

AGRICULTURAL.

PO TATOES.

HANOVER, (N. H.) JULY 16.

To have early potatoes, set sticks by those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have good potatoes, let them ripen. There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is as much difference between a green ripe potato, as there is between a green and ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When perfectly ripe they are dry and mealy; unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them before putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. But keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frost.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it your sole object to keep down all other vegetables which take the strength of the soil from the plants.

When ripe and mealy the potatoe is one of the most nutritive of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy, and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potatoe, which is always mealy because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white and yellow potatoe, from being late in the season.

CABBAGES FOR CATTLE.

Extract of a letter.

"Having been in England, I have had an opportunity of observing many improvements in agriculture, which, if I were to see them adopted here, would give me the sincerest pleasure. Among the number of them, I think the culture of cabbages for the fattening of cattle stands in the first rank. From strong soils, it may fairly be questioned whether any kind of winter provision can be raised of such weight and quality per acre, as larger kind of cabbages. For cows, they surpass all other kinds of vegetables, and probably some method may be thought of by which they may be conveniently preserved through our long winters. The colewort cabbage used to be in most esteem, but I understand that a variety of the large red kind is coming into use, and bids fair to drive out the Scotch drumhead, it being much more hardy. They are exceedingly well adapted to wet land, and will prove very productive where turnips cannot be raised to any good purpose. It is, unquestionably, a crop of far more use and value than the mangel wurzel, which has, in England, within these few years, been in such fashionable culture."

"In England and Scotland I have seen the *parings of potatoes* planted as seed; and at the same time I was told that they yielded quite as plentifully as cutting with three eyes, or even whole potatoes."

"I never had an opportunity of witnessing the result, but it may be worth while for some agriculturalist to plant some in this way, in order to prove or shew the fallacy of the assertion. I should recommend that they cut the parings about two-tenths of an inch in thickness, as those parings which I saw planted always had the eye left in them entire, and the root of the germ not in the least wounded."—*St. John's paper.*

FROM THE INDEPENDENT OBSERVER.

Read this, if you can.—There has been fatted and killed in the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the past season, *Eleven Hundred and Thirty Hogs*, about one half of which were under one year old, weighing *Three Hundred and Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven Pounds*. The average weight was two hundred seventy one and a half pounds. The largest hog weighed 737 pounds, 269,794 have been sold. Two persons fatted and killed 30 thousand 4 hundred and ninety pounds. The above hogs consumed, in fattening, at least 20,000 bushels of grain. They were worth, at the time they were killed, more than 20,000 dollars.

A large quantity of cheese, butter, and grain, has also been exported from the town—thus creating a revenue of at least 40,000 dollars. If every town would equal this in their produce we should hear no more of the cry of "hard times."

The town [township] of Brooklyn contains not to exceed 17,000 acres of

land, 1200 inhabitants, and 155 dwelling houses.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, July 31.

Since our last we have been favored with a Liverpool paper of the 19th, and the London Courier of the evening of the 17th of June, received by the Julius Caesar.

On the evening of the 16th the debate relating to the Queen, as anticipated, was further postponed, in the House of Commons, till the Monday following; and in the House of Lords the order for the meeting of the secret committee was deferred till Tuesday. Lord Castlereagh, however, stated that no further adjournment of the question would take place but that on Monday a full communication would be made upon the subject.

The congratulatory address of the city of London to the Queen, was presented on the 16th, by the lord Mayor, in full state, attended by several aldermen, sheriffs, and about 90 members of the common council. In answer to the address, the Queen made the following reply:

"I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful address, which is both loyal to the king, and affectionate to me. If any thing could lessen the grief which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations, of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proofs I now receive, upon my return, that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserved. In the new trial to which I am exposed, my first duty is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted that may hurt the feelings of others. But, in all the troubles through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English people has been my safeguard against the king's enemies and my own; and be well assured that no time can weaken the grateful impressions of such obligations."

The Courier says—"This reply of her Majesty to the officious and ill-timed address of the common council is cautious and appropriate."

In consequence of the pressing solicitations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed that a sum, not exceeding 500,000*l.* should be granted, and applied in such manner as may best tend to obviate the effects felt from the stoppage of the Irish banks.

The Royal Marriage Act bill was read the first time in the House of Lords.

LONDON. (Courier) JUNE 17.

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the refractory conduct of the battalion of the guards, which we spoke of yesterday. The misguided men are already deeply penitent, and have come forward to implore intercession in their behalf with the commander in chief, and promise, by their future conduct, to evince their loyalty to the king. The only overt act was committed by one man, who refused to obey orders. He will be tried by a court martial. The other wing of the battalion were marched off for Portsmouth this morning, in perfect order. Attempts were made by the rabble to avail themselves of this occurrence, for their own base purposes. Last night, between 9 and 10, a mob collected around the horse guards, shouting and huzzing "Long live the Queen!" They tried every thing to excite the guards to mutiny, but without effect.

Towards evening also, many persons assembled round the gates of the King's Mews, which were closed. As it grew dark, the crowd increased very much, and became so noisy and riotous, that the police interfered, and several broken heads were given and received. Two or three of the mob were eventually secured, and sent off to Bow-street, but this only increased the turbulence of the others, and about 12 o'clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the life-guards. No serious disturbances, however, took place. Many idle rumors were current this morning, that other regiments of troops have manifested symptoms of disobedience, but they are wholly without foundation.

FRANCE.—Paris papers of Wednesday have just arrived; their contents are of little or no interest. It is stated that all is tranquil throughout the capital; no further assemblies had taken place, and the service of the military is limited to a few patrols, as a measure of precaution.

The Spanish merchants in London have waited on the Duke de Frias, the new ambassador from Spain. In answer to their congratulation on the happy events in Spain, the Duke said—"It gives me pleasure to assure you, that the King is as sincerely attached to the constitution as any

man in the country. Spain, I trust, will now become the abode and asylum of rational liberty, where persons from all parts of the world may find protection."

A letter from Liverpool, of June 19, says, "Notwithstanding what the papers may say on the subject, the Queen will be able to make her own terms with the ministers."

SAVANNAH, JULY 25.

Patriot Recruits.—The U. States' schooner Tartar Lieut. Payne, from a cruise to the south, came to anchor in our river yesterday morning. On Saturday last, at about 8 o'clock, A. M. the Tartar got sight of the Columbian brig Wilson, capt. Almeida, and her prize, a little to the northward of Tybee, and immediately stood for them. They seemed to pay no attention to the Tartar at first; but on nearing them, they commenced making sail. The Tartar then hoisted American colors, when the Wilson and her prize crowded all sail, and stood to the northward and eastward. The chase was continued until 6 o'clock, P. M.; but, finding it impossible to come up with them, owing to their superior sailing, the Tartar relinquished the chase, and steered for Tybee. On Sunday evening last, coming up the river, Lieut. Payne discovered a quantity of baggage and several persons, on Cockspur Island. Believing them to be recruits for the Wilson, he dispatched an officer and arrested the whole (15 in number) that were on the island. About 12 o'clock, P. M. stopped a boat having on board 5 men, who could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, which induced Lieut. P. to arrest them also. They were brought up to town yesterday forenoon—have been examined before the Mayor, and committed to prison for trial. There is every reason to believe that they were intended for the Wilson, but no positive evidence has yet been obtained against these men. They refused to answer interrogatories that were put to them. It is said that the Lieut. of the W. and 11 men were ashore on Tybee Island yesterday morning.—*Republican.*

From the National Intelligencer. THE OSAGE OF THE MISSOURI.

A covenant was concluded in this city on the 21st inst. between the three principal Chiefs—(the Chief, the Counselor, and the Warrior)—of the Great Osages of the Missouri, on the one part, and the Rev. Dr. P. M. Mihedoler the Foreign Secretary of "The United Foreign Mission Society of New York," (of which the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is President) of the other part. The covenant, on the part of the society, is founded on the great basis of the government system, as set forth by the Hon. the Secretary of War, in a circular of his sometime since published, which is so successfully operating amongst the Cherokees and Choctaws, and others; and which provides for the best interests of the Indians. This system embraces reading, writing, and cyphering, the mechanic arts, and agriculture, and all the great points of domestic economy. On the part of the Indians a piece of ground, suited to the scheme, is granted, such as the Missionary family shall choose; a guarantee of their security in the possession of it, subject only to the will of their Great Father the President, and a general and friendly co-operation in all things.

The people of the United States are alive to this interesting subject, it is true, but could they have witnessed the joy of these noble looking sons of the forest, at the prospect which broke in upon them at the conclusion of this business, in which they seemed almost to realize the advantages which are destined to crown their hitherto hapless offspring, it would have moved them on to the exercise of those deeds of benevolence, on which great reliance is placed for the final and perfect accomplishment of this great work.

It is presumed the talks had on this interesting occasion, together with the covenant, will be published in due time.

P. S. The United Foreign Missionary Society, have made advances towards the Osages of the Arkansas. Their mission family are by this time in that territory. The covenant now made with the Great Osages of the Missouri, is, therefore, the second great projection into those regions west of the Mississippi.

The Spanish merchants in London have waited on the Duke de Frias, the new ambassador from Spain. In answer to their congratulation on the happy events in Spain, the Duke said—"It gives me pleasure to assure you, that the King is as sincerely attached to the constitution as any

suspicion, but were discharged, there being no evidence against them.

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, AUGUST 26, 1820.

To JOSEPH WARNER.

SIR,—In that monument of folly, the *Centinel*, I observe you have addressed me on the subject of some observations which have appeared in the "Sun." I have merely to inform you, that I am unacquainted with any such persons as "European Bullies," or "Canadian Racers," and of course care not whether you love or "hate" them. The medium through which your address is communicated, and the manner in which it is written, precludes any further notice being taken of it, by

E. STOUT.

To Mr. Joseph Warner,

Late a member of the Legislature of Indiana.

SIR,—Fearing that the notice which Mr. STOUT has taken of your communication in the *Centinel* will not satisfy your vanity, I take it upon myself to address you, otherwise it might sink into oblivion, and not secure the object for which it was written.

Now, Sir, unquestionably, I am the man who you mean to satirize by the appellation of "Canadian Racer," and who you say is "desolute of all principle."—This I know, because I have at all times openly avowed, that I did leave the Canadas during the late struggle between them and the United States. Your catching at this to wound my reputation for having done my duty as an editor, will show to mankind the magnanimity of your mind.

But, Sir, by your declaring that you are a "democratic republican" at the same moment that you are striving to injure me for abandoning a monarchy to support a republican form of government, reminds me of the American Negro driver, who stood up and swore, that he was "willing to lose the last drop of heart's blood in the cause of liberty," when, in order to be heard above the shrieks of his miserable slaves, who were suffering under the scourge of the lash, it was necessary for him to raise his voice to the highest key.—This pitiful resort of yours fully convinces me, that the ennobling flame of "democratic" republicanism, does not dwell in your bosom.

But Mr. Warner, I will inform you, that the threats of your "scalping-knife and tomahawk," will not deter me from again pointing out to the people, the conduct of their legislators; and if the journals of the House do testify, that they have supported monied aristocracies, and followed the beaten path of Eastern federalism, by attempting to array the people of our state against the general government, I will fearlessly denominate them "federalists," for sir, what have *federalists* been charged with at any time more heinous, than attempting to create dissensions and disunion in the several states. They have also been charged with aristocratic principles, which they have certainly supported, and where can there be found more complete aristocracies than the banking institutions of this state? And did not the last delegation from this district, guard and protect them, even from an investigation? Sir, such men ought not to wince at the appellation of *federalists*, after having supported such principles—for the people will not believe them, though they should proclaim their genuine republican principles for "forty days."

Now as this is the first and last time, I have, or ever shall address you personally, in public print, you will please indulge me a little longer.

After having acted in concert with a set of men who have led you from *good old republican grounds*—you complain, they have abandoned you. This you might have expected they would do so soon as you could be of no further use to them. However, you are now ready to put on "the tomahawk and scalping knife," and step forward individually as their champion. But, sir, previous to your attempting to raise your name as a *warrior*, I would advise you to secure to posterity, the advantage of those learned productions which you have issued heretofore in hand-bills, as well as the one which appeared in the last *Centinel*, by compiling and re-printing those productions, and then belting on "the tomahawk and scalping knife," you will strip the brows of Junius and Hector, and place their laurels in a combinted wreath around your own sagacious noddle.

During the time you are compiling and re-printing those valuable papers, it will be well for you to issue now and then, a production persuading the stock-holders of banks, who have sufficient honesty to oppose the present nefarious peculation carried on by those institutions, that their dignity has been assailed, and that they should individually resent any observations which may be made against banking factions. If you can succeed in doing this, you may again be taken into favor, for this appears to be their only resort, to save a sinking combination from their well merited fate.

Now, sir, I hold myself ready to give you satisfaction as an individual, for any personal remarks which I have made relative to you, or touching your private feelings or honor.—But, sir, rest assured that this is the last time you will be publicly addressed, personally, by one who detests newspaper warfare.

J. W. OSBORN.

In announcing the majorities for members to represent us in our next legislature, we applied the term *federalist*, to those who were held up by the friends of banking. This has produced some chagrin, in the minds of a few who voted in support of the banking interests. To those persons we would merely observe, that that application was only made to a party and not to individuals;—and that the leaders of that party have supported aristocracies, and strove to create dissension between the people of our state and the general government. These principles were the leading ones which characterised the eastern federal faction, and for ourselves we do not believe that a change of climate or country, can so reverse the order of things as to make those principles which were harbored and cherished by federalists in the east, democratic in the west. It may be that the leaders of this party profess, even in hand-bills and newspaper publications, to be republicans, but as editors of a public journal, we cannot take the declarations of a set of office hunters, nor the *recitations* of their dependents, to found our opinions upon, respecting their political principles. The records of their public transactions, are the proper evidence of their sentiments, and from those records we formed our opinions.

But we will again remind the people, that it is a duty to watch the machinations of designing men, and to judge them as they are, and not what they profess to be. But we hope that each republicans motto will be "measures, and not men," and if our present delegation, neglect the interests of their constituents, and spurn the petitions of the people from any motives whatever, we will cheerfully lend our aid next year to place them in the back ground, and elect others.

LITCHFIELD, Con. July 31.

"There is not," says the *SUN*, published at Vincennes, Indiana, "a more execrable thing in community, than a *MONIED ARISTOCRACY*—Then proceeds on to detail the iniquitous and all-grasping efforts of their *BANKS*.

So it seems that these curses of our country, have with emigration and empire, rolled rapidly westward. That whole state, with the exception of one or two villages, was, but yesterday a forest, and it is now, if possible, more thoroughly cursed with these monied aristocracies, than even New-York, or Connecticut. It has exchanged the Savage who supplied all his wants from the forest—the panther and wolf, who took from the sheep-fold, what nature required, asking no more, for these *MONIED MONSTERS*, *soul-less* as the *wolf* or the *panther*, but infinitely more greedy and voracious, because never satiated till they have swallowed not only your land, but all it produces—all that can be tenanted—all that can be held.

The savage they may tame, or he will exile himself to the next forest beyond—the wolf they may kill, or confine in his den, but a *BANK* once admitted into the bosom of community, is to that community, the *BEAK of the VULTURE*, to the *LIVER of PROMETHEUS*—an ever gnawing tooth, to "ever renewed vitals." Nor has the American Republic, like Prometheus, an apology for its fitters, it has not, like him, been chained to the rock by *fate* or by the *Gods*; but it has, in the full vigor of its manhood, in the full power of its colossan strength, voluntarily received the chains about its neck, feet, and loins—*voluntarily*, and with open eyes, seen them fixed to the rock—and as *voluntarily* felt the continued gnawing at the vitals.—Issuing, to be sure, an occasional *groan*, but ever without one solitary effort towards its own *mancipation*.—*Republican.*

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

THE SPECIE PAYING BANK.

The ability of the State Bank of Indiana to redeem the paper she has in circulation, will not be questioned by many, when her account with the treasury of the United States shall be liquidated. But, at this time, there are a few, who know something of her real situation, that cannot avoid disputing her solvency. She is ultimately bound to take up the paper issued by her branches; and these spoiled bantlings have strewed their issues over the country with unbound profusion.

The banking system of Indiana is evidently one of the most fraudulent in the Union, while the *able financiers*, by whom it is managed, are utterly incapable of concealing the "cloven foot"—the artifices to which the mother bank has resorted in order to avoid responsibility, while she has been inundating the state with paper money, through the medium of her branches. These artifices will prove abortive, as the "murky mists" which have heretofore enveloped her transactions, have blown away, and the "specie paying bank," will shortly be compelled to waive her high rank in the community of banks, and to defend herself against a host of *facts*, which must prove extremely detrimental to her future prosperity, and annoying to her repose.

It has been asserted, (and we believe the assertion true,) that the institution in question, is now largely indebted to the treasury of the United States.

That she has but few notes in circulation which she deems her own.

That she refuses to redeem or receive the notes issued through her branches, except at a *discount*.

That the branches themselves are unable to redeem their paper; and,

That their unholy mother has refused to aid them in any other way,