

...the result of fighting was about at the present time; that it was not influenced at all by the resolution which the House had passed not to submit. He had sometimes thought that they had passed too many resolutions to be resolute. No, sir, said he, if, when we were insulted on the water; if, when a British squadron remained in our waters in defiance of our laws, we had made use of our arms, our officers and men would have done their duty; but it was then deemed more expedient to deal in paper than powder and shot. I feel that we have gone far enough, and too far, in the downhill course of debasement; by much too far. I would dismiss all this parade of words. I readily would cease to think to terrify the French or British nation by them. Although those nations have hated each other for years, they look up to each other with reverence, because they know that victory would be glorious. I wish that we too should proceed in such a manner as that our actions should not wear the appearance of gasconade, and that we should march up to the work with a steady eye. I think, sir, that the population and strength of the United States and their commercial capital being augmented, it may be proper, after a lapse of ten years, to have a peace establishment somewhat extended beyond the former; and I am therefore against so great a reduction as is proposed.

POLITICAL.

REMARKS ON THE DOCUMENTS, &c. published in our last, from the Petersburg Republican.

We should like to know, from Mr. Gallatin himself, why these documents have not been made public before? Why have they been concealed, by him, ever since the middle of April last? Mr. Gallatin has been ambiguous long enough. It is time that he was fettered out and exposed. The tale he told John Randolph, about the two millions of dollars, added to his hints, and insinuations, and doubtful shreds to Mr. Erskine, does not sound well. The people do not like this business. They want every thing above board—nothing concealed, dark or mysterious. They want to know, why Mr. Gallatin neglected his duty at all, to gossip with Mr. Erskine.

It is due to the people to have this infamous business explained. They demand it, as an act of justice, due to the abused character of their late President. Mr. Madison owes it to himself to have this transaction explained. He owes it to the people to dismiss the impudent intruder from office, and cleanse the administration of a man who is regarded with so

For ourselves, we believe the statement of Mr. Erskine to be true. We have very little doubt of Mr. Gallatin's having abused the confidence reposed in him. We are strengthened in this belief by the circumstance of the two millions of dollars—for bad as we think Mr. Randolph, we do not believe him capable of asserting a positive falsehood.

Mr. Gallatin is himself the sole cause of the severity with which his name is handled throughout the country. The submission bill which he began, and which was brought into the world by Mr. Macon, is evidence of his hostility to the measures of Mr. Jefferson—and his conversations with Mr. Randolph and Mr. Erskine, evince his secret hatred of the man.

Once more we ask, why did Mr. Gallatin keep back these interesting documents three months? For they have evidently been in his possession that length of time, from the date of his exculpatory letter. Why did he not return them to the person from whom they were borrowed? And why have they made their appearance at this late day? The answer is at hand. He discovered that the Whig and the Aurora had scented his trail, and would soon bounce him up—and the old fox made a virtue of necessity, by being the first to exhibit his own tale. But it won't do—Reynard has been caught in his own toils—and we are deceived if he does not exhibit a curious spectacle before the huntsmen have done with him.

From the Independent American.

Some of the democratic papers insist that Gallatin ought to be immediately dismissed by the president. Agreed. We wish he would; and then dismiss the man who stands for a secretary of state; it would be cruel to dismiss Gallatin only; and for good deeds too; for merely telling Erskine, Randolph and others a few wholesome truths; and if men are to be turned from office for wearing half a dozen faces, who will be left of the administration?

Cobbett makes some shrewd remarks on "the dispute" between England and this country, and the tedious correspondence to which it has given rise. "During the existence of this dispute (says Peter) we have employed six envoys, with all their retinues; and permanently three, sometimes five, commissioners. And which is the greatest curse of all, there have been volumes innumerable written upon the subject. There have been, including both sides, not less than from six to ten able bodied writers (and what makes the thing more serious) most of them lawyers, too, hard at work for the last sixteen years." He speaks with cutting satire of the letters between Mr. Smith and Jackson. "They have, among them, written upon this new branch of the dispute, as much as is contained in one of the volumes of Dr. Johnson's works; a twelfth part of as much as Dr. Johnson wrote in his whole life

time!—And what is it about? You read for half an hour before you come to an idea; and when you have read a whole letter out, you cannot for your life, tell what is, or is not the subject matter of it. This correspondence might be very useful to a man who was courting, and who was anxious to try beforehand, the temper of his wife, for if she could keep her temper to the end of this correspondence, he need never be afraid of her losing it."



He comes
The noisy herald of a busy world."

FOREIGN.

Late arrivals at Boston bring London dates to the 2d of June. The news from Spain and Portugal is not so late as we have received direct.—The French papers continued full of accounts of French victories over the Spanish "rebels." On the 30th May, a fleet with reinforcements for Spain and Portugal, sailed from Portsmouth.—Napoleon and his Empress were to return to Paris from their northern tour the 30th May.—Burdett remained in the Tower.—Parliament it was expected would be prorogued the 19th June, when he would be liberated. The papers are silent respecting him.—We find very little mention of American affairs. The Catholic question in the Commons had been negatived, 213 to 109.—The Duke of Albuquerque had arrived in London, minister from the Spanish Regency.—The British King was at Court the 13th May, in good health. The princess Amelia was convalescent.—The port of Elsinore had been declared to be in a state of blockade.—A letter from Paris, dated May 24, says—A mitigation of the severity of the decree for the confiscation of American property, you know, is not to be expected.

Accounts from Toningen of the 9th of June, say that American property is not molested. It is reported that Ferdinand VIIIth is to marry a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Some serious riots have taken place in Kilkenny, in Ireland, in consequence of religious disputes between the Protestants and Roman Catholics among the lower classes of the inhabitants. A few lives have been lost. The animosity seems to have arisen from the following occurrence: on the death of a Catholic priest, for whom a general mourning was observed, and in consequence of which all the shops were shut, it is said that some Protestants asked "whether he had taken to hell with him the spectacles which he constantly wore when alive!" Young Betty, the boy actor, that so long convulsed the metropolis with his theatrical deceptions, has declined taking orders, as he first intended, and purchased a pair of colours in a marching regiment. He took no degree of talent or disposition on which to found a hope that he might become a scholar. Turkey it is believed is to be overwhelmed by the French, Austrians and Russians.—The armies of the latter are now on their march. A splendid Car is building, for the reception of Sir Francis Burdett, who, it seems is to ascend this triumphal vehicle at the gate of the Tower, on the day of his deliverance, which will be that of course on which Parliament is prorogued. Letters from Hamburg state, that Moreau is to return from America to France, and be created Duke of Hohenlinden.

The London papers are filled with an Account of a late attempt to murder the king's 5th son, the Duke of Cumberland as he was in bed asleep in St. James' Palace. The villain who made the attempt was his Royal Highness' second page, an Italian of the name of Sellis. He concealed himself in a closet, and about 3 o'clock at night struck the Duke twice across the head with a sword. A stuffed band and tassels in the night cap was the means of the Duke's life being saved. He awoke and seeing the assassin, attempted to escape, and called to the page in waiting "Neale Neale, I am Murdered." Sellis then attacked the duke with a razor, and cut him in the body, and as he escaped at the door, also across the thighs. On the stairs the duke met Neale, and the guards on duty immediately rushed into the palace. The House keeper ran to Sellis' door and called "Sellis the duke is murdered," finding the door fastened on the inside he ran round to enter at another door; on entering found that Sellis had cut his throat with a razor, and was nearly dead. The duke saw the glimpse of a man by a pale lamp, but could not distinguish his features. The sword and Sellis' slippers were found on the floor. The sword was the duke's. The Surgeons have reported that his Royal Highness' life was not in any immediate danger. Sellis was a man of violent temper, but had been treated with much indulgence by his Royal highness. He had staid God Father to one of his children. On account his indisposition, lately carried him to Windsor in his own coach.

The princess Augusta had lately given his wife two pieces of muslin, and the Queen on coming before a late gala day to the dukes room, sent for Sellis' Children. It was supposed that Sellis was jealous that Neale was in higher favour with the duke than himself. He had long disliked Neale, and by murdering the duke while Neale was on duty hoped to fix the crime on him.

The Duke of Rutland is said to have gone over to the opposition, in consequence of Lord Chatham's dismissal from office.

Lord Granville and Mr. Windham are both dangerously ill, the latter is given over by his physicians. All American property in France was ordered to be sold. Sweden has inhibited the importation of British manufactures into the kingdom.

DOMESTIC.

A letter from the honourable Paul Hamilton at Washington, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated June 21, says:—It may be of satisfaction to you, and the good men of your city, to be informed that Commodore Decatur is now under sailing orders, with a Squadron of our ships, to cruize from Hampton Roads southwardly, which will tend, I hope, to rid

our coast of the Privateers which have been infesting it for some time past.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability to the U. S. Brig Vixen, of 70 guns, to his friend in the City of Washington.

On the 24th instant (June) an occurrence took place which was equally unpleasant and unexpected. The character of the affair, however, corresponds with the treatment which we have so often received from the British naval commanders on former occasions. The Moselle, a 20 gun brig, carrying 32 pounders, was lying at anchor under Stirrup Bay, near the Bahama Bank. The Vixen approached her under full sail, with her pendant and ensign hoisted. The commander of the Moselle hoisted French colours, and exhibited several private signals. Capt. Trippe, on perceiving a boat which he supposed wished to speak his vessel, hauled up and received the officer, who requested him to go down to the British vessel. With this request Capt. Trippe declined a compliance, furnishing the officer, at the same time, with the name of the vessel, and her destination. Capt. Boyce, who commands the Moselle, fired a shot at us as we passed, which Capt. Trippe considered as an intimation, that he wished to speak with us. Several musket balls were fired from the boat into the vessel; and at the very moment the British officer was politely received on board the Vixen, and before he had taken a memorandum of the reply, which was given by Captain Trippe to the message which was delivered—Capt. Boyce fired a round shot, which came over the quarter deck, and penetrated the main boom of the Vixen. Capt. Trippe immediately discharged the British officer, and prepared for action. The English brig split her cable, and got under way, menacing an attack on our vessel. So soon as she approached within a proper distance, Capt. Trippe dispatched a boat, with his first lieutenant, to demand of the British officer an explanation of his conduct; who sent his lieutenant on board the Vixen, with various apologies which were not understood in a satisfactory manner; and Capt. Trippe addressed a note to Capt. Boyce requiring a written statement of the reasons which had induced him to fire a shot at his vessel—Capt. Boyce returned for answer, that he recognised with pleasure, the existing amity between the two countries, and was extremely sorry for having fired at us—that the reasons which induced him to fire, were, that he could not distinguish our colours, and saw no preparation for taking in sail—that he had been informed that two French privateers were fitting out in the United States, and supposed we might probably be one of them. He also pledged his honour, that his shot was not aimed at our vessel. The explanation was deemed by Capt. Trippe, sufficient to prevent any further conflict; and we instantly made sail, and proceeded on our course. The injury which we sustained was trifling. Mr. Rodney's son was struck by a splinter from the boom, which occasioned his mouth to bleed a short time—no other person was touched.

The conduct of Capt. Trippe in this affair was highly honourable to himself, to the American name, and to his country. The Vixen was prepared for action with the greatest promptitude and order, and the explanation demanded in a manner which left no doubt, as to his determination to vindicate the honour of the national flag, or perish in the attempt. The official assurances of Capt. Boyce could not be questioned in an official form, but I feel the most perfect conviction that he knew the Vixen to be an American man of war—that he fired the second shot directly at the vessel, with a view of provoking a return of the fire, and thereby furnish him with an excuse for going into action with a vessel of inferior metal, and then shift the responsibility from himself by declaring that his shot was fired through mistake, and without any intention of injuring the vessel. I was on deck, and saw the gun on the fore-castle of the Moselle, levelled directly at the Vixen, and was not more than three feet from the place where the shot struck the boom. The insolence of this transaction is not more remarkable than the measures displayed by the British commander, in forging excuses for his conduct.

The National Intelligencer says the secretary of the navy has ordered Capt. Trippe to Washington, to undergo an enquiry, for not returning the fire of the Moselle.

A large and extensive woollen manufactory is established in the Louisiana Territory, on a liberal plan.

On the 13th ult. Mr. Jackson the British minister arrived at Gregory's tavern in Albany, on his way to Niagara. Late at night after the inhabitants were generally in bed a number of persons assembled in front of Mr. Gregory's house, with a straw and rag effigy of the minister, which they set fire to and commenced a most tremendous yelling. The alarm of fire was given, the bells were rung, and the fire men and others assembled. Previous to this Mr. Gregory had endeavoured to extinguish the fire and disperse the mob, but he was knocked down with clubs and brick bats, and severely wounded. When the watch and fire men came up the rioters dispersed, two or three of them were apprehended the next day and committed to jail.

A Merino Fleece.—Perhaps the most extraordinary ever known, was sheared, a few days since, from the full blood buck lamb, ECLIPSE, raised by Col. William Taylor, of Nest-Milford, Connecticut. Weight of fleece, 9lb. Carcase, 63 lb. Every seven pounds of carcase producing a pound of Wool of uncommon fineness. This wool is now worth 2 Dollars and 3 quarters per pound.

At New-Orleans J. B. S. Thierry, editor of the Louisiana Courier, was brought into court to answer for some of his remarks upon its proceedings in the case of H. P. Nugent, but he persisting in his statements, was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50. Nugent for contempt received the same sentence.

The Philadelphia Bible society have, during the last year, as appears by their annual report, distributed amongst indigent persons, 1584 English Bibles, 327 English Testaments, 54 German Bibles, 196 German Testaments, 45 French Testaments, and 1 Wealth and 1 Gaelic Bible.

Mr. Jackson at the Boston Dinner proved to the satisfaction of the company that he was a man of voracity.—New York Columbian.



AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE STAR.

Americans look out, or you will lose your Potatoes.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Among the several communications which have appeared in your paper under the head of Agriculture, I have not observed any remarks touching the origin of the Potatoe, commonly called the Irish Potatoe. The excellence of this valuable root as a substitute for bread is universally experienced in all countries where it has been introduced: It is an effectual security against famine, as was fully proved in the lower part of this State after the great storm of 1789; nor is its utility confined to the human race; its merits will find their account in giving their potatoes, either raw or boiled, and especially to the milk cows. In short, all the benefits arising from the cultivation of this excellent root, cannot be enumerated within the narrow limits of a News-paper. The object of this communication is to institute an enquiry respecting the origin of the Potatoe, and it is called in the Irish language *Patata*. The only account I have seen and which is pretty generally received as correct, is found in the Encyclopaedia, viz: "Potatoes, it is generally thought, came originally from North-America, where they were reckoned good for food; they were first, we are told, introduced into Ireland in the year 1565, and from thence into England by a vessel wrecked on the western coast, called North Mools in Lancashire. Forty years after their introduction, they were cultivated about London; at this time they were distinguished by the name of *Virginia Potatoes* or *Indian Potatoes*, which is the Indian name of the Spanish sort."

Here we have a very imperfect account of the origin of the Irish Potatoe. The probability is, that Ireland had little or no foreign trade so early as the year 1565, and certainly none with the continent of America. It is not found by any record or tradition within our reach, that Old Spain cultivated the potatoe at that early period. The Encyclopaedia does not pretend that the Indians used it as food, but the contrary, that they were ignorant of its advantages; now how happens it that the Potatoe should form an article of commerce, when the natives of the country where it was supposed to grow spontaneously, were unacquainted with its use? Besides we are not informed, by whom, or in what manner it was brought into Ireland, nor does the London appellation (40 years after seed was received from Ireland) of *Virginia Potatoes* deserve any credit, for Sir Walter Raleigh did not discover Virginia until the year 1584—nineteen years after their supposed introduction into Ireland. *Batatas* as mentioned above, the Indian name of the Spanish sort, seems to indicate that they were not called *Virginia Potatoes* in England, but in that particular they differed we are not informed by the writer of the article in the Encyclopaedia. It is probable, therefore, that they were what we call *Sweet Potatoes* or *Spanish Potatoes*, which opens a wide field for conjecture. First, that the Potatoe was known in Ireland before any British settlements were made in North-America.—Secondly, that its name *Patata* a genuine Irish word, in use with the natives time immemorial, (which in course of time got corrupted into *Potatoe*) is strong evidence of its being indigenous of that country, and that the only potatoe known in Spain, at that time, was the *Sweet Potatoe* or *Spanish Potatoe*, as it is called at this day in North-Carolina.

But a still stronger objection to the position that America is the native country of the *Patata* is, that no person has discovered it growing wild in that country, unless Messrs. Lewis and Clark have used it in their late expedition. In behalf of my country I must therefore maintain (until better proof to the contrary can be produced) that Ireland is the native soil of the Potatoe or *Patata*.

OLLAMH FODLAH.

GYPSUM AND GRASS.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

I have used in my farming about one ton of plaster of Paris on grain and grass. The seed grain I washed and while wet shook it together with plaster so as to incrust the seed all over with it, and sometimes instead of this sowed over the land soon after as much Gypsum as had sown grain, and with good effect. Our sweet potatoes it has a good effect, but none at all on Irish. I have tried it on 11 different kinds of grass but it was of no benefit to any except a species of spear grass.

I save my red or Dutch clover by cutting it about 2 o'clock, I then begin at the first cut & haul it in and pack it, one layer of wheat straw six inches thick, and one of clover 12 inches thick, and it all makes the best hay that cattle ever eat.

Red Top will grow in wet low lands where timothy will not make good pastures. It will kill fox tail or crab grass. The East India light mountain grass is a good one. It grows on a loamy soil bordering on sand on my plantation, four feet high, & grows in all warm spells in winter. It is excellent for sheep and calves. A RICHMOND COUNTY FARMER.

TURNIP ROOTED CABBAGE.

The following is extracted from an English publication (entitled Fossie's Memoir of Agriculture) and seems an extraordinary produce of a vegetable called the Turnip rooted cabbage, that perhaps, it may be too worthy of the attention of our American Farmers.

The turnip rooted cabbage is a very hard plant and is impenetrable by frost; a half a piece, though eaten of all winter long, produce at last 17 tons of food in May, and maintain six milk cows (from which 100lbs. of butter was made) one heifer and one bull sixteen days on the herbage only. The roots after being kept 162 sheep of a year old, for twenty days, all in the utmost plenty. This crop mounting to 34 tons per acre, is certainly very large compared to the product of most other