NEW YORK, August 21.

ENCOURAGING VIEW OF SPAIN.

An intelligent gentleman, who arrived here in the New Priscilla, from Gibraltar, has furnished us with the following information of the state of Spain, which, although of no later date than hitherto received, discloses some circumstances of interest not before known, and will serve to raise the hopes of those who have fears for the result of the contest in that country.

The New Priscilla left Gibraltar the evening of the 4th of July, up to which period no important event had occurred in Spain by which a decided and correct opinion could be formed as to the final result of the present contest there. The King and Cortes were at Cadiz, which city was invested by the French, both by sea and land, not so effectually however as to prevent supplies of provisions and bread stuffs going forward for Gibraltar by the way of the river Santa Petre. The whole French force in Andalusia is said not to exceed 15,000 men; much less than that number invest Cadiz. The extraordinary march of this body of men, from Madrid by the pass of Despenaperos, through Seville toward Cadiz, without meeting with the slightest opposition—although it was confidently believed twice the number were provided to oppose them, excited in the minds of all who were not in the secret the highest degree of distrust towards the present leaders, and almost extinguished the remaining hope of eventually sustaining the Constitutional system. The successful march of the enemy was soon however attributed to its right cause—the disaffection of Gen Villa Campa who was charged with the defence of the pass of Despenaperos, and who shortly after declared for the Royalists.

About 1500 of his men at first only accompanied him for a few days, and then abandoned him, and it is a remarkable circumstance that neither this General nor the Conde de Abisbal were able in their disaffection to convey to the ranks of the French army a single Spanish soldier. Cadiz remained firm, and there was no prospect of its surrendering to the French so long as there was the least hope of some advantage being obtained over the enemy by Ballasteros, Mina, Zayas, or some of the other chiefs, and which, from the state of feeling known to exist in Spain, was confidently believed would be followed by an immediate and total destruction of the French now in the country. The towns in Spain through which the march of the French troops is directed, exhibit scenes of infinite distress and misery, the French being generally preceded by a horde of the most abandoned Spaniards, termed "Facciosos." A town for some time previous to the arrival of the former becomes the object of the most wanton disastrous abuses. But in no instance has this rabble been successful when opposed to the National Militia, unless they have had the French their "holy allies" to aid them. The French entered Valencia on the 13th of June, under Count Molitor—they intended to direct a retrograde march towards Barcelona, which place is in a high state of defence. Gen. Mina whose army is not sufficiently numerous to risk a general action, or to oppose the march of the French, hangs on their rear and flanks, keeping up his familiar guerrilla warfare. Barcelona continued ineffectually blockaked by sea.

The whole country being under martial law, the general mails were constantly interrupted, and even private communications by expresses to and from Gibraltar were difficult to be effected. The last accounts from Gen. Ballasteros, who now seems commander in chief in Andalusia, were, that he was directing his march from the Kingdom of Valencia towards the pass of Despenaperos, and after placing it in a state of defence, to prevent the passage of more French troops into Andalusia from the other side of Sierra de Morena, intended to proceed towards Cadiz to raise the siege of that city. On his march his army was fast increasing its numbers—and he was concentrating the best blood and talents of the country. Among others who were passing from Cadiz to join him, and who visited Gibraltar in their route, were Generals Zayas and Lallemand.

The former is a brave and intelligent soldier who distinguished himself at Madrid after the desertion of Abisbal. The latter is too well known in America to need any description here.

The received opinion in regard to the affairs of Spain, is that even should the French succeed in restoring the King to his absolute power and dispersing the Cortes, neither peace nor tranquility will be secured in the country, whilst a French soldier remains in the country. Guerilla parties already fill the mountains consisting of those who are so far implicated that their capture by an absolute monarch would be followed by an ignominious death. A powerful army in the field, which to say the least has manifested a firm attachment to the constitutional government—if dispersed, can alone secure their safety by seeking the same refuge.—The numbers which have become possessors of National and Church domains, holding their tenure from the Cortes or Constitutional government, all which must naturally revert back under the absolute government, and in fine the peculiar hatred that exists in the breast of a Spaniard against foreign control, all combine to furnish this natural conclusion.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

The ship CANTON, Captain McCauley, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, 23d ult. from Cadiz. By this conveyance the editors of the New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with various files of Cadiz papers to the 10th ult. inclusive, from which they have translated such articles as were considered of the most importance. A reference to the subjoined summary and extracts, will show that the Constitutional Spaniards are confident of success, and making every exertion to resist the invaders. One fact is particularly deserving of attention, which is, that small vessels continue to arrive and depart with as much safety as before the blockading squadron made its appearance. We noticed that in two days *fifty-five* small vessels arrived at Cadiz, all loaded with provisions of various kinds; and as there were several months provisions in the town, we do not think that there is any reasonable prospect of the Spaniards being starved into submission.

The Cortes met daily, and was principally employed in discussing such subjects as had any connection with, or might tend to aid, the constitutional cause.

Mr. Wyer, a passenger in the Canton, and bearer of despatches for government, has furnished us with some verbal intelligence. He says that the French force in Spain amounts to 76,000.

The King of Spain had taken up his quarters with the Cortes, and was said to be very reserved.

The French blockading squadron was at anchor off Cadiz when the Canton came out. It consists of 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner and 1 gunboat. The Canton was boarded by them, and after a short detention permitted to proceed. She was also fired at by the land forces.

An English brig which attempted to enter the harbor after having been ordered off, was boarded and her cargo of rye nearly all thrown overboard. A brig belonging to Wm. Gray, of Boston, had also been ordered off, and arrived at Malaga.

We understand Mr. Wyer has brought home a very splendid collection of minerals and shells.

Prices Current at Cadiz, July 10.—Flour $13 to 14 per bbl.; Pork, $20; Beef, $14; Rice, $8 to 8 1-2.

Admiral Hamlin, commander of the blockading squadron opposite Cadiz, gave notice to the fishermen on the 8th, that according to instructions from his government, he was under the "painful necessity" of preventing them from continuing their business, in order to prevent the introduction of provisions into Cadiz.

Three fishing boats belonging to Rota, and captured by the French, had surprised three other fishing boats coming from the Levant, which were captured.

A Sardinian merchantman, with a cargo of 500 quintals codfish, from Gibraltar for Lisbon, was detained by one of the French blockading squadron about 3 leagues from Cadiz, and compelled to throw her cargo overboard, when she was permitted to proceed.

The papers state that Madrid was suffering for want of every thing except HOUSES AND WATER—provisions of every kind were scarce and dear.

A number of private letters were received in Cadiz on the 5th ult. from Corunna, which stated that a French division of 6000 men had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 3d of July, a proposition was laid on the table for future discussion, authorising the importation into Spain of the products of Cuba, in foreign vessels, by paying an additional duty of four per cent.

The accounts from Lisbon are to the 4th ult. which state that the King was desirous of reappointing the same diplomatic agents to Foreign Courts, who held those stations on the 15th of Sept. 1820. A courier was to sail from Lisbon on the 5th, for Bahia, with instructions to suspend hostilities against the disaffected in that province.

The Royal George steam-packet arrived at Cadiz on the 1st July, from London, Corunna and Lisbon. Among the passengers were Col. Doyle and the United States Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, with dispatches.

CADIZ, July 1.

A column of 500 infantry and some cavalry, set out this morning from Santa Maria for Puerto Real.

JULY 2.

We have received Lisbon papers to the 26th of June, the contents of which are confined to felicitations breathing the vilest flattery and pompous details of the operations of Count Amarante, which must possess the greatest interest to the adherents to an absolute government.

A letter from Santa Maria, dated yesterday, says that 20,000 men are destined for the siege of Cadiz.

JULY 4.

By an official despatch from his Excellency D. Juan Jabat, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, addressed to the Secretary of War, we learn that on the 11th of June a fast sailing English merchant ship sailed from London, laden with provisions and arms for Santona, under charge of the Patriot Don Miguel Butron. He also states that in the following week the English corvette Fanny would sail for Vigo, with 6000 muskets and as many cartridge boxes to be placed at the disposal of Gen. Morillo to arm his recruits which exceed 7000. He also offers to remit to Galicia, all the warlike implements necessary for the equipment of a respectable army in that province.

At 2 o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chiclana, in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered battle, which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who having obtained their object, returned tranquilly to their quarters.

JULY 5

An officer of the third army of operations arrived here this evening with dispatches for government from Gen. Zayas. We cannot inform our readers of their contents, but can assure them that they are favorable—that his army is rapidly increasing, and that the presence of this valiant chief, who destroyed Bessieres and awed Vallin, has inspired fresh vigor in the troops which we expect in a very short time to see crowned with new laurels.

JULY 10.

The French army was in Fuenta la Higuera on the 20th of June.

Letters from Malaga of the 1st inst. state that the troops of the division of Gen. Zayas had set out for Grenada.

Ramirez with 200 men, and the authorities of Huelva, is in Castillegos. The French made a levy yesterday of one thousand rations in Gibraleon.

The courier from the Levant has brought letters from Malaga of the 2d inst. and Grenada of the 29th. The former state that Gen Zayas was in Lucena; those from Grenada assert positively that Ballasteros had arrived in that city; but we have not seen any thing which would authorise the belief that he was there on that day.

It is said that three couriers from Madrid have not arrived at Seville, which is attributed to their having been intercepted by parties of the Patriots.

SAN FERNANDO, July 8.

Every thing goes on with activity, the warehouses are filled with provisions, and the troops are improving themselves every spare moment. The two battalions of city militia have been ordered to join the army. Tracadero has been considerably reinforced.

GRENADA, June 26.

General Placensia has assumed the command of the army of this the 9th district. We should be pleased to observe more activity, more energy, and in a word, more decision in Gen'l. Bacon. Placensia is about assembling a large body of troops in the immediate neighborhood of this capital.

We are not aware of there being any factious either in this province or that of Malaga, for in the town of Santa Fe, in which the pillar of the constitution was demolished by a few thieves, they were fully punished by the regiment of Galicia, and the same has taken place in Baza, where a column of troops went and drove off towards Cazorla the factious chiefs Avila and Moreno.

Ballasteros is expected here to-night with 500 horse. He had left Valensia when the French corps of Aragon entered the city with 14,000 foot and 1500 horse, and a numerous body of factious. Ballasteros has left the command of his army to Balanzat, at Alcoy, Alicante and Carthagena, where he has sent many recruits for instruction. His disposable force amounts from 10 to 12,000 men, exclusive of recruits and the troops of the garrisons. Ballasteros can derive many resources in this quarter and easily increase his force.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

SIR HUDSON LOW, vs, O'MEARA.

When we last noticed this case, we were unable from not having received some of our intermediate London papers, to give any other information as to the state of the proceeding than that the cause had been again adjourned, and that the court had declared they had no power to fix the day of trial. We now perceive, by the London Courtier of the 12th of June, that but for the question of *costs*, O'Meara would have obtained a judgment, discharging the rule granted to Sir Hudson Low, thus giving the former a complete triumph over the latter. It will be recollected that this action was brought, in the name of the King, against O'Meara, for a libel against Sir Hudson, who was charged in the 'Voice from St. Helena,' with cruel and wanton treatment, and conduct unbecoming a gentleman, towards Napoleon Bonaparte. Smarting under the discipline thus inflicted, but aware that the statements of O'Meara were susceptible of proof, Sir Hudson was at first disposed to submit in quietness to this attack on his reputation. But his conduct becoming every day more and more notorious, he at last yielded to the importunity of his friends, many of whom were implicated in his proceedings, and resorted to a court of law for redress; not, however, in the way which every man conscious of innocence would seek it, but in the name of the attorney general; a mode of procedure which, according to English law, prevents the defendant from entering a plea of justification, or in other words, giving the truth in evidence. By adopting this course, it was calculated that O'Meara would be convicted, and thus fall into the snare which had been so artfully laid for him by his enemies.

On the application for a rule to shew cause, a flaming speech was made by the attorney gen. on the atrocity of the libel, and the monstrous injury which Sir Hudson Low had sustained by it. The publication was declared to be false and malicious, and to have been dictated by the most revengeful feeling on the part of the writer, who was represented as a person of no character, and utterly unworthy of credit. This, coupled with a venemous article, which appeared in the Quarterly Review, attributing similar motives to the defendant, it was evidently supposed would have the effect of overwhelming O'Meara, and rendering his testimony suspected. But it had a contrary tendency; the hand of power was too evident in the whole proceeding not to occasion a general persuasion, that it was intended to stifle inquiry, to protect the other participators to Sir Hudson's guilt from public censure, and to crush a man who had courage enough, even in defiance of the British ministry, to proclaim the truth to the world.

The counsel for O'Meara, fully awake to these proceedings, knowing that the prosecutor's object was to gain time in order that the calumnies might operate against their client, and confident in the justice of his cause, fearlessly met the prosecution, and declared their readiness to go to trial at the very outset. The book was published on the 3d of July 1822, and the rule was moved for on the last day but two of Hilary Term in 1823. It was incumbent on the attorney general, after obtaining a rule, to have immediately proceeded with the suit. But instead of pursuing a course so essential to the vindication of Sir Hudson's character, he contrived, under the most frivolous pretexts, to postpone a hearing. From the day he first made his motion, to the 11th of June last, no less than TEN grand juries had sat within the city, where the work was published; one assize had passed over, and nearly two terms of court; but the prosecutor had taken no step whatever to obtain redress for the alledged injury. In these circumstances, and after repeated unsuccessful attempts on the part of O'Meara to bring the cause forward, his counsel found it necessary to press the subject more forcibly on the attention of the court, and to complain of the hardships attending delay. The Lord Chief Justice, on obtaining the necessary explanations, unhesitatingly said, that the proceedings had been "very tardy indeed," where an application of this kind had been granted after so long a delay?" Not being able to produce any precedent, the chief justice observed that "the rule must be discharged, and that will perhaps be the best end of it. LET IT BE DISCHARGED." Here the cause would have terminated; but the counsel for O'Meara, considering the defendant justly entitled to costs, which by that time amounted to 800 pounds sterling, motioned the court to that effect. The chief justice, however, was of opinion that an application for costs was only admissable where the MERITS of the question had been tried; as the defendant's counsel were then at some loss how to proceed in these circumstances, the cause was adjourned till the following day, in order to give them an opportunity of making up their minds. It was accordingly mentioned by Mr. C. Phillips, on the 12th of June, and a request made that the case should be heard, as Mr. O'Meara had "refused to abandon the costs, & directed his counsel to enter on the merits of his cause." The lord chief justice then said it was a great deal too late in the day to enter on the case. The court must take it up when they could. Mr. Phillips observed that the delay was productive of great expense to his client, who had expected from time to time that his cause would be heard. The lord chief justice said: "We cannot help it, I have said already to day that the court is bound, in determining the order of business, to consult the general convenience of the suitors. Counsel, of course, very properly consider principally the advantage of their own clients; but the court must do that which is best for all." Since then we do not observe that this cause was brought under the notice of the court.

One thing at least, is perfectly evident from the whole of these proceedings; namely, that the suit brought by Sir Hudson Low was more for the purpose of intimidating O'Meara, than to vindicate himself from the indelible stain, which his conduct towards the illustrious captive had affixed to his name. He was aware that although the defendant would not be allowed to examine witnesses as to the truth of his statements, going into the cause would not only occasion a repetition of them, but bring out others equally fatal to his reputation, and which carried with them evidence sufficient to satisfy any jury that O'Meara was entitled to an acquital, and that the confidence he had along evinced in the justice of his cause was that of a man who knew he had written nothing but the truth, and was influenced by no other feeling than that of laying open to public view the unprincipled means by which the enemies of Napoleon effected his destruction.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.]

LETTER XXIX.

From a Republican in the country, to a Federalist in Baltimore.

——— County, July 28, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR—Truly may it be said of Maryland, "the lot has fallen to her in pleasant places." Like a fair maiden, she reclines at her ease, encircled by her sister states; with Washington in her bosom, her head rests on the mountains and the ocean flows at her feet; Virginia on one hand and Pennsylvania on the other, gladly support her, and seem delighted to add to her comforts & her pleasures, from their own rich resources. Susquehanna pays her a willing tribute; Delaware sighs to be united with her Chesapeake, and Ohio ardently desires to embrace her Patomac. Rosy health wantons too in her cheek, and young "love laughs in her eye"—She is all that is lovely, all that is desirable, and her virtuous heart glows with genuine patriotism.

Yet Maryland to whom nature has been so kind, and so truly bountiful, is not always happy. A political fever raged long in her veins, and brought her almost to the gates of death; and though now completely restored to health and vigor, there is often a warring, and a jealousy, among her members, as if they were not mutually dependent on each other, as if they did not participate in each others pleasures, and share in each others sufferings.

Sectional feelings and local jealousies, ought to give way to the public good; and it is much to be lamented, that the very great national advantages which Maryland enjoys, should be the very cause of producing sectional feelings. Her Chesapeake Bay, the noblest in the world has created an Eastern and Western Shore feeling; the two great rivers that flow upon each side of her, have caused a Potomac and a Susquehanna feeling, and her chief city, Baltimore, which all ought to cherish, has often been viewed with jealousy and suspicion by the country, as having separate interests, to provide for,—they are all Maryland interests, and whatever benefits the State generally, cannot ultimately injure any of its members.

In my last letter I noticed three great public works, the completion of which cannot but prove highly beneficial to the people of Maryland, viz. the Potomac, the Susquehanna, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canals.—The last of these will probably be first completed, as it has been publicly announced, that all the stock is subscribed for. The city of Baltimore no doubt feels so much interest in the Susquehanna, that she will strain every nerve to have that canal finished:—it is of vast importance to her, although not of so much importance to the rest of the State as the Potomac canal; nay, in my humble opinion, not even of so much importance to Baltimore herself; and in this opinion, I have not the least doubt, that at no distant day the citizens of Baltimore will generally coincide.

I will not talk of the paramount importance to Maryland, to Baltimore, to the nation, of the Patomac canal; it is too self-evident to require long and labored arguments in its favor. A fair, a full, an impartial examination of the subject, will convince every unprejudiced mind. We have heard much of late of the advantages of the Susquehanna; and, that it is a noble river, and runs through a large and fertile country, none will gainsay; that its navigation should be improved without delay is readily granted, but that it takes rank of the Potomac, either as it regards the interests of the state, or the true interests of Baltimore, I absolutely do deny.

It certainly should be our policy to draw all the trade we can from other states; at the same time we should use every exertion to bring our own resources into action; and give our own citizens every possible advantage by opening avenues to the best markets, and by giving them every facility of bringing their produce to market easily, and at a low rate; because the real value of the article and the aggregate wealth of the state is thus increased. For instance, say that there is sent from the upper counties of Maryland annually, two hundred thousand barrels of flour, and if by a canal navigation there would be a saving of fifty cents per barrel carriage, this would be an increase to the wealth of those counties of one hundred thousand dollars annually; of a million of dollars every ten years—and this amount properly expended would rapidly improve the whole of the country, and render still more fertile every farm in those counties. And is it not better to give this facility of transporting their produce to market, and this consequent annual increase of wealth to our own citizens rather than to strangers?

But again—it is calculated that about three millions of bushels of coal would be annually consumed in Baltimore and the District of Columbia, which at twenty cents per bushel, would amount to six hundred thousand dollars. Now, is it not better that so large a sum of money should be retained in Maryland than sent to Pennsylvania or Virginia? Every person of common sense will answer, yes. Well, we have coal enough in our own Allegany to supply all these demands; we could even supply Philadelphia through the cross-cut canal. The opening of the Potomac canal would thus increase the wealth of Maryland in an almost inconceivable degree. Six millions of dollars every ten years for an article that now produces but a mere trifle, and Allegany county, which is now languishing and going to ruin for want of the means of conveying the produce of her valuable mines to market, (mines more truly valuable to a state than those of silver and gold,) would not only be restored to life and health, but become one of the most important counties in the state. The tolls alone on this one article, at the rate calculated by one of your city writers, would amount to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars annually, equal to the interest of two millions of dollars, a sum more than sufficient to complete a canal from Cumberland to tide water; and all this besides the saving of at least half a million of dollars annually to Baltimore and the District in the price of fuel.

But coal is not the only article, at present unproductive, that would descend the Potomac canal. Maryland could supply the whole United States with lime; yet strange to tell, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been sent to New England for this one article, which is so abundant here. Large quantities of lumber of every description would also be supplied, for which Maryland sends so much money annually to other states. It is, therefore of the first importance to open markets for the productions of Maryland, and to afford facilities to carry those productions to market.

And say that there was a canal to the Susquehanna, and none to the Potomac, would it not in fact be giving the farmers of Pennsylvania a bounty of fifty cents on every barrel of flour, by enabling them to bring theirs to market so much cheaper than our own farmers could, and so with other articles; and would we not be richly rewarding their industry, and at the same time impoverishing ourselves, by purchasing their coal, their lime, and their lumber, when we have so much within our own state? I am at a loss to conceive what motives could induce any Marylander to advocate so unwise, so ruinous a course of conduct.

That Pennsylvania should be warmly in favour of the Susquehanna Canal, does not surprise me, it is quite natural, it shews her wisdom. It is opening to her citizens a market for many of her productions; it is in fact giving them a choice of two markets, and places them beyond the control of Philadelphia, and a canal running through Pennsylvania, along the Susquehanna, will add much to the wealth and importance of that state.

The Susquehanna runs through Maryland only a few miles in comparison, but Potomac for many hundred miles, even from its mouth to its source is all our own. The cost of the Potomac Canal is all to be expended by Maryland; when completed, the citizens of Maryland are to be most particularly benefitted in it;—by it the produce of the most fertile parts of Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and even from parts of Kentucky and Indiana will be brought to Maryland, and vast quantities of goods which now are transported by land from the Atlantic states will pass on this canal, as the nearest, the cheapest, the safest route to the West.

I ask you to think well on these things, to give this important subject all the attention it merits. Having no private interests to gratify, I feel quite impartial, and shall be open to conviction; and you know me too well to believe that I would become the advocate of any measure that would have the least tendency to injure the state of Maryland, or mar the prosperity of Baltimore.

The Potomac shall, at an early day, be again introduced. I remain sincerely yours.

———.

AGRICULTURE IN ESSEX COUNTY.

Captain Aaron Peck, of Orange, in this county, raised this season, on one acre and thirty-seven hundredths of ground, FIFTY-FOUR bushels of rye, which was unequivocally pronounced by one of the most experienced millers in this country to be the best grain he ever saw. Two bushels of it were separately weighed, and each weighed 72 lbs. It must be taken into consideration that the ground on which this grain grew, is under orchard, which of course is not so favorable to the growth of grain.—The ordinary produce of an acre of rye varies from 10 to 25 bushels. Beat this who can.

Newark Eagle.

MILLET.

FROM THE TORCH LIGHT.

As this is the season of the year for saving Millet seed, I would recommend to those who have cultivated that article, to save as much seed as possible. I firmly believe from the most respectable information, as well as from a small actual experiment, that it will be found to be one of the most profitable crops to the farmer. When he has time to discover that his meadows and clover fields are likely to afford him but a scanty and insufficient supply of grasses, he any time betwixt the middle of May and the middle of July, by preparing a piece of good land well and sowing it with Millet, may promise himself (with more than usual certainty) a large supply of most excellent provender for horses, cows and sheep. Report says that four, five, and even six tons of hay, and sixty or seventy bushels of seed have been produced from an acre of Millet; but in farming as in every thing else, we must not believe every report. I believe good land well prepared will produce two or three tons of hay and about thirty bushels of seed—this I think may be calculated on. The farmer will and ought to make his calculations; but they are liable to fail from many accidents and circumstances beyond his control—he must often persevere in the face of disappointments. Providence when he cuts short a crop of one year usually makes it up the next—He will afford every thinking man evidence that on Him he is dependent for his bread.

If it should prove true, that Millet will produce any thing like sixty bushels of seed to the acre, I think it will or ought to be substituted to a considerable extent, in place of corn (maize.) If half the labor only is necessary to produce as much provision from an acre of Millet as from an acre of corn, farmers ought to make the change of the latter for the former in cropping. Both corn and millet are no doubt great exhausters; but these crops if well managed, will produce twice as much food for man and beast, as any other crop—the millet will produce for cattle more provender than corn. Timothy is a great exhauster of the soil, but it repays the expenses of cultivation, &c. so well that no wise man is likely to discard it as a crop, who has land suitable for its growth. I remark in the last place that any good crop will exhaust the soil considerably. Let farmers use proper care and management in collecting and saving manure, and they will have less to fear from exhausting crops—let it be remembered that ten acres of rich land will produce for half the expense, as much as twenty acres of poor land—let the farmer manure the land he puts in crop—this will enable him to give rest to so much more of his land which will require but little manure to give a good return when it comes to its turn to be cropped. But to hear the people of Washington county, who have been gifted with land naturally so good, complaining of poor fields and want of manure, is ridiculous—let them plough fifty or sixty bushels of lime per acre, into their lands every five or six years, and treat it in any judicious manner, and then complain of poor land and poor crops, if they can.

P.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S OPINION OF THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

"Whatever defects occur in the tenor of the story, the admirable ease and grace of the narrative, as well as the pleasing truth with which the principal characters are designed, make the VICAR OF WAKEFIELD one of the most delicious morsels of fictitious composition on which the human mind was ever employed. The principal character, that of the simple pastor himself, with all the worth and excellency which ought to distinguish the ambassador of God to man, and yet with just enough of pedantry & literary vanity, as serves to shew that he is made of mortal mould, and subject to human failings, is one of the best and most pleasing pictures ever designed. It is perhaps impossible to place frail humanity before us, in an attitude of more simple dignity than the Vicar, in his character of pastor, of parent, and of husband. His excellent helpmate, with all her motherly cunning, and housewifery prudence, loving and respecting her husband, but counterplotting his wisest schemes, at the dictates of maternal vanity, forms an excellent counterpart; Both, with their children around them, their quiet labors, and domestic happiness, compose a fire-side picture of such a perfect kind, as perhaps is no where else equalled. It is a sketch indeed from common life, and is a strong contrast to the exaggerated and extraordinary characters and incidents which are the resource of those authors who like Bayes, make it their business to elevate and surprise; but the very simplicity of this charming book, renders the pleasure it affords more permanent. We read the VICAR OF WAKEFIELD in youth and in age. We return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature. Whether we chose the pathetic and distressing incidents of the fire, and the scene at the jail; or the lighter and humorous parts of the story, we find the best and truest sentiments enforced in the most beautiful language; and perhaps there are few characters of purer dignity have been described than that excellent pastor, rising above sorrow and oppression, and laboring for the conversion of those felons, into whose company he had been thrust by his villainous creditor. In too many works of this class, the critics must apologize for, or censure particular passages in the narrative, as unfit to be perused by youth and innocence. But the wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. We close his volume with a sigh that an author should have written so little from the stores of his own genius, and that he should have been so prematurely removed from the sphere of literature, which he adorned."

Another decision has been made in Connecticut against the RESOLVE of the Bank of the United States to pay no notes of its issuing that have been cut into parts unless the whole be produced. It was proved that the plaintiff was the owner of the whole bill, that it had been cut for transmission by mail, and that one half was lost. Verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground that neither the finder of the lost half, nor any subsequent holder of it, could sustain an action against the Bank, because he could not prove himself the owner of the whole bill; that, as the bill in this case was not cut for the purpose of discharging the Bank or destroying the bill, but for its security, by lessening the chances of a loss by mail, the Bank was not thereby discharged. That the publication of the resolve of the Bank could not change the law, nor vary the legal obligation of the contract.

THE RAFT.

On Saturday last Mr. Daniel W. Wing, of Fort Edward, Washington county, stopped at this village with his raft, which measured 855 feet long, and 121 feet wide, containing about 130,000 feet of square timber, besides a quantity of boards, estimated to be worth from 25 to 30,000 dollars. At Albany the enterprising owner had sold a considerable quantity of timber, to be used in building the basin, and had landed a large quantity of timber, boards and shingles at Poughkeepsie, and other places on the river; and was then on his way to N. York to dispose of the remainder. The raft was navigated by ten men, and had on board a house well furnished for their comfort, and a barn with cow, horse and carriage.

This timber had all been cut to the east of Onion river, in the state of Vermont, floated down the Champlain canal, and embodied at Fort Edward into the great mass above stated.

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