receiving, or permitting to be received, and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer in the Royalist army, and a spy in Lima, and a Director or late Director of the Mint.

SPECIFICATION 7. In unlawfully, and in violation of his duties as a neutral, carrying from Callao to the beforementioned ports called the Intermedios, some time between the 1st of May and the 15 h of July, 1822, intelligence of a contemplated military expedition, prepared by the Patriot government of Peru against said Intermedios, and thereby exposing the same to defeat and destruction.

CHARGE 3. Neglect of duty.

SPECIFICATION 1. In permitting and authorizing Wm. A. Weaver, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. States, attached to the Franklin, and borne on the books of that vessel, to absent himself from said ship and from his duties on board, during the entire cruise of said ship, from the month of September 1821, until her arrival within the U. States, in the summer of 1824, without any necessity or reason of a public nature.

SPECIFICATION 2. For that, whereas Horace B. Sawyer, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. States, did, on the 24th day of July, 1822, and on the 28th August, in the same year, exhibit to said Charles Stewart, his commanding officer, charges and specifications, of the most serious character, against David Conner, a Lieutenant in the Navy, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, and did refer to several witnesses as able to sustain said charges, he (the said Charles Stewart) did omit and neglect to notice said charges, or to cause their truth to be investigated, to the great injury of the naval service of the U. States.

SPECIFICATION 3. In not having his men regularly and properly exercised at quarters, and in not having his guns in a proper state for action, as he was bound to have done during the cruise of said Franklin, from the month of September 1821, to the summer of 1824.

CHARGE 4. Oppression and cruelty.

SPECIFICATION. In confining Joshua R. Sands, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. S. and under the immediate command of the said Charles Stewart, in an unusual and unnecessary manner, on board the Franklin, from the 9th October, 1823, until the 13th April, 1824, without taking any measures to bring the said Sands to trial for any alleged misconduct, and in continuing said oppression and cruel conduct subsequent to the said 13th April, to the manifest and great injury of the said Sands.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

The examination of Lieut. MAYO was resumed. He was examined with particularity respecting an interview at Madrid with Mrs. Stewart, at Callao, previous to his being received on board the Franklin; and of witness with the same lady after he had left the ship.

Capt. JOHN DOWNES was next called.

He commanded the Macedonian in the Pacific, in 1818 and 1821. He was questioned respecting the usages of the Navy on the subject of specie, and on the loan of rigging; &c. to American vessels when in need of aid in those seas.

Lt. OGDEN was again called on the subject of Lt. *Sands*. He was examined on the correspondence of the officers with the Commodore, respecting the confinement and release of that officer—and on his own interviews with Commodore STEWART, and letters to him on the same subject. He was then cross examined by the accused.

Lieut. JOSHUA SANDS was next sworn.—He produced and read his various letters to Com. STEWART while under arrest and in confinement; with the Commodose's replies. He gave a very minute statement of all the circumstances of his difficulty with Lieutenants HAMMERSLEY and HUNTER—and also of some of the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry and of a Court Martial held upon his case on board the Franklin. The records of the Court Martial, as furnished by the Navy Department, being produced, some discussion took place between the Judge Advocate and the Counsel of the accused with regard to their validity as testimony, (the sentence of the Court having been disapproved,) which resulted in the Judge Advocate's being permitted to produce certain parts of the record, without opposition by the Counsel of Commodore Stewart. Lieutenant Sands then proceeded in his narrative, and was examined on his violation of arrest, his accusation by Com. Stewart, the enlargements of the limits of his confinement, and his trial by a Court Martial after the return of the Franklin from her cruize. He was then questioned more closely on the origin of his dispute with Lieutenant Hammersley; their duel at Valparaiso, and his subsequent arrest.

The testimony of Lieutenant Sands was given under much evidence of personal feeling, and was heard with interest. His examination in chief detained the Court till past three o'clock—his cross examination is to take place to-morrow.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock in the morning.

FRIDAY Aug. 26.

The Court met, and proceeded in taking the testimony.

Acting Lieutenant Lewis M. Goldsborough was the first witness called. He was examined respecting the transportation of specie from on board the Franklin to the ship Cora at Callao, and the complaint of the Patriot government to Commodore Stewart on the subject of interference with their revenue boats. He was questioned in relation to the bringing of specie and bullion from shore, at night, in the boats of the Franklin, and, by day, on the persons of individuals: also, in the matter of Lieut. Sands, and in regard to the general conduct of Com. Stewart to the officers and men under his command. His cross examination was directed to the refusal, by the Commodore, to receive specie, bullion, and jewels, when brought under improper circumstances, though offered a high premium if he would take them on board.

Midshipman Alex. H. Hopkinson was examined on the bringing off of specie, and very particularly in relation to the transportation of goods from on board the Canton to the despatch boat Peruviano, while the latter was in tow of the Franklin, near Callao.

He was slightly cross examined on both subjects.

Midshipman John R. Cove, Jr. was questioned on the subject of the goods put on board the Peruviano and on the so often repeated subject of the bringing away of money from the shore at night. He was not cross examined.

John Blight, the Gunner of the Franklin, was next in order. He was inquired of in relation to the affairs of his department—the state of the guns and ammunition, and the loan of cartridges, &c. to the Canton.

Midshipman Charles Wilkes, Jr. was examined respecting the goods on board the Peruviano, and also on the employment of another despatch boat called the Waterwitch.

Edward Fitzgerald, the Purser, was called, but some document being by accident absent, which related to the subject of his department, his examination was deferred, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow

August 27.

The Court met on Saturday morning, and continued to receive testimony.

Captain James Biddle, of the United States' Navy, was examined, on the usages of ships of war in the Pacific, (where he commanded the Ontario, in 1818,) in respect to giving passages to individuals, not belligerents, from port to port; also, in regard to the loan of carpenters and sail-makers, and of rigging and naval stores, to merchant vessels standing in need of them; the reception of bullion and specie for deposite and transportation; and the protection of American vessels from Patriot cruisers. He was also questioned on the general deportment of Com. Stewart to the officers and men under his care.

Edward Fitzgerald, the Purser of the Franklin, was next called, and very particularly examined in respect to the Muster Rolls of that ship, (which were produced in Court,) and the entries made therein opposite to the name of Lieutenant *Weaver*; the agency of Commodore Stewart in wording such entries; and the customs of the Navy in regard to the reporting of absentees upon the ship's books. He was also questioned in respect to certain clothing, which was alleged to have been sent on shore for sale, out of the stores of his department.

His cross examination was long and minute.—It not only covered the ground gone over, but was extended to the receiving of canvass from the Canton, and the bringing of specie on board the Franklin, by individuals, in girdles, &c. On all these matters he went very extensively into detail.

Samuel Brown, Carpenter on board the Franklin, was next called, but his testimony was objected to by the counsel of the accused, on the ground that he had been convicted, on the complaint of Com. Stewart, of an infamous offence, (in the embezzlement of public property committed to his charge, (for which he had been expelled from the Navy by sentence of a Court Martial, which sentence had been approved by the President of the United States. The court was cleared to discuss this objection, and the doors were not again opened, when it adjourned to Monday Morning. Nat. Intel.

MONDAY, August 29.

When the Court was opened the Judge Advocate read his answer to the objections of the Counsel for the accused, against receiving the testimony of Brown, the Carpenter of the Franklin; the substance of which was, that, as embezzlement, the crime of which Brown had been convicted, was made a criminal offence by statute only, and not by common law—and, as the statute creating the crime did not declare that a man convicted of it was rendered infamous, and so incompetent as a witness, Brown might be admitted to testify, (however much his credibility might be impaired by his conviction,) as it was not admissible that a punishment which existed by the common law only, should be held to follow an offence depending entirely on statute law.

The Court was cleared to consider and decide on this matter; and when it was again opened, its decision was announced to be, that the witness should *not* be admitted.

(Had the Court decided otherwise, it would have made no practical difference, as Brown, having heard something about a certain *witness*, who knew something about the *stealing* of a certain *gold watch*, and who was about declaring what he knew at the Court this morning, thought it most prudent to take himself out of harm's way, and when sought for by an officer, was not to be found. A person answering his description is said to have taken his place in the morning stage under another name.)

Lieut. Commandant DAVID CONNER was then called by the Judge Advocate. He commanded the schooner Dolphin, which accompanied the Pacific, in her late cruise. He was examined as to the reception of Capt. Smith on board the Dolphin, and Comm. Stewart's knowledge of Smith's having certain patterns or samples of goods, in his trunk. He was also inquired of respecting the carrying of specie and sails on board the Canton, at Guayaquil, the reception of specie on board the Franklin, the violation of blockade, &c.

The examination of Capt. Conner being over, the Judge Advocate observed, that he should not call any of the subaltern officers or men of the Dolphin, inasmuch as whatever they might disclose as to improper transactions on board that vessel, the testimony of the last witness having fully exonerated the accused from all knowledge or sanction of them, it would be irrelevant testimony. He had several other persons from on board the Franklin whom he might introduce; but, as he believed they could establish no new facts of any importance, he should not call them.

He therefore announced, that the testimony on the part of the prosecution *was closed*.

The Counsel of the accused then asked and obtained leave to introduce the defence by a preliminary statement of its general nature, and the course they meant to pursue. This was already prepared, but as it might need some slight revisal, they asked the indulgence of the Court till to-morrow morning when they would be prepared to deliver it.

The Court then adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

The Court met this morning at the appointed hour. The Court room exhibited a crowded circle of auditors, waiting with anxiety to hear the opening of the defence by the Counsel of the accused.

Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. then rose, and read in an impressive manner, an address to the Court, in which the whole case of the accused was fully spread out, and its several parts distinctly and particularly explained.—The several specifications under each charge were gone over in order, and the transactions to which they referred were stated at large, as they either had been or were expected to be established by the testimony. It would be a violation of the privilege conceded to us as hearers, to present to our readers a copy, or even a summary, of this *expose*, until the testimony by which it is to be tested, had been fully presented to the Court.

All we will permit ourselves at present to observe, is, that its language and arrangement were lucid and able, its statements had the appearance of the utmost fairness and its effect on those who heard it, especially on the warm friends of the accused, was exhilarating in the highest degree. Many congratulations were exchanged—many eyes glistened, and some tears shed!

The testimony on behalf of the accused then began.

Lieut. Charles S. McCauley was called, and questioned in relation to a part of the Canton's cargo brought home from the Pacific: his long absence on a furlough granted by Com. Decatur, and his carrying of specie on board the Constellation.

Lieut. Hunter, the first Lieutenant of the Franklin, was again called and examined respecting money carried from the Franklin on board the brig Cora at Callao; money brought on board of her in girdles, &c.; on the exercising of the crew of the Franklin, and the state of her guns; on the carriage and coachman of the Commodore shipped at New York, and his horses at Valparaiso; on the confinement of Lieut. Sands; the purchase of wine and of paint; the cartridges furnished to the Canton; and the building of despatch vessels.

Wm. Horner, a Quartermaster of the Franklin, was examined on the state of her guns, and on the quality of the horses taken on board at Valparaiso.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Eliphalet Smith was called and examined. His deposition went to show the interest he had in the vessels in the Pacific; but more particularly to the fact of his purchase of the cargo of the Canton, the terms on which that purchase was made, the amount of the proceeds, and the manner in which they were disposed of. He also exhonerated Captain Stewart from any share in any of the mercantile transactions in which the witness had embarked; but, on the contrary, stated that Capt. Stewart had refused to have any interest in mercantile speculations, even when solicited by the witness to take such share. He also spoke to the affair of Madrid being on board, and conversations between Mrs. Stewart and himself on the subject.

The Counsel then proceeded to put in a long list of documents, and after the reading of them had been proceeded in until near 3 o'clock,

The Court adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Nothing was done to-day beside concluding the documentary evidence. The defence will be delivered by General Taylor, at ten o'clock to morrow morning (unless the indisposition of the accused should prevent, which is not probable, as he was better when we last inquired.) We understand that arrangements will be made for the accommodation of ladies; and it is expected that a brilliant circle will be assembled to hear eloquence pleading for valor.

AMERICA.

In forty years the Americans have quadrupled their population, and stretched their territory from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi to the Pacific. They have organized, adopted, and now matured the most effective democracy which the world has ever seen.—They have assumed, as if by instinct, a mighty system of private law, a bold precision of diplomacy; a large code of commercial and national interests. They have taken the lead in vigour of improvement and practical science. Mendicity is almost unknown; the demand for labour is immense, and its rewards are abundant. Church dissentions are heard of only in the history of foreigners; slavery itself, the plague spot of society, is fast verging to decay; Agriculture, the mechanic arts, and manufactures, are advancing with mighty strides.—The bowels of the Alleghanies are pouring forth their treasures of iron, coal, and lead; and the huge western Savannahs, trodden a little while ago, only by the Bison, the Congar, or the Wolf are now echoing the noises of forges, looms, and bloomeries. Since 1803 the export trade of the Union has advanced from twenty-three millions of dollars, to more than eighty millions. Their tonnage amounts to more than a million and a half; being nearly a treble increase since the begining of the present century. In the Hudson alone, the number of merchant vessels is at this time nearly equal, and twelve years ago was much superior to the whole shipping of Scotland.—Their steam vessels almost double in their numercial amount, and surpass in their tonnage and velocity, the vapour ships of Britain.

Before the extent of their canals, the efforts of the modern world shrink into insignificance; nay, the mighty ways and aqueducts of Imperial Rome herself are brought into hazardous comparison. The number is at least 20; and the greatest length stretches to three hundred and sixty miles. Yet the hugest of these majestic ducts was accomplished at the sole charge of a state of little more than a single million of inhabitants. The navy of the union amounts to more than twenty ships of the line, besides numerous frigates (three of which are impelled by steam,) smaller vessels, and gun boats. And the whole of this enormous mass of vigour, wealth, and population, is securely defended by a standing army of little more than five thousand men. Nor are there any internal taxes; any hateful pryings into income or domestic privacy. The provincial Governments alone levy a direct impost of about a dollar for each inhabitant—this it is to be a free people—This it is to have sprung from the bosom of the British Empire, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, full grown and armed in proof. Do we turn sick at these advances? The mutual trade of the United States and the British Empire now exceeds fifty millions of dollars; an amount quite equal to the trade of the republic with all the rest of the globe. And is this any food for jealousy?—It is, as it ought to be, the strongest cement of friendship. We rejoice in this growing up of freedom and power in the fierce solitudes of the western world. We glory in this living bulwark against the worse than pagan incursions of legitimate fanaticism. We look forward with joy to the illustrious period, when the growing tide of population shall have fully fertilized the barbarity of the wilderness, and a mighty race, one in sentiment, one in virtue, one in interest, speaking in no more than a double tongue, shall be busied in lighting up and transmitting the lamp of knowledge without interruption, from the wolves dens of Onalashka to the eternal fires of Hecla.

[Belfast Irishman.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

Some difficulty has taken place at Cadiz, between a French vessel stationed on the harbour, to enforce the quarantine regulations, and the British frigate Active, which unless explained, it is supposed may give rise to many embarrassing occurrences. The Active had on board the Portuguese minister, M. Pereira, to the Dey of Algiers, and a son of sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

"The envoy paid over to the dey $64,000. His highness expressed himself satisfied, and the ancient relations of friendship were renewed between the two governments, when the Portuguese consul was permitted to land, and to assume his diplomatic functions. When the Active arrived in the bay of Cadiz, she was hailed by a French brig of war, which is stationed at the mouth of the bay, to enforce the quarantine laws; the commander of the frigate replied, that as he was coming into a spanish port, he would recognize no other flag, but that of the Spanish nation. A mutual explanation took place, and the boat belonging to the board of health was immediately dispatched to put the usual questions to the frigate, when they were informed that she had come from Algiers. Though she had remained in Gibralter seven days, and at the same time producing a clean bill of health, yet a question arose to the propriety of her being admitted to pratique. An extraordinary board of health assembled at 3 o'clock, to decide this important matter: president, the commander-in chief of the French forces. The French interest at the board was against her being admitted unless she passed her usual quarantine; but the Spaniards felt so pleased when they were informed that the British commander would not acknowledge the French flag, that they all voted that she should be allowed pratique. Her boats were consequently permitted to come on shore on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, after remaining twenty-four hours in quarantine ground.

"On the Tuesday following the packet from England arrived off Cadiz, having a passage of ten days. She was brought to by the French brig about 7 o'clock in the evening, in the quarantine ground, to wait the arrival of the health officers; the moment the commanding officer of the Active saw her enter the bay, he manned his boat and went along side of the packet, to know what assistance he could render her, or if she required any, at the same time offering to put on shore immediately the mails, and to provide her with such necessaries as she might stand in need of. When the captain of the French brig saw the Active's boat along side of the packet, he sent an impertinent message to know "who had the TEMERITY to board the packet without his orders." The answer returned was, that the commanding officer of his Britannic majesty's frigate Active, agreeably to, and in conformity with, admiralty orders, DARED to board his majesty's packet, and would every other English vessel which should enter the bay of Cadiz during her stay there, whether it should or should not be agreeable to the French commander."

From the Norfolk Herald of Monday week.

NATIONAL COMPLIMENT.

As a national compliment no less than a mark of their individual consideration and respect for the officers of his most christian majesty's Squadron, at present on a visit to our waters, the officers of the United States' army stationed at Fortress Monroe, gave them a ball on Friday evening last, which rivalled in splendour any thing of the kind which we have been accustomed to. Nothing that taste could devise or liberality supply was omitted to give eclat to the occasion, and to render the honor intended to be paid to the gallant Frenchmen, in the highest degree distinguished and impressive. The invitations were very extensive, including the fashionable society and many respectable heads of families of this town and the vicinity of the garrison generally, and the officers of the U. S. Navy. The ball was given in the newly erected large brick building contiguous to the parade ground, in which are apartments finely adapted to the purpose. The ball room, which is of a lofty pitch, and sufficiently large to accommodate, with ease, forty couple at a time, was prepared in an elegant style for the occasion, and handsomely decorated with flags, of which the banners of the two nations intertwined were disposed in festoons along the cornice of the room, or otherwise tastefully displayed. A number of chandeliers were suspended from the ceiling, and clusters of lights supported by gilt forms representing the *American Star*, and the *Fleur de lis* of France, were arranged alternately along the walls; the whole shedding, as may be supposed, a brilliant light, and giving full effect to the charms of beauty and the rich display of splendid dresses.

By 9 o'clock, the Guests, in honor of whom the fete was given, (probable 100 in number) and the invited company generally, had assembled at the ball room, and the music struck up from an excellent orchestra conducted by Lochesi. Except at the ball given in this place in honor of General LAFAYETTE, we have never witnessed in our part of the country on any similar occasion, so large and brilliant an assemblage—the number, as well as we could judge, was at least 300. The ladies, among whom were many who might vie with the *Houris*, were elegantly attired, and it would be impossible to overlook the fine appearance of the French and American officers in their superb full dress uniforms, with whom they mingled in the graceful movements of the dance.

The French officers, though generally strangers to the company, appeared to enjoy themselves to the utmost of their wishes, and were in their turn extremely agreeable. It was a subject of much regret that Admiral JURIEN, first in command of the squadron, was prevented by indisposition from honoring the ball with his presence.

At half past 11 o'clock the company were ushered into the supper room, in passing to which they were detained for a few minutes in the portico to see an exhibition of fire works which had been prepared for the occasion. The supper was set out in an apartment of the same dimensions as the ball room, and by a judicious arrangement of the tables, all the ladies were accommodated with seats at the same time.—The supper table was beautifully ornamented and exhibited an admirable display of its various delicacies and luxuries. The room was decorated with a number of emblematical devices, and the avenues between the tables surmounted with archways, entwined with leaves of oak, the grape and the ivy. Supper ended, the ladies again repaired to the ball room, and the dancing continued until 2 o'clock, at which time the company retired, delighted with their evening's entertainment, and more especially with the elegant style in which it was conducted, and the genuine hospitality and distinguished politeness with which they were entertained.

But while admiring the exterior splendor of the scene, it is impossible to be regardless of its *moral* effect. To see in peace, those whose duty it is in war to meet only in deadly strife, mingling together in interchanges of cordial civility, and hospitality and good feeling, is calculated to exalt the military character in no subordinate degree to the fame acquired by achievements in arms.

The squadron being on the eve of its departure, several parties of ladies and gentlemen, who had made acquaintances with the officers, visited it the next day to take their leave, and were received with great cordiality and warmth of feeling.—Their stay here has been short, but sufficiently protracted to admit of their making the most favorable impressions and exciting a general and sincere regret at their departure.

AGRICULTURAL REMARKS,

Made by Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, on a tour through part of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York—addressed to the Editor of the American Farmer.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I visited several botanical gardens in the vicinity of that city, the owners of them are engaged in raising trees, flowers, seeds and plants for sale, by which means the neighborhood, as well as foreign countries, are supplied and benifitted.—They keep a very extensive collection of rare exotic and other flowers, trees and plants, and preserve them through the winter by means of green or hot houses; also plants of the most useful forest trees, collected from our own and foreign countries, many of which are cultivated for the British market. In those gardens we have an opportunity of seeing and admiring the various and wonderful works of nature, displayed in plants with their endless varieties.—The proprietors' names are D. & C. Landreth, A. M'Mahon, William Carr and Alexander Parker, all of whom are worthy of a visit from a travelling enquirer. I next visited the market gardens, south of the city, on what is called the neck, from whence the city is principally supplied with cabbages, onions, potatoes and turnips, it is generally divided into lots of ten acres each, on which is erected a house and stable well suited for a gardener's purpose, which he mostly owns, and from it he makes as comfortable a living as some farmers do on two hundred acres. This land is naturally a rich stiff clay loam, capable of receiving large quantities of manure without injuring the crops, and as those gardens are only distant from the city from one to two miles, they can obtain as much of that article as they please. Their vegetable ground is laid out in long beds, and kept clear of shrubs, consequently convenient to till with the plough. The following is their method of raising their onion and cabbage crop, viz: the land is manured and ploughed in the early part of winter, & left rough until the first dry weather, in the spring; they then plough and harrow until the ground is fine, and spread a thin coat of ashes over it, then strain a line across the whole plat of ground, and set in small onions of the last years raising from seed, along the line at three inches distant, then move the line nine inches and plant as before, then move the line a second time and plant as before directed, again move the line eighteen inches, and commence a second bed or plat; and so on until the crop is planted, in plats containing three rows, distant from the next plat eighteen inches, in the centre of which and between the plats of onions, about the first of sixth month, (June,) they plant the cabbage crop, leaving the rows three feet apart, which are cultivated as soon as the onion crop is removed. The rich preparations necessary for the onions, produces a great crop of cabbages.—One of the principal gardeners, informed me that he had at its common produce, four thousand bunches of onions per acre, and four thousand eight hundred heads of cabbage off the same ground—price in market ten cents per bunch for onions, and three cents per head for cabbage.

4000 bunches of onions, per acre, say 6¼ cents,	$250 00
48000 heads of cabbage on the same acre, say,	100 00
300 bushels of potatoes, per acre 50 cents,	150 00
Turnips, after the potatoes, 400 bushels per acre, at 25 cents,	100 00
Total,	$600 00

The labour in raising these crops must be considerable; yet as most of it may be performed by women and children, the profit must be great. Every gardener has at least from one to three acres of onions, and the same of early potatoes and turnips, by this means they get two crops per annum, off their ground. After lettuce, radishes, rape and early corn, they plant, cabbage, turnips, &c. also; nothing attracted my attention more than an acre of strawberries, which the gardener showed me full ripe, the 13th. of 6th. month, (June,) from which he said he had pulled and sold the day before, 300 quarts, and expected to pull the same quantity per day, for some time; which I had no doubt of, for I thought a person from any one station in the patch, might pull half a bushel, without moving further than he could reach. They having had the best possible cultivation; were large, and full of rich vinous juice. They were cultivated on rounding beds, about four feet wide, with walks between, the plants set about one foot apart; the beds were kept quite clean of grass, and manured with long straw manure in the winter, which protected the plants from the severity of the frost, whilst it was imparting fertility to the soil, and kept the vines off the ground and grit. I visited Edward H. Bonsall, in Germantown, who is a very ingenious and intelligent agriculturist, and has been for several years cultivating the currant bush, and had succeeded in that and making wine from the berries of the same, the best of any person I have become acquainted with; his method of cultivating the currant bush is as follows. He takes the young shoots of last year's growth, cuts them ten or twelve inches long, and cuts out all the eyes on the end to be planted, as far as the ground is to cover them, and plants them in mellow rich moist ground, in a nursery, they are better by being shaded from the south west sun; here they must be kept clean the first season, & the next fall or spring be planted where they are to stand after the ground is prepared by deep ploughing, manuring, and harrowing, then set down the garden line across the ground to be planted, and set in the plants along the line at two and a half feet distant, then move the line five feet, which will give sufficient room to cultivate them with the plough, and by removing the eyes as above directed, will effectually prevent suckers from rising from the roots of the plants, and causes them to grow a handsome tree. I tasted some of his currant wine, which was a part of thirty barrels he had made; it was superior to any I have ever tasted of the kind, being entirely clear of that sweet rich taste, so common to home made wine, and partaking of that dryness so much admired in the best Lisbon and Madeira. He being a chemist gives him an advantage over our worthy house wives in manufacturing wines; his success has so far encouraged him in the making of this article as to induce him to plant two or three acres of grape cuttings for the purpose of making wine, and supplying the market with so delicious a fruit.'

GOVERNOR TROUP.

The Georgia Journal of August 16, contains two long letters from Governor Troup to the President of the United States, complaining of the proceedings of General Gaines, particularly of the letter of the 28th July, in which General G. retorts with so much justice upon Troup's language to him. Of this letter of General G's governor Troup thus speaks in the letter of the 8th August:—"With regard to the second letter, of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing, has for the first time been put into my hands and almost a week after publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency."—Bal. Pat.

This is the most ridiculous of all Troup's writings. He is the last man in the world that ought to complain of "indiscretion, intemperance, diliberate disrespect, and the outrage of decency." He goes on in this style denouncing General G. without any other apparent object than the indulgence of splenetic humour, through two closely printed columns, and winds up in the following gracious and condescending manner:—

"Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 13th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government would be by the most friendly states of the Union."

The other letter is dated 26th July, and appears to have accompanied the report of the Georgia commissioners to the President. The same supercilious contempt for the U. States authorities pervades this as well as the one above noticed, as all the former effusions of this Sancho Panza of Georgia, on this subject. He seems, however, not altogether willing to brave the consequences of the survey—not "having exhausted his argument" he will not yet "stand by his arms." At least we think he has made out to invent an excuse for posponing the survey. The following is the conclusion of his letter:—

"The survey will in the first instance extend no farther West than Chatahooche, the act of the Legislature leaving it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river before the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been ascertained. Having corresponded with the Governor of Alabama upon this subject and received his assurance that the Legislature of that state will immediately on its meeting in November, cordially co-operate with Georgia in running the line, and there being difficulty in ascertaining the precise point at which that line will commence; the running is postponed to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama.

A GOOD SPECULATION.

A person of this city purchased lately at Key West, 9 crates of crockery, which were part of the cargo of the brig Lima, wrecked on Florida Reef, on her passage from Havana to Philadelphia. On examing them in this city a few days past, to ascertain the amount of the breakage, they were found to contain a quantity of Brussels lace, silk handkerchiefs, and other silk goods. At a sale of them at the Appraiser's office, they brought the owner near $500, although in a damaged state. The cost at Key West was $12 per crate. Charleston Pat.

We are told that a foot traveller, from Baltimore, on his way to Washington, was overtaken by two men, on Monday evening, a short distance on this side of Bladensburg, near a run, who overpowered, beat, and wounded him severely, and then robbed him of one or two hundred dollars. The unfortunate man was left in the bushes, almost a nudity, having been stripped not only of all his money, but even to his shirt and drawers, when the fellows made off with their booty. A stab with a dirk, which the breast bone resisted, shews murder, as well as robbery, was intended.—[Wash. Gaz.

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