All the manure which is made on the farm during winter, should be hauled early in the spring and applied to the soil for the production of fallow crops, particularly that of Indian corn. Every kind of manure ought to be carefully collected, duly sheltered and ploughed in as speedily as possible after it has been carried to the field; the implements and laborers being ready on the spot. If this is neglected, much loss is sustained by the quick evaporation which takes place. The best practice is therefore not to carry out more from the yard at a time than can be conveniently spread upon and ploughed into the earth in a short time afterwards. The manure should be deposited in the field in heaps, and their distance from each other, will be regulated by the quality of the soil; the dung should then be spread and immediately ploughed in, line by line because it more readily dissolves in the ground when newly covered, and its whole strength is thus secured to the soil. AGRICOLA.

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST OF JANUARY 13.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We believe that Mr. MONROE's message is the *only* document proceeding from the first magistrate of a state, on the occasion of opening a legislative assembly, *ever yet issued*, which can be read by every lover of mankind with feelings of delight. On former occasions, the rival nations of France & Britain at the opening of every session, boasted triumphs either over humanity or freedom: talked of conquests—negotiation—sacrifices—misery, and *taxes*. Even the message of Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. MADISON, were the first fraught with complaints against the encroachments of the belligerants—and the last, with menaces which finally terminated in direct and sanguinary hostilities. On the general peace in Europe, France found herself in servile chains—Belgium was delivered to a master, unconnected with her political, and hostile to her religious feelings—Italy was once more thrown down and trampled upon by whiskered archdukes and blood sucking Monks—Germany, where the vital spark of liberty still burns, & will blaze out into a conflagration, which will consume the perjured legitimates at last, was cheated, betrayed and laughed at, by those faithless Princes who owed their thrones to the bravery and devotion of that people whom they now threaten with incarceration and carnage, for reminding the otherwise, except by station, contemptible creatures whom in an evil day they fixed in their princedoms, dominations, powers—England, unhappy England, up to the ears in glory and in debt, found herself at the end of the war, a mistress of 150,000 men, and a debtor in £750,000,000, with no relaxation of taxes, no symptoms of economy, with a ruined agriculture, and a trade, the destruction of which drove her artizans to the very brink of an insurrection—England, after a war in which she did so much, and endured such sacrifices, still felt it necessary to continue her most oppressive taxes to keep her sinecurists and sluggards on full-pay; to demoralize her constitutional feelings, by hiring writers to decry the liberty of the press—to disfranchise the nation by passing a law by which the liberty, and necessarily the life, of every man in the state was put into the custody of the home, or any other secretary; nay, she was forced to render herself an object of ridicule to the nations, by bringing people to trial who in spite of treasury, bench, and bar, laughed her law authorities and her executive to scorn.

What a contrast does Mr. MONROE's message present to this dark and disgusting picture! All Europe, under the sway of the legitimates, in tears of bitterness, with curses on their lips and revenge in their hearts, panting for an opportunity for freedom, but kept down in degradation and the dust, by a million of mercenaries, paid out of their own sweat and blood. while in America there are eight hundred thousand freemen in arms that cost not the state a single six pence! Is not this enough to turn the faces of the canting hypocrities of Europe, *green* with rage, envy, aye and with terrors? They "damn with faint praise, assert with civil leer," the message of Mr. MONROE; but it is easy to see jealousy rankling in their bosoms, & ill suppressed hatred bursting from their lips. Thank GOD, there is such a country as America!—Thank GOD! when they prate of most excellent constitutions, and envy an admiration of the world we can point our finger to the other bank of the Atlantic, and exclaim, lift up the eyes of understanding and behold! Lo! the miracle of which you boast is there! Every man sits under the shade of his own fig tree, and fears not the intrusion of a taxman, or the voice of a master; every man can breathe the air of Heaven, and enjoy the cheering rays of its glorious luminary, without an apprehension that they may be closed against him by the fiat of the financier; every man can enjoy the benefits, the fruits of his own industry, without being robbed of three-fourths of his earnings, under the plea of providing for a host of blood suckers, sinecurists or standing armies. There every man may worship GOD as he pleases, without being under the necessity of paying to any establishment a tribute for the *toleration*. The word *toleration* is not known—because there is no intolerance—because that monster, which has brought more misery upon the world, than all the fabled hydras of classic lore, or ancient romance, *Church and State*, does not exist in this land of freedom. THERE, in a word, THOUGH THE TREASURY IS OVERFLOWING THERE ARE NO INTERNAL TAXES!!!

MARSHAL AND COL. CROUCHY.

These distinguished strangers were on a visit to their friend Mr. Victor Dupont, and were preparing to go out on a shooting party, when the late awful explosion of the powder works on the Brandywine took place. Upon the first alarm, they rushed out with others to the scene to afford whatever assistance circumstances might require, and had just crossed the creek when the magazine blew up, spreading destruction in all quarters. A workman at the elbow of Colonel Grouchy, was killed by a stone which passed through his breast, & the head of another fell at the marshal's feet; they, however, both escaped unhurt. It was supposed that all the buildings in this quarter had been destroyed by the first explosion, as they appeared to be all in flames, but it was presently pointed out to them by one of the surviving workmen that the drying house (in which they preceived through a window, there was a considerable quantity of Powder) had not yet caught fire.

There was time enough to escape from all danger from this building, had they sought safety by flight, but with that decision and promptness in action which distinguishes truly brave men, they instantly seized axes, and commenced cutting and tearing away a kind of bridge or platform, which communicated with all the buildings and was then in flames, and which in a few minutes more must set fire to the drying house. Their example and encouragement drew others to the spot, and after great exertions, with the aid of the water buckets the fire was here stopped. Had this building blown up, the refinery and other buildings on the right of the creek, which had escaped from the explosion of the magazine, together with the cloth manufactory on the left, with what remained of the dwellings of the Mr. Dupont's, would in all probability, have been entirely destroyed; and with these buildings, the houses occupied by the wives and children of the workmen. In short it is known to the writer of this article, that the family of Mr. Dupont attribute the salvation of what remained of their property at their works, to the example and exertions of these gentlemen, who have thus entwined a civic wreath with the Laurels of Borodino, and erected on the breasts of the widow and the orphans, a monument that will be as lasting and no less honourable to them than their military fame. *Nat. Adv.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24.

Mr. *Taylor*, from a select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill fixing a time for the next meeting of Congress, (on the first Monday in November) which was twice read and postponed to the 31st instant.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Desha* in the chair, on the bill to alter the flag of the United States, [providing that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field; and that, on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.]

Mr. *Wendover* sustained the expediency of adopting the regulation proposed by the bill in a speech of some length.

Mr. *Poindexter* moved to amend the bill by reducing the number of stars to *seven*, the number of states added to the union since the declaration of independence, leaving the number of stripes as the bill proposed—so that the stars might represent the number of new states, and the stripes answer to the number of the original thirteen states; which motion Mr. P. advocated by several arguments.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, made a few remarks in opposition to this motion; to whom

Mr. *Robertson*, of Louisiana, replied, and supported the motion of Mr. *Poindexter* against the proposition contained in the bill.

Mr. *Poindexter's* motion was lost without a division; and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. *Poindexter* then renewed his motion without success; when

Mr. *Folger* moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill, providing for the additional star for every new state, and to amend the first section by fixing the number of stars at *thirteen* instead of *twenty*.

This motion was negatived; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Desha* in the chair, making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1818.

After going through the details of this bill, on some of which an incidental discussion took place that will be hereafter noticed,

Mr. *Clay* rose and moved to insert in the bill a provision to appropriate the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, as the outfit and one year's salary of a minister to be deputed from the United States to the independent provinces of the river Plate, in South America.

This propositon Mr. Clay followed up by entering into a discussion of the question, involved in his motion, of a formal recognition of the independence of the South American states mentioned. He had spoken something more than an hour, when having given way for a motion to that effect,

The committee rose about half past 4 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 25.

The engrossed bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence; as also was the engrossed bill to establish the flag of the United States.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Desha* in the chair, on the annual general appropriation bill; and Mr. Clay's proposition to amend the bill by inserting a clause for appropriating 18,000 dollars for the outfit and year's salary of a Minister to Buenos Ayres, yet pending—

Mr. *Clay* concluded, in a speech of three hours in length, the observations he yesterday commenced in support of his proposition.

Mr. *Forsyth* then took the floor in opposition to the motion, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

When Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech which occupied two hours in the delivery—

The committee rose, reported progress, & obtained leave to sit again on the intimation of Mr. *Lowndes*, that he proposed to deliver his views of the subject.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting the war with the Seminoles and the measures, which it has been thought proper to adopt for the safety of our fellow-citizens on the frontier exposed to their ravages. The enclosed documents shew that the hostilities of this tribe were unprovoked, the offspring of a spirit long cherished and often manifested towards the United States and that in the present instance it was daily assuming a more serious aspect. As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the Major Gen. commanding the Southern division of the troops of the United Staes, was ordered to the theatre of action, charged with the management of the war, and vested with the powers necessary to give it effect. The season of the year being unfavorable to active operations, and the recesses of the country affording shelter to these savages, in case of retreat, may prevent a prompt termination of the war; but it may be fairly presumed, that it will not be long before this tribe and its associates receive the punishment which they have provoked and justly merited.

As almost the whole of this tribe inhabits the country within the limits of Florida, Spain was bound, by the treaty of 1795, to restrain them from committing hostilities against the United States. We have seen, with regret, that her government has altogether failed to fulfil this obligation, nor are we aware that it made any effort. When we consider her utter inability to check, even in the slightest degree, the movements of this tribe, by her very small and incompetent force in Florida, we are not disposed to ascribe the failure to any other cause. The inability, however, of Spain to maintain her authority over the territory and Indians, within her limits, and in consequence to fulfil the treaty, ought not to expose the United States to other and greater injuries. Where the authority of Spain ceases to exist, there the United States have a right to pursue their enemy on a principle of self-defence. In this instance, the right is more complete and obvious, because we shall perform only what Spain was bound to have performed herself. To the high obligations and privileges of this great and sacred right of self-defence, will the movement of our troops be strictly confided. Orders have been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangement, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 25, 1818.

Another Message was received from the President of the United States, in compliance with the resolution of this House of the 10th December last, transmitting a copy of the Documents which it is thought proper to communicate relating to the independence and condition of the Spanish provinces of South America.

Another message was also received from the President, in conformity to a resolution of the House of representatives, transmitting a statement of the items of expenditure by the commissioners under certain articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

These several messages, with the accompanying Documents, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed; and the House adjourned at a late hour.

Thursday, March 26.

FURTHER OF AMELIA ISLAND.

The following message was received from the President, by Mr. J. J. Monroe his Secretary.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of March the 20th, such information not heretofore communicated, as is in the possession of the executive relating to the occupation of Amelia Island. If any doubt had before existed of the improper conduct of the persons who authorized, and of those who were engaged in the invasion, and previous occupancy of that island; of the unfriendly spirit towards the U. States with which it was commenced and prosecuted, & of its injurious effect on their highest interests, particularly by its tendency to compromit them with foreign powers in all the unwarrantable acts of the adventurers, it is presumed that these documents would remove it. It appears by the letter of M. Pazos, agent of commodore Aury, that the project of seizing the Floridas was formed and executed at a time when it was understood that Spain had resolved to cede them to the United States, and to prevent such cession from taking effect. The whole proceeding in every stage and in all its circumstances was unlawful. The commission to General McGregor was granted, at Philadelphia, in direct violation of a positive law, and all the measures pursued under it, by him, in collecting his force, and directing its movements were equally unlawful. With the conduct of these persons, I have always been unwilling to connect any of the colonial governments; because I never could believe that they had given the sanction either to the project in its origin, or to the measures which were pursued in the execution of it. These documents confirm the opinion which I have invariably entertained and expressed it in their favor.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 26, 1818.

The message was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting according to the direction of the House, certain statements in relation to the expenses of General Courts Martial since 1st of August, 1812; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SOUTH-AMERICAN QUESTION.

The order of the day on the unfinished business having been announced—

Mr. Poindexter moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill; in order to afford time for the documents expressly bearing on the question yesterday communicated, to be printed and laid before the House.

After conversation respecting it, this motion was negatived.

The House then having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr Desha in the chair, on the general appropriation bill; and Mr. Clay's motion to insert an appropriation for a minister to Buenos Ayres, being yet under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes addressed the house in a speech of about an hour and a half, in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Robertson followed, in a speech of an hour's length, in support of the motion.

Mr. Smith, of Md. next addressed the House in opposition to the motion at some length.

Mr. Floyd then delivered his views in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. followed in a speech on the same side of the question.

Mr. Forsyth spoke briefly in explanation; when,

On motion of Mr. Smith of Va. the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 27.

SOUTH AMERICAN QUESTION.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill; to which an amendment had been moved by Mr. Clay to introduce an appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to Buenos Ayres—

Mr. Smyth, of Va. opposed this motion in a speech of something more than an hour's length.

Mr. Holmes of Mass. advocated it in a speech of about the same extent.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. next spoke, at considerable length, in favor of the motion.

Mr. Nelson then delivered a speech of about an hour's length against it.

When, at a late hour, the committee rose and reported progress.

Saturday, March 28.

The House in committee of the whole on the same question—

Mr. Clay, in a speech of two hours' length defended his motion, and replied to gentlemen who had taken the other side.

Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. H. Nelson, severally made replies to Mr. Clay, who rejoined.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Clay, and, on the division of the committee, the vote stood thus:

For the motion	45
Against it	115

So the motion was rejected.

The house then proceeded to the other clauses of the appropriation bill.

The first clause that came under consideration, was that of —— dollars for the salaries, expenses, &c. &c. of the commissions under the 5th, 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

This clause gave rise to some debate.

Mr. Claiborne first took exception to the appropriation, on the ground of the unexpected amount of the expenses of these commissions. In this view of the subject, he was supported by Messrs. Holmes, of Mass. and Pitkin. Mr. Lowndes, as chairman of the committee of ways and means did not justify all the expenditure, but shewed that a considerable part of it was unavoidable.

The principal item of expence objected to, was the charge for expences of the commission, in addition to the salaries which gentlemen supposed were to have covered also the expences of living of the Commissioners, Agent, &c. It was further objected that the number of officers employed by the Commissioners was too large, and their compensation too great, there being two Secretaries, instead of one, and private Secretaries, besides several Surveyors, and the salary of the Agents being 4,444 dollars. It was also objected that the course of proceeding of the Northern commission (the expenes of which were principally objected to) had been more minutely particular than a due execution of the object of the commission required, and that it ought to be expedited. These objections were stated as the ground for a delay of the appropriation for this head of expenditure, until a minute investigation could be made, by the committee who have the subject especially confided to their investigation.

The discussion resulted in a partial appropriation for the expences under these articles of the British treaty; and in restricting the salary of the Agents to 3000 dollars, notwihstanding the motion of Mr. Baldwin and others, that, as one half of the expences were to be paid by each government, the salaries of our offices ought certainly to be as large as those of the British officers of the same description.

The committee then rose, and reported the appropriation bill with the amendments which had been made; and

The House adjourned.

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