National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IX. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1392.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1809. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington, 1808.

THE SWORD.

Encrusted with rust hang the sword of my sire,
Which often had forced from my bosom a sigh;
For its owner had gone
To those regions unknown,
Where hasten the good and the brave when they die:
While affection weeps mournfully as they retire,
And drops the salt tear,
As passes each bier,
In remembrance of virtues so rarely found here!

When told of his deeds, and the laurels he won,
Asserting his rights, and his country to save;
O my blood it did boil,
And my mother would smile,
To see her young hero in miniature rave:
And I wished for the hours to roll speedily on,
In hopes that the flame
Which fired my young frame
Might enable my manhood to gain a fair fame.

But vain were my hopes; for the phantom has fled,
And charms me no more to a laudable strife;
As she could not endure,
A disciple so poor,
She left me obscurely to plod on through life:
And I sighed for the hours, which so happily sped,
While fancy was kind,
And I as yet blind
To the cares which embitter the joys of mankind.

Yet while I regret the dark gloom that surrounds,
And shuts me from prospects which lately seem'd near;
I will never despair,
But make virtue my care,
Preserving my honor unspotted and clear;
And thus keeping my passions within proper bounds,
I'll pity the great,
Who think an estate
Can give merit to him, who's deny'd it by fate.

Tho' fortune unkindly should frown on me still,
Or make me the sport of some humorous freak;
By afflictions thus crost,
Shall my manhood be lost?
O no! I thank God, I am not so weak:
But relying with patience on heaven's high will,
And firm to the last,
My hope I'll keep fast,
Tho' adversity here every prospect should blast.

A MARINE.

Town and Country.—A serious contest has taken place in New England, between town and country; between the town of Boston, or rather the monied aristocracy of that town, and the people who "*live remote*." As the affair relates solely to money, there can be no question which side will gain the victory. The monied men and bankers of Boston are determined to crush the country banks, and depreciate the currency in general circulation to that degree that it will become an object of great speculation to buy it up. The town of Boston controls the internal commerce of New England. The banks of Boston are controled by a few rich men, who exercise despotic sway over the merchants of that town, and through them, over the Eastern states.

This is matter of fact. The means used to accomplish their views are very simple, and such as even a school boy might wield with effect. The consequences flowing from the use of them, are disastrous in the extreme. The whole mercantile interest of Boston is indebted to the banks of that town. The payments to those banks must be made in Boston bills or specie. Every country trader is indebted to the merchants of Boston, and the people of the interior to the country trader. The circulating medium of the country is the paper issued from the country banks. Payments for merchandize or debts due to Boston merchants were, of course, made in this sort of paper.

The Boston banks have stopped discounting. It is therefore impossible to raise specie on any security, or for the merchants who receive country bills to negociate them for specie.

It was not until very lately that the circulation of country bank bills was stopped in Boston. Owing to the vast capital concentered there, under the control of the Bankers, it has always been in their power to destroy the country banks, provided they would use this capital to do it. This has been done. And these effects must necessarily follow—

1st. The country banks will have more bills presented for payment than they can redeem in specie.

2d. These bills will be sold at a great discount.

3d. There will be a great scarcity of money.

4th. The country banks will be compelled immediately to call in their debts.

5th. The people will be unable to pay.

6th. An immense number of suits will be commenced.

7th. General distress will follow.

These will be the necessary consequences resulting from the iniquitous combination which exists in Boston, to destroy the credit of what they are pleased to call *foreign bills*.

Anti-Monarchist.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Extract of a recent letter from Madrid.

"The Spanish theatre still retains many of those mysteries, which founded the dramatic art in modern Europe. *Las profecias de Daniel* form at present a favorite spectacle; and certainly no subject can be better adopted for combining a splendid variety of pageantry in one oratio, or sacred opera. The jubilee of adoration to the golden colossus of Bel; the flaming *auto de fe* for the refractory holy children; the voluptuous dances exhibited during the meal of Belshazzar; the sacrilegious use of the chalices from Jerusalem; the sudden wrath of heaven, the gloom, the thunder, the shadowy hand-writing on the wall in characters of lucid fire; and the armed irruption of the besiegers to renew a scene of purer triumph, form a series of picturesque magnificence, which you would enjoy to see repeated some Sunday evening at Drury lane. The popularity of this play, may especially be ascribed to the continual allusions of the Spanish patriotic writers, to the seizure and profanation of sacramental chalices by the French.

"Another new and very singular drama opens with Bonaparte, who soliloquizes about Spain. Allegorical dæmons stand watching around, and when he has confessed the whole atrocity of his purposes, they seize and carry him off in a fiery car to the place of torment. Next appears Ferdinand VII. a ballet of angels listen to his promises of virtuous sway, and crown him, during their dance, with wreaths of victory. Finally appears King George the III. who declares his horror for the tyrant, his affection for the virtuous and native monarch, and who is entertained by Santiago and the Virgin Mary, or by figures representing the genius of Spain, and the genius of christianity, with a performance in full chorus, of our God save the King. How popular we heretics are become within the very precincts of the mother church!"

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AGRICULTURE.

AN ESSAY ON MANURES,

BY A. YOUNG. ESQ.

This essay obtained the reward of the first Bedfordean Medal, which was voted by the Bath Agricultural Society to the author who produced "the best essay, founded on practical experience, on the nature and properties of manures, and the mode of preparing and applying them to various soils: in which essay shall be pointed out the cheapest manner of collecting and preparing the different kinds of manures, and the state, season and quantity in which they should be applied." In this essay the author considers the subject of manures under the several heads of their *nature*, their *properties*, the mode of *collecting* them, the *state in which they are applied*, the manner of *application*, the *season* when applied, the *quantity* required, and on *what soils* the respective kinds are most beneficial. In classing the various bodies which may be applied as manures, he divides them into

1. Such as are dry or made on a farm, and

2. Such as are usually purchased.

Marle, of the manures of the first class, is the most common in England, in some one of the denominations of clay, stone, or shell marle; it may be distinguished by various colors, but these are no otherwise material than as indicative of iron.—It is by nature a fossil substance, usually composed of sand, clay, and calcareous earth; it falls in pure water, as well as by exposition to the atmosphere. The property that renders this manure particulary valuable is the calcarious earth it contains, and there is great reason to believe that the calcarious earth is the part taken up by vegetables. The common way of collecting marle is by digging—it may, however, be sometimes dredged up from the bottoms of rivers, particulary the Shannon. In searching for marle, therefore, these places ought not to be over looked, but should be bored as well as the other parts of a farm. This manure requires no preparation, & as to the state in which it is applied, whatever benefit may result from exposition to the atmosphere, it must be attained after spreading; if, however, it be obtained from the bottom of lakes or rivers, the heaps should be left for six or twelve months. The application requires more extensive notice: the bulk of this manure renders cartiage so expensive that every means should be used for lessening it. As marle should be very long exposed for the atmosphere to melt it down, and as the roots of the grass combine it with the surface of sweard land, whether applied to this or to arrable, it should be applied in such a manner as to remain as long as possible undisturbed. The most experienced farmers are apprehensive of turning marle in too deep with the plough. This manure is usually applied on so large a scale as to prelude choice in the season it must be done when the teams have most leisure; it should, however, be suspended whenever the ground is much cut by the carting. The most advantageous quantity, though an object of extreme importance, has not been satisfactorily ascertained, it is better, however, to lay on too little than too much, as the application may be repeated in the former case, & the latter is sometimes productive of deterioration of the soil, and must be regulated in some manner according to what soil it be applied. On loose and sandy soils, the Norfolk farmers frequently apply from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cubical yards to an acre, and on soils of more firmness, eighty, and even sixty yards have been found sufficient. If turnips produce deformed strings of roots, or if the rush-rooted grasses prevail, the experienced farmer will pronounce the land to want marling, and upon wet loose loams, which are found when manured with dung to be more productive of straw than corn, marle has generally been found an effectual remedy.

Chalk differs so very little from marle as to make it necessary to point out only the variations; it naturally possesses more calcareous earth, and is comparatively harder, and consequently its properties are not very different; it is usually collected by digging from pits, which, for the convenience of application, should be opened at small distances; and it may be applied in all states, and at all seasons. The quantity required is smaller than that of marle, and the soils abounding with wild sorrel have been found to be highly improved by it, and indeed it is used successfully on all soils on which marle has been found to answer; on moors, peat-bogs and peat-fens, chalk is more beneficial than marle, as containing a larger proportion of calcareous earth.

Lime has furnished matter for volumes; but the best chance of obtaining the plain truth will be, to reject opinions and examine experiment alone. Of the exact nature of lime, there is some difference among chemists: it may be obtained from the burning of all hard calcareous substances whatever, as marble, limestone, chalk, spar, &c. The operation of fire expels from these substances certain portions of water and carbonic acids, leaving nearly pure calcareous earth. From this circumstance its properties are sufficiently apparent, and are the same as those of chalk and marle as far as calcareous earth is concerned; it neutralizes acid salts, and consequently will act powerfully on all peat soils, but will not give the tenacity to sands, or the friability to clay, which chalk will effect; it is, when slacked, of such extraordinary divisibility, that it is capable of much more intimate combination with other substances than either marle or chalk. It may be collected almost in every situation; for limestone exists in many districts unknown to the farmers: the common test of the stone is by pouring upon it a strong acid; yet this is not always practically correct. Calcination or burning is the preparation of lime, a process too common to need description. The state in which lime is applied is either fresh from the kiln while hot, or else after it is slacked; each method has its advocates: where putrefaction is the object of the application, it should be made as soon after it is burned as possible. Summer is undoubtedly the best season for the application of lime, but it may be laid on at other periods. The quantity of this manure varies more, perhaps, than in any other: it has been used up to seven hundred bushels to an acre, but the improvement has not been always in proportion to the quantity; for much depends upon the soil. Upon peat-bogs and moors and mountains, experience speaks an uniform language; on these the benefit of applying lime is great and decided; its caustic powers destroy the spontaneous productions of the soil, and convert them into a mucus, which the atmosphere turns into vegetable mould. All wastes are best reclaimed by lime. When Meriden Heath, in Warwickshire, was inclosed, part was trebly folded, part well dressed with rotten dung, and part limed: oats were sown over the whole; the part folded produced scarcely any corn, and the seed not worth saving; the part dunged succeeded very little better, but that which was limed produced an excellent crop. It does worst of all on a cold hungry soil, and on strong deep clay extremely retentive of moisture no perceptible good is produced by it.

Limestone has been tried and found excellent in ameliorating such soils as other calcareous manures operate upon successfully. The suffrages of Dr. Anderson and Lord Kaimes are decidedly in its favor. When pulverized and reduced by breaking, it is not very dissimilar from lime which has been slacked: it is the best of all manures for improving a bog, its great weight giving the pressure so much wanted on peat-moss.

Clay, loam and sand are substances which have been used as manures upon the largest scale. Their effect depends upon the deficiency of the soil. Clay is beneficial on sand, but sand not equally so on clay: what is called clay is sometimes found on examination to be loam, and always improves a sandy soil. Sea-sand, from the quantity of shells it contains, partakes of the nature of marle.

Burnt clay, marle and earth are frequently applied as manure in every part of the united kingdom. Their nature and properties will vary with the proportion of calcareous earth they contain, as that is converted by burning into lime.

Paring and burning are mechanical operations; and though nothing is directly added to the soil by them, yet the effects are frequently very beneficial. The nature of the ashes resulting from this operation must necessarily vary according to the nature of the earth burned; but in all cases the operation reduces the roots of vegetables to coals and ashes, and thus prepares a stimulant and nutriment for plants. The effect of heat in this operation is visible wherever burning is practised, by the spots where the fires were made assuming a deeper green than the rest of the field. The *properties* of the ashes may also vary with the soil, but they all operate as a very powerful manure: the practice of paring and burning has never been adopted without success. The common practice of collecting the turf is to pare on some soils from two inches thick to half an inch in others; but an inch may be considered the average depth; and the chief attention required in burning is to guard against too great a calcination. A considerable variation of the *state in which the ashes are applied* exists in common practice; some farmers spread and plough them in immediately; others leave them for a considerable time in heaps exposed to the atmosphere. In the application they should be kept as near the surface as possible, and care should be taken not to bury them very deep in the furrow; and as this work can only be done in dry weather, this *season* is necessarily limited to the summer months. The quantity of this manure must depend on the depth of paring, and on *moist soils* it may be applied with success. Experiments have confirmed the beneficial effects of paring and burning on clay, loam, sand, chalk and peat.

The second class of manures, or those which are usually purchased, the author divides into animal, vegetable and fossil; and as this subdivision is not merely imaginary, the several substances are noticed in their respective orders, with observations common to each.

Night soil is to be had in quantities only in the neighborhood of cities. In such situations it is largely used, and much experience has arisen from the application. The common quantity for an acre is 200 bushels. It is the best of all manures, and, if dry, the cheapest: it does well on all soils and for all crops. It has been drilled along with rape-cake dust, with much benefit by Mr. Coke at Holkham.

Bones are used to a considerable extent about London; about five or six loads to the acre, which contain, on an average, 250 bushels. They are most beneficial on strong soils, and their duration exceeds that of any other manure. The effects have been visible for more than thirty years. The dust and refuse of bone manufactories is also a valuable manure, particularly for drilling.

Sheeps' trotters are a powerful manure, and usually sold by the quarter with felt-monger's cuttings: they are commonly applied in the proportion of four or five quarters to the acre, but eight are sometimes used. They should be ploughed in not less than six or eight inches deep, to prevent the attraction of vermin and dogs.

Feathers are found to be a powerful manure, and twenty-five bushels an acre have been spread with much success; ten bushels to an acre yielded a produce of forty-eight bushels of white wheat, while the same quantity unmanured produced only twenty-eight bushels.

Fish of all kinds is one of the most effective manures that can be carried into our fields. The whale blubber offal never fails of producing great crops wherever it is applied; pilchards and herrings produce the same effect. In Dorsetshire, Mr. Davis spread them fresh at one shilling per load, and ploughed them in for wheat, with much benefit, but they are usually applied mixed with salt. In the fens, the small fish called stickle-backs are obtained out of rivers, and applied to this purpose.

Graves, or tallow-chandlers' refuse is purchased for manure, and from ten to fifteen hundred weight are commonly spread upon an acre. The effects from them on poor sandy soils are very great in turnip crops.

Woollen rags, chopped in small pieces, are frequently applied as manure, from 10 to 1500 weight to the acre. It has been noticed in Hertfordshire, that they are most beneficial in dry and sandy soils. They become the food of plants in common with all other animal substances, and also attract and retain much moisture from the atmosphere.

Carriers' shavings and furriers' clippings are bought in London and other populous places. When corn sells high they are eagerly sought for; for though they are expensive, yet they are a beneficial manure, but do best on dry soils.

Horn shavings are also bought, and applied at about thirty bushels to the acre; they are applicable to all soils, but succeed best on all in wet seasons.

These manures are all animal substances, and their *nature* and *properties* are in all resolvable into the same parts as yard & stable dung; they contain the principles which by every consistent theory of vegitation are necessary to the food of plants, and the practice of the farmer is in perfect union with the theory of the chemist; for every husbandman knows, or ought to know, that every animal matter whatever will fertilise his fields. The only question of *preparation* which can arise, is whether these substances should be immediately applied to the soil, or prepared by fermentation in a dunghill; & the common practice is to make the *application* of them to the soil *in the state in which they purchased*. The *season* must be determined by the opportunity of purchase, and the *quantity* has been remarked under each article; and as to *soil*, all animal substance act as manures powerfully on all.

Wood ashes were found to be a manure in consequence of some experiments undertaken to disprove a suggestion of a Mr. Hazentratz, who thought that all alkalis were not manures. The *nature* of them is well known, and whether they have been