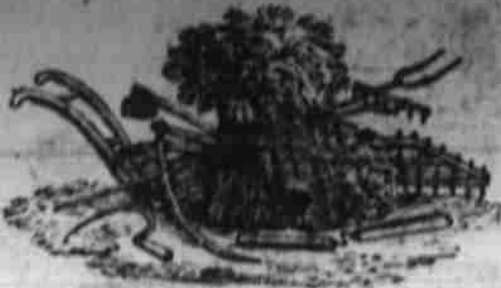


## Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;  
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

The two following articles, reported to the *Cane Creek Agricultural Society*, were forwarded to us for publication, and we with pleasure give place to them; as we shall always do to articles which may tend in any degree to promote improvement in agriculture. With respect to the experiment mentioned in the last article, we would state, that for several years it has been the practice with the best farmers in New-Jersey to preserve their seed corn from the butt end of the ears; and it is a very natural conclusion, that corn, as well as most other seeds, will be the more productive if gathered from sound and vigorous plants.

While on this subject it may be of importance to mention an error which is frequently fallen into in this part of the country in the culture of Potatoes. It is the custom with some to use the smallest of their potatoes for seed; a practice which will invariably produce a lean crop very inferior in quality. Perhaps in no part of agriculture, does success depend so much on the quality of the seed as in the culture of Irish potatoes. If it be desirable to raise abundant crops of good potatoes, the largest and best of the kind should be provided for seed; no care in the cultivation will atone for neglect in this particular. Without good seed, good potatoes cannot be raised.

### ON INCLOSING AND SOILING.

I have attached to my farm a piece of high ground, which was so much exhausted by long and constant cropping that its product of corn was not more than from three to five barrels per acre, and that of inferior quality. In the fall of the year, immediately after gathering the corn, I ploughed the land deep. In the course of the next summer (in the latter part) I ploughed it again, and turned in the vegetation that was on it, which was all natural. Thus it lay till the next spring, (being neither trod nor grazed through the whole process,) when I planted it in corn, prepared and cultivated in the usual way, and gathered eight barrels of good sound corn per acre. There was nothing extraordinary in the season, and I impute the whole increase of product to the inclosing and deep ploughing.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

### SEED CORN.

I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been a means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of ears of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt of the ear, the other from the top end; both pieces had the same cultivation. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with the seed from the top end.

NATHANIEL NEWLIN.

### ON PAUPERISM.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, to whom was referred, at the last session of that Court, the consideration of the pauper laws of the Commonwealth, have made a report, which presents some striking facts and important views appertaining to the subject of pauperism in general. We offer the following passage of the report, as containing the opinions of able men, who appear to have been anxious and diligent in procuring the best data for judgment:

1. That, of all the modes of providing for the poor, the most wasteful, the most expensive, and most injurious to their morals, and destructive to their industrious habits, is that of supply in their own families.
2. That the most economical mode is that of almshouses, having the character of work houses, or houses of industry, in which work is provided for every degree of ability in the pauper, and thus the able poor made to provide, partially at least, for their own support, and also to the support, or at least the comfort, of the impotent poor.
3. That, of all the modes of employing the labor of the pauper, agriculture affords the best, the most healthy, and the most certainly profitable; they being thus enabled to raise always at least their own provisions.
4. That the success of these establishments depends

upon their being placed under the superintendance of a Board of Overseers, constituted of the most substantial and intelligent inhabitants of the vicinity.

5. That, of all causes of pauperism, intemperance in the use of spiritous liquors is the most powerful and universal.

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 22.

The ship *Fama*, capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool, bringing papers of that place to the 7th, and London dates to the 5th of February.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

"We have no alteration in our market, since our printed circular. The demand for cotton yesterday, was very trifling, and confined to small orders, from the spinners—middling fair to good fair, new upland, at 9d. a 9½ d. The trade will not yet come forward, to purchase freely, unless the holders will submit to a reduction of ½ d.—The chief sales of Sea-Island cotton, have been of fair to good quality, at 16d. a 16½ d.—Fine 22d. a 2s.—and fair to good stained, 12d. a 13½ d.—Rice is dull at 14s. a 18s. 6d."

The stock of Sea-Island cotton on hand, 1st. February, 1821, at Liverpool, was 6,700 bales—stained do. 300—Upland 35,300—New-Orleans and Tennessee 13,400—Pernambucos, &c. &c. 62,900—West-India, &c. 4,000—Bourbon, &c. 33,800.

The following letter received in London, dated the 16th January, from Trieste, contains the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at Laybach. "We hear positively from Laybach, and on good authority, that the old king of Naples has distinctly refused to enter into any of the arrangements proposed to him, avowing his determination to adhere strictly to that form of constitution to which he has taken the oath. This unexpected firmness, of course, puts an abrupt conclusion to the deliberations, and the congress is expected to break up immediately. As soon as the disposition of the King of Naples was known, orders were forthwith transmitted to Milan, the head-quarters of the army, to put the troops in motion; and all persons who have entered into engagements to supply forage, provisions, or other necessaries, have been called upon for the immediate fulfilment of their contracts. The emperors are expected in less than ten days to be in this place."

The government of Great Britain has officially announced its intention of not interfering in the internal concerns of Naples. Attempts have been made to destroy the royal family of France, by several explosions of gunpowder, in the Thuilleries. The latest Paris paper states, that inquiries into this affair, are unremittingly pursued. They announce three other cases, of the explosion of petards in Paris, on the 29th of January; one, at half past nine, and another at eleven at night, in the Rue St. Honore; the third, was that of an enormous petard, near the Carousal. The French funds in Paris, left off on the 31st January, at 81f. 50c. Since the affair of the Thuilleries, there has been much fluctuation, though no material decline in price.

One of our London papers states, that his majesty George the IV. has declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her majesty's name in the Liturgy. Another paper says, that "ministers intend to try their strength with their opponents, on the question of the restoration of her majesty's name to the liturgy. Upon this point they calculate, (but with the hope of gaining the saints,) on a majority of seventy, which in the house of commons is less in proportion than nine in the house of lords."

The house of commons, on the 31st January, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration, that part of the king's speech, as related to a provision for the queen. Lord Castlereagh proposed that the sum of 50,000l. per year, should be granted; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Sir WALTER SCOTT was so dangerously ill, at his residence, in London, on the 1st February, that his life was despaired of.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

There has been a mutiny among the students at the university of Turin, to quell which the military were called in. Several of the soldiers and twenty of the students, were wounded.

The pope has consented to the secularization of the monks expelled from the monasteries in Spain.

The following proclamation was issued by gen. Pepe, on taking the command of the army stationed on the frontiers.

"Legion of Abruzzi, and soldiers of every rank!—his royal highness the prince regent, has sent me among you, with a division of troops. Many of the brave men who compose it, were born in your province. I bring with me the standards promised by his royal highness, which the princess royal Isabella has worked with her own hand. With the accustomed solemnities, and the blessings of the God of armies, I shall consign them to your care. In this precious gift of the august royal pair, you will find new testimonies of affection and of loyalty to the oaths that have been taken. These ensigns will serve you as a guide, and a point of union, in the paths of honor and glory; whenever a foreign enemy shall dare to violate the sanctity of our confines.

"I foresee the ebullition of your joy, when these standards shall be delivered into your possession; and I partake it with you—but that joy will be heightened, when you see arrived in the Ambruzzi, a battalion of Calabrese militia, who are on their march to join you. They will tell you, on their arrival, that, after having traversed all the provinces from hence to the Faro, they have passed on their route one hundred and sixteen battalions of legionary troops and militia, all animated by a lively desire to follow their example.

"I discover in you, alone and unsupported, sufficient force to repel a foreign invasion of our territory; but should it be attempted, the general mass of your countrymen and brethren in arms, will be ready to re-act on the aggressors, and to prove anew to all Europe, how ill advised is the state, which presumes to abuse the moderation of the people; and, in default of the arms of reason, would put down by the sword, opinions favorable to humanity."

JANUARY 31.

Advices from Naples to the 10th inst. were received yesterday. A report has been made to the parliament from the council of generals, presided over by the prince regent, in which assurance is given that the frontiers are in a valid state of defence against any hostile aggression whatever. The council had resolved on forming the army into four divisions, of which three were destined for active service, and the fourth as a *corps de reserve*. Orders had been transmitted for conveying a portion of the troops in Sicily to the frontier provinces of Naples. Supplies of muskets had been received from Corfu, from Malta, and from Spain. The prince regent announced his intention, in the event of war, of marching at the head of the army. A memorial has been presented to the parliament in accusation of Carascosa, the ex-minister of war, in which he is charged with having refused offers of horses for the use of the army; with having transferred the officers from one corps to another at his own caprice: with not having fulfilled his engagement to augment the regular army to 25,000 men; with not having furnished the supplies necessary for the battalions ordered to the frontiers, either of powder or other articles; with not having exerted himself to procure muskets, and with having even refused many that were tendered—with having altered the prices of provisions, of forage and of clothing; and with having neglected the orphan schools and other military establishments. The memorial was referred to a committee.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

A despatch sent by the British government to his majesty's ministers at foreign courts, on the 19th of the last month, explaining the principles by which the government of this country is guided in reference to the proceedings of the allied powers, was on Friday laid before parliament.—We rejoice to find that the British government has had the wisdom distinctly to avow that they do not consider themselves either called upon, or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country in the affairs of Naples, and that they protest against any such interpretation of the existing treaties between themselves and the allied powers, as that which is assumed in the circular recently sent forth by the courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia. On these grounds, as well as on the general principles of international laws and the laws of this country, the king has declared to become a party to the discussions at Troppau and Laybach, so far as they have for their object any interference with the internal affairs of other states. A wish is at the same time expressed that the difference of sentiment which prevails between the three courts and the court of London, on this matter, should make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on other subjects; and it is intimated that Great Britain will not interfere with the course which other European states may think proper to adopt for their own security, towards Naples. As to the security of Austria, Russia and Prussia, it is not likely to be much affected by the power of Naples, and the best mode of guarding against any prejudicial influence from the example of that state, will be to make such ameliorations in their systems of government from time to time, as will enable them to keep pace with the increase of light and knowledge which are now spreading themselves so widely over every part of Europe.

France.—The Paris papers of Sunday last, contain a brief account of an occurrence, which probably gave rise to a rumour which was prevalent during the week, of a conspiracy being discovered against the whole royal family. Between four and five o'clock, on the 27th ult. as the king was engaged in his cabinet, a loud intonation was heard at a short distance from his room. The gates of the palace were immediately closed. The troops got under arms, and a minute search was made. It was found, that the explosion had proceeded from beneath the cabinet, and above the apartments of Madame; the windows of which were broken. At six o'clock another explosion took place in the Palace Les-cot near the Louvre; and, on the evening of the 25th, a similar event occurred, at ten o'clock, before the Palace Royal, at the moment that the Duke d'Angouleme had retired from Compiegne. The explosion is attributed to a barrel of gunpowder, surrounded by iron hoops, concealed in a basket. Our correspondent states, from private information, that the Royal Guards on duty at the Thuilleries, had been put under arrest, preparatory to their examination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Jan. 25.

Earl Grey rose to put a question to the noble lord opposite, to which he doubted whether he

should succeed in obtaining an answer, as he had been unsuccessful on a late occasion. The noble earl must be aware that a certain declaration had appeared in the public journals, purporting to be a declaration of the allied sovereigns at Troppau, addressed to the different powers of Europe, and among other places to which the document had been sent, the senate of Hamburgh was particularly mentioned. The paper stated, "that the overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal and Naples, had necessarily excited the cares and uneasiness of the powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe was threatened. That the same principles which united the great powers of the continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing in the revolution, ought to be set against the revolutionary power which had just developed itself. The sovereigns assembled at Troppau ventured to hope, that they would attain their object, and they would take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together." The paper further stated, that, "As the system to be followed had no other foundation than treaties already existing, they had no doubt of the assent of the courts of Paris and London." How far the conclusion of this paper was consistent with the other parts of it, it was not his intention to discuss, any more than the principles upon which the declaration was founded. The allied sovereigns assumed the right of interfering with the affairs of other nations, as founded upon existing treaties, to which the courts of London and Paris were parties, and upon that assumption was founded a confident expectation that the measures now adopted by the allies would have the assent of those courts. He wished to know from the noble earl whether that paper had been communicated to him, and whether the expected concurrence of the court of London in the measures of the allied sovereigns was authorised by any conduct on the part of this government?

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had not the least difficulty in answering the question of the noble earl. The paper to which he referred was, he believed, an incorrect copy of a real paper which did exist. However, he had no difficulty in stating, in the first place, that there were no treaties of the nature alluded to in that paper. In the next place, he was able to assure the noble earl, that the court of London was no party to any proceedings now in progress with reference to Naples. In consequence of a paper, similar to that referred to by the noble earl, a paper had been addressed by this government to the different powers of Europe, which he should have no objection to lay before his house.—That paper would explain the policy pursued by this government with reference to the affairs of Naples. He repeated, that he had not the slightest objection to the production of that document, though he could wish, as a matter of convenience, that the noble earl would not move for it that evening.

## Domestic.

HOUID.

DANVILLE, FEB. 17.—On the evening of the 14th and morning of the 15th inst. the dead bodies of two men were found in a small pond situated about three miles from this place, near the main road leading to Lexington—the first was discovered late in the evening by some waggoners employed in washing their horses; they gave notice to the nearest neighbors, who went with them in the morning, and in their examination found the second. An inquest being summoned by the coroner of the county, the jury reported that they had been wilfully murdered, each of them by a blow received on the left side of his head, which fractured his skull, given, as they supposed, with an axe. They appeared to have been in the water for a considerable time. One of them, a small middle aged man, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, with rather dark hair and sandy colored beard, had on a new cotton shirt, a pair of cotton pantaloons considerably patched, with horn buttons fastened through four holes to the waistband and a pair of knit cotton suspenders. The other was a stout young man, six feet high, light hair and complexion, had on two cotton shirts and two pair of pantaloons, one of tow the other of striped cotton bedticking; suspenders of knit cotton.

After the bodies were found, it was recollected that some time last fall, it is thought in November, three men with a waggon loaded with cotton had passed the first house on this side of the pond late in the evening, stopped to procure fire and provender for the team, and were seen encamped near the pond; the next morning but one was seen with the waggon when it passed the first house on the other side of the encampment; that on the next day there was also found an axe at the camp with some blood on the handle, which, upon examination, has the brand of the maker, W. M. on both sides of it. In the ashes at the camp have since been found a number of buttons, some of them small and round, like those found on the striped pantaloons of the young man; small pieces of hat and cloth crisped by the fire, two small pieces of mixed socks, and in the pocket of the young man was found a cob pipe, two combs and two penknives, one a dark handled double bladed knife, the other a white handled penknife, with remarkably small blade, apparently nearly worn out. From these circumstances, it appears to be the general conjecture of the neighborhood, that the unfortunate men found were the proprietors of the waggon and loading, and that they had been driven off and probably sold at a great distance by the murderer.