

lined portico is never put up, the destined front step is never put down; and the ragged clapboards, on each side of the front door, there they stand, year in, and year out, staring and gaping at each other, with a look of utter despair of ever being united. And if you go into these mansions, what do you see? Why you will often find, that while the good man of the house and his consort are snugly provided with warm well plastered rooms, the children and all the rest of the family sleep about in unfinished chambers; subject to every sort of exposure; and "the best room," as it is called, in the original plan of the mansion, there it stands, the lumber room of the family, for half a century; the select and eternal abode of crickets and cockroaches; and all sorts of creeping and skipping things; full of old iron and old leather; the stuffing of decayed saddles; the ragged relics of torn bed quilts; and the orts and ends of twenty generations of corn cobs.

When will man learn that his true dignity, as well as happiness, consists in proportion! In the proportion of means to ends, of purposes to means; of conduct to the condition of life, in which a kind providence has placed him; and to the relations of things concerning which, it has destined he should act!

The pride of the farmer should be out, in his fields. In their beauty, in their order, in their product, he should place the gratification of his humble and honourable ambition. The farmer's great want is capital. Never should his dwelling be splendid at the expense of his farm. In this, all that is surplus, in his capital, should concentrate. Whatever is uselessly expended elsewhere, is so much lost to his family and his fortune.

I shall now return, briefly, to another class of deficiencies, the want of system in the plans of our farmers.

System relates to time, to courses, and to modes of husbandry. A full elucidation of each topic would embrace the whole circle of farming dispositions and duties. The time will not permit any thing more than a recurrence to one, or two, leading ideas. Want of system, in agriculture, leads to loss of time and increase of expense. System has chief reference to succession of crops; to sufficiency of hands; and to selection of instruments. As to the succession of crops, called rotation, almost the only plan of our farmers is to get their lands into grass, as soon as possible; and then to keep them, in grass, as long as possible. The consequence of this practice, for it deserves not the name of a system, is to lead to the disease, or rather to the least possible use, of that great source of agricultural riches, the plough. Accordingly, it has almost become a maxim, that the plough is the most expensive of all instruments; and of consequence as much as possible to be avoided. And so it is, and so it must be as the business of our farms is managed. By keeping lands down to grass, as long as possible, that is as long as the hay product will pay for mowing and making; the consequence is that our lands, when we are obliged reluctantly, to put the plough into them, are bound and matted, and crossbarred, with an impervious, inextricable, infrangible web of root and sod. Hence results a grand process, called "a breaking up," with four, five, or six head of cattle, as the case may be, with three men, one at the oxhead, a second at the plough beam, & the third at the plough-handle. Is there any wonder that such a ploughing apparatus is an object of aversion?

It is impossible for any man to witness "a breaking up" of this kind, without being forcibly reminded of the reflection made by a dry Dutch commentator, on that passage in the book of Kings, where it is said, that Elisha was found ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen.—"Well," said the commentator, "it is no wonder, that Elisha was glad enough to quit ploughing, for ploughing, if he could not break up, with less than twelve yoke of oxen."

In fact, the plough is the natural instrument of the farmer's prosperity, and the system of every farmer ought to have reference to facilitating and increasing its use. Let a rotation, be adopted, embracing two or three years successive ploughings, for deepening and pulverising crops, to be succeeded by grain and grass, for two or three years more. The plough, on its return, every five, six, or seven years, finds, in such case, the land mellow, soft,

unimplicated by root, and tender as sod. The consequence is, that "a breaking up" is then done with one yoke of oxen and one man. The expense is comparatively small.—There is nothing to deter, and every thing to invite the farmer to increase the use of that most invaluable of all instruments. It ought to be a principle that our farming should be so systematised that all "breaking up" should be done with one yoke of oxen and one man;—who both drives and directs the plough.

Systematic agriculture also requires, a sufficiency of hands.—Whatever scale of farming any man undertakes to fill, hands enough to do it well are essential. Although this is a plain dictate of common sense, yet the want of being guided by it, in practice, is one great cause of ill success, in our agriculture.—Because we hear every day, that "labour runs away with all profits in farming," almost every farmer lays it down as a maxim to do with as little labour as possible. Now this maxim almost always results in practice, in doing with less than he ought. The effect is almost every where seen in loss of time; loss of season; loss of the employ of working cattle, and loss, or deterioration, of crop. Now, in truth, labour as such, never yet diminished any man's profit, on the contrary, it is the root and spring of all profit.—Labour, unwisely directed and unskillfully managed, is, indeed, a great consumer of the farmer's prosperity. But labour, wisely directed and skillfully managed, can, from the nature of things, result in nothing else than profit. What is skillful management, and what is wise direction of labour opens a field almost boundless; and not to be attempted on the present occasion. A single remark must suffice. The great secret of European success, in agriculture, is stated to be, "much labour on comparatively little land." Now the whole tenor of Massachusetts husbandry, from the first settlement of the country, has been little labour on much land. Is it wonderful then, that success should be little, or nothing, when conduct is in direct violation of the principle, on which success depends?

With respect to utensils too, system requires that they should be the most perfect of their kind; and always the most perfect in their state. *Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil. Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be what is useful, and what is useless expense, in relation to his art. The discrimination between these is the master key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom, little short of profusion. The last should be shunned as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand, which maketh rich."

Liberality, in providing utensils, is the saving both of time and of labour. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns & warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort, to animals; causes them to thrive on less food and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is, in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is, his industry upon it.

*I am indebted, partly, for the general turn of thought, and for some of the expressions, in a few of the ensuing paragraphs, to a work entitled Arator, by John Taylor, Esq. of Caroline county, Virginia—a work principally destined to ameliorate the agriculture of the State, of which the author is a citizen, but written, so far as it relates to its agricultural tendency, in an admirable spirit, and abounding in reflections at once practical & philosophical.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements, and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his, as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth, he is the instrument of heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almoner of Providence.

In the party discussions in the state of New York, a speaker is represented, (by his partizans) to have been so attractive as to captivate a whole gallery full of ladies! Every one pulls his own favourite partizan. We are every day reminded of the reply of a clerical candidate, to a question requiring him to state the difference between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy. Being a little nettled at the imperious manner and irregularity of the question, he said, Orthodoxy is my Doxy, and Heterodoxy is another man's Doxy.

[Watchman.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 9.

For the Maryland Gazette.
A Hint to Parents in Annapolis on Education.

My Dear Friends,

The culture of the human mind, as Education may properly be called, has ever been considered as one of the most important concerns of society.

Nor is it wonderful, that the parent, who knows how much the happiness of the child depends upon its education, should bestow so much care and attention upon this momentous concern.

The Greeks and Romans, among whom were produced such prodigies of excellence in every kind of writing, and in every department of civil and military life, were remarkably attentive to the education of their children, inasmuch that they began their education almost with their birth. In Sparta, children were taken from their mothers, at a very early period of their age, and educated at the public expense; and the celebrated Roman writer, Quintilian, advises those parents who destin their children for the bar, to choose nurses for them, that have a good pronunciation.

Various are the modes of education, which have been adopted among the moderns, from the visionary Rousseau, to the rational Knox, but all tend to show of what importance a right education is supposed to be.

In short all nations pay attention to this essential duty of parents; even the savage takes care to instruct his child in hunting, fishing, & those branches of knowledge, which are necessary for him.

But in no part of the world has education been brought to such perfection, as in civilized countries; here its importance is properly estimated; and in no part of science, has the human mind been more exerted, than in the improvement of education. Locke and Milton, the two greatest luminaries of their day, thought it highly worthy their attention.

Nothing can show the advantages of a good education in a stronger light, than by contrasting them with the disadvantages of a bad one.—This, my friends, I do most solemnly declare to be the fact.—When I compare my ignorance and want of education to those, who were brought into the world under more auspicious circumstances, and over whom fortune has extended her protecting wing, I sink at once, into contemptuous nothingness, a mere speck. A person of a good education, has the mind and body so cultivated and improved thereby, as to conceal or remove natural defects; while all the beauties of both are brought forward, and placed in so advantageous a light, that they strike with double force: but one, who has had the misfortune of a bad education, (like myself,) has, on the contrary, all his natural imperfections not only remaining, but heightened: and to them are added, perhaps many arti-

ficial ones, arising from bad habits, or from pursuing wrong studies.—The former, engages the esteem of those with whom he converses, by the good sense he shows on every subject, and the agreeable manner in which he expresses it: the latter disgusts all, either by his total silence and stupidity, or by the ignorance and impertinence of his observations. The one rises into notice and respectability; the other sinks into neglect and contempt, and is sometimes obliged to seek shelter for his ignorance among the low and vulgar.

And now, my friends, to you who are acting in the responsible office of a parent, I will take the liberty of suggesting a few observations, to which, if you will but attend, I have no doubt, but they will not only prove beneficial to your children, but of incalculable advantage to their teachers, whose labour and vexations you should endeavour to extenuate as much as possible.

The observations are these. First, Be particular in starting your children to school, in order that they may arrive there at the appointed hour. If it is not the case in vain may the teacher strive to compel them. If it be 8 or 9 in the morning attend most particularly to it; if it be 2 or 3 in the evening do the same: Second, If they have lessons to get or repeat of nights, you should endeavour to make them attend to them, for I am sure every one will admit, that this will be of infinitely more advantage, than remaining in the streets until 8 or 9 o'clock at night. And third, Never in the presence of your children speak disrespectfully of their Preceptors. Stimulate them to reverence and obey them. By an attention to these points, I will venture to affirm, you will not only relieve those who are engaged in the arduous and important office of teaching, but gain their lasting regard and esteem.

Your's very affectionately,
J. STONE.

Eclipse of the Sun.

The central eclipse of the Sun which is to take place the 7th of September, 1820, and which has been the last year announced for the first time by the Dutch Journals, has given occasion to Mr. Dulac, an astronomer of Houlbecq, to verify the calculations formerly made by order of Louis fifteenth. It results from his observations that the eclipse will not be total but annular, that is to say, that the centre of the moon will be seen on the centre of the sun. This eclipse is visible in a line drawn from the Atlantic frozen ocean to Arabia, fifty leagues west of the Persian Gulf. At Wissemburg, Lauterburg and S. lz, the side of the moon will appear to touch the inside of the sun towards the north east—about the fourteenth part only of the sun will not be eclipsed. At Paris about the eighth part will not be obscured. Thus this will not be a total eclipse.

THE EXECUTION.

Hagerstown, Md, Feb. 29.
Friday last was the day appointed by the governor, for the execution of William Cotterill, s. n. William Cotterill, jun. and John Cotterill.—During the day and night preceding a great concourse of people arrived in town; and on Friday morning the roads, in every direction, were literally crowded with persons coming to witness the execution. By 8 o'clock, so great was the crowd in the streets adjoining the jail, that they were rendered almost impassible; and even at this early hour, though the morning was wet and disagreeable, the place of execution was surrounded by thousands who had taken their stations to witness the awful scene. At half past 10, the unfortunate criminals were placed in the wagon, at the jail door.—Thence, preceded by their coffins, accompanied by the clergy, & guarded by captains Barr's and Swearingen's troops of horse and captains Drury's and Bell's foot companies, they proceeded slowly, singing solemn music, to the place of execution. The rev. Messrs. Allen and Kurtz first ascended the platform; the former delivered an affecting address, and the latter offered up an appropriate prayer. The three criminals then ascended, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clay, who also offered up an appropriate prayer, during which they knelt and appeared to be fervently exercised. Several hymns were sung during the ceremony, in all of which they appeared to join with great earnest-

ness. The clergy having performed their duties, the executioner, with a loud voice, ordered the criminals to be taken to the gallows. He acknowledged the executioner's duty, and consequently, he was executed; but, declared that he was innocent. He addressed the spectators to take warning by his example about to be had.

The platform sunk 5 minutes before 12 o'clock. The whole was a truly awful, and impressive scene. To see a fellow being, ready preparing for execution, under every mitigating circumstance sufficient to touch with pity the most insensible fiore of the human heart. What then must have been the feelings produced by the sight of a father, bending under the weight of "three score years and seven," embracing, kissing, and bidding "long farewell" of two sons, to suffer an ignominious death; himself; and those two sons mutually embracing, kissing, bidding an earthly adieu to each other, and to an old father, and under the infirmities of age, about to die with them? Pencil may paint, but reality cannot delineate the feelings; scene is calculated to excite.

The clergy deserve much credit for their indefatigable attention; persevering exertions to improve unfortunate criminals with a sense of their awful conduct; which there is some ground to believe they succeeded. Not a much praise be awarded to the Post, for the firm, yet attentive and tender manner in which he formed the disagreeable duties of office, at the special request of the executed.

The number of people present on the melancholy occasion, has variously estimated at from 40,000; perhaps we shall not exceed the bounds of moderate setting it down at 20,000. The most perfect order was observed during the day.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house next took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to this bill. The question was taken on amendments to the bill, with exception of the restrictive amendment in committee, by Mr. Taylor, were agreed to.

The question then recurring on the restrictive amendment—

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "shall ordain and establish," inserting therein other words as to make the provision for the abolition of slavery a proposition to the convention of Missouri, as an accommodation between the United States and the said state, for their free acceptance or rejection—instead of positive injunction.

The question was put on the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs, decided in the negative, by yeas

Yeas 49
Nays 125

The question recurring on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time: Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill, by providing for the exclusion of every man from all the territories of the United States west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30 min. north latitude, excepting the proposed state of Missouri—the amendment commonly called the compromise.

Mr. Foot moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "thirty six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude," so as to leave the provision applicable to all the territories of the United States.

Mr. Foot explained the object of his motions; which was, chiefly to attempt an accommodation of conflicting opinions on this subject, of settling the question of the constitutional difficulty, and to test the sincerity of those who had maintained the restriction.

Mr. Cobb advocated the proposed amendment, & deplored with great earnestness, the consequences which would ensue from persisting in the restriction, &c.

Mr. Storrs rose and stated, that from the consideration that his proposition might create delay in the passage of the bill, by drawing out a long discussion, and thus, by protracting any result from the conference between the two houses, operate to delay the admission

of Maine beyond the time to which admitted by the parent, withdraw his proposition. The question was taken, on ordering it engrossed and read a third time, decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 49
Nays 125

Wednesday, Mr. Cannon, from the subject of the bill to establish a mode of discipline for the militia States; which was committed.

Mr. Whitman submitted a resolution on:

Resolved, That on naval affairs be required and report to require, if any, Com. law or otherwise, men whose term expired while on the station, should either forfeit the right of provision as distress the consuls of the "Europe," and what the departments of navy "to refuse such claims," as under date of the 1820, addressed by the Navy to the committee of ways and means.

A short debate resolution, in which the mover, by Messrs. Smith, Trimble; in the Mr. Trimble's motion be laid on the present; which Mr. MISSOURI

The engrossed the people of the ry to form a cons government, and of such state into an equal footing states, was read the question state pass?"

Mr. Randolph more than three passage of the bill unconstitutional tion which it imp of Missouri as a admission into When Mr. Ran ed, Mr. Holmes c ous question. The call beim House, The previous cordingly stated question be now agreed to.

The question ing the bill, and firmative by yeas For the passage Against it. So the bill w to the Senate f The House a

From Relf's P HIGHLY From the Jour Revolt of th On the 31 J came to Cadiz, nish army com had taken poss cas, (the King the Isla; a King Carracas—the state prisoners in Carracas, a prisoners put —there was o royalists killed passage at the he was shot by son. Cadiz w fortified, an acc to garrison a inands the ro the gates shu lloved to go written order the whole cit on—all the s ordered out t at 12 o'clock ing which la 4th Januar gates still sh gence, that dred men h Cadiz. but v loss of seven were opened The commu

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