



From the Connecticut Journal.

POTATOES.

The potatoe has been very justly classed among the most valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom. Perhaps there is nothing produced on a given quantity of land, which affords more of the life sustaining nutriment than the potatoe. In the cultivation of this root, either for culinary purpose, or for feeding cattle, two things demand the attention of the farmer, viz. the choice of soil and the choice of seed. I shall confine my observations, at this time, to the latter. There are various kinds of potatoes, known among farmers and gardeners by different names, such as Spanish, Irish, Dutch, English Whites, Blue Noses, &c. Of these various kinds, some are far superior to others in point of flavour, some afford a greater yield than others. That kind which unites these two properties in the greatest degree may in general be considered the best for the table, and for feeding; but a high flavoured rich potatoe will often bring 30 cents in market, when those of ordinary quality are not worth more than 20 or 25.

The writer of this article has for many years attended to the cultivation of potatoes with a view of ascertaining, not only what kinds afford the greatest yield, but also, which are the richest flavoured, and of course best adapted to culinary purposes. He has tried the various kinds commonly raised in the northern and eastern states, as well as some imported directly from Europe. The following is, in part, the result of his observations: The long red (sometimes called Merino) potatoe produces a plentiful crop, but is ill flavoured, watery and altogether unfit for the table. The Spanish was formerly very productive (for feeding,) it is sometimes called hog potatoe; when split it appears red at the heart. The English white is a good potatoe, well known, but has somewhat degenerated. The Irish red potatoe is dry and floury, and by far the richest potatoe we know of, and will keep good the year round; it is frequently imported from Ireland and has been sold from one to two dollars per bushel; it is not so productive as some kinds, but has been known to yield at the rate of about 300 bushels to an acre in this country; the cultivation of it is an object well worth the attention of the farmer. The early purple potatoe is, perhaps, the most profitable kind for cultivation of any among us, especially for those who raise potatoes for market; and it has the following properties—It is an early potatoe—is ordinarily fit for the table by the 4th of July, and with a little extra attention may be had by the middle of June; it is not inferior in point of flavour to any other except the Irish potatoe; it keeps good later than almost any other kind; and it affords a yield equal to most other kinds.

From the New England Farmer.
ON THE IMPORTANCE
of procuring
A GOOD BREED OF COWS.

The expense of keeping Cows of a poor breed is as great, and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference in breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product in milk. Some have, therefore, supposed that it is the food alone, which makes the odds in the quantity and quality of milk. This supposition is very incorrect, as may be evinced by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milk cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of "naked sheep," such as Swift tells of in his Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf, that is from a poor milk cow, is simply in debt. And yet many farmers sell the heifer calves of the best milk cows to the butchers, because they are the fattest. Such folks deserve to be poor, and may expect to meet their just deserts. The discerning farmer will ever be particular in the selection of calves for raising.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Boston, March 6.
The Parliament of Upper Canada has decided, after a full discussion of the question, that Marshall Spring Bidwell, son of Barnabas Bidwell, formerly of this state, was eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, for which he had been a candidate, although he was born in the United States, since the independence, and had not been naturalized as a British subject by any act of Parliament. The House resolved also, that the conduct of the returning officer, in refusing to allow Mr. Bidwell to be polled for at the election, was an illegal assumption of power, and high breach of the privileges of the House, as well as an infringement of the rights of the whole body of electors of the province, and ordered that writs should be issued for a new election of a member, to represent the counties of Lenox and Addington. While the question was pending, Mr. Bidwell was admitted to the House, to be heard in support of the petition, and it is stated that he argued the question with great candour, learning and eloquence. On the subject of the Union of the two colonies, we have the following extract of a letter from New York, in the Montreal Courant:

"Upon the Union question, the strength of the parties was tried on Tuesday, in the appointment of a Committee on the part of the House, the Council and House having agreed upon a joint committee on that subject. There appeared to be 16 for, and 17 against the Union. Mr. Crook, who is a Unionist, was absent. If he should be present at the final vote, and no change take place in the sentiments of the members, they will be equally divided, and the Speaker's casting voice will turn the vote in favour of the Union. But one or two of the members, whose individual opinion has been opposed to that of their constituents, are considered doubtful.

Hallowell, (Maine.) March 5.
OF THE APPLEFORD CHILD.
Judge Weston having ordered Sally Appleford to be brought before him at Augusta, by a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Daniel Ames of Sangerville, who had detained the child, found it advisable to relinquish all claim to her, and to surrender her to Stephen Appleford, by the writing which is copied below. It is understood that the attorney-general had previously signified his intention of entering his nolle prosequi as to the new trial of Appleford, which stood over for the next meeting of the Supreme Court at Bangor. Thus Appleford has obtained his child, and will become free from his bail for appearance; and is left open to take his own measures as to the prosecution which he has suffered.

To Mr. Stephen Appleford—
This may signify to you, that I voluntarily give up to you Sally Appleford, as she is called, whom you claim to be your daughter, and whom I have been required by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Weston, to bring before him immediately. And I do hereby relinquish all claim to said child and engage never more to reclaim her, nor to require any compensation for her board, or damages of you for any supposed caption of her the said S. Appleford.
(Signed) Daniel Ames,
Sangerville, Feb. 1823.

MASONIC.
The Free Masons in New-Haven (Conn.) have formed an association termed "The New-Haven Masonic Palestine Missionary Society," for the purpose of advancing the progress of Gospel light in the Holy Land.

GREAT FIRE AT CANTON.
By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the ship Caledonia, Captain Donaldson, from Canton, information has been received, that a dreadful fire occurred at that place on the 7th of November last, by which upwards of ten thousand houses were consumed. The English factory and most of the others, were destroyed.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.
By an arrival at New-York from Havana, intelligence has been received of the arrival of Havana of Com. Porter's squadron; which had taken possession of the island of Key West.

A PRIVATE LETTER.

Philadelphia, March 12.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to another in this city, dated Feb. 1.

My dear sir,—I have already written to you by this vessel. She carries with her the King of France's speech to the Chambers, from which you will see that war between his country and Spain is resolved on. It is understood that the British Ministry have been using every exertion to prevent this dreadful calamity, but without success. Never do I believe, was so unjust a proceeding before heard of—and the mass of the people of this country are boiling with rage at the conduct of France. Unfortunately, the Spanish people are not united, but still the invasion of that country by a French army, may cause them to hang together, as they must well know if they do not, many of them will hang separately. From all I can learn, the conduct of the French government is very unpopular in France, and I am persuaded there are many spirits in France who will shew themselves as soon as the war commences, and I shall be surpris'd if Louis does not find some work at home. It is truly shocking to think that the destinies of 30 or 40 millions of people should be in the hands of such a mass of corruption as his ungrateful wretch, who was indebted mainly to Great Britain and the Spanish people for placing him on the throne.

I fear this country will, sooner or later, be drawn into this quarrel; if they are, I hope it will not be on the side of legitimacy.

CUBA.

Both Spanish and French journals refer to the occupation of the island of Cuba by the British as a matter determined. We have remarked an article under the Madrid head in the London Morning Chronicle, in which it is positively stated that the British Ambassador at Madrid has obtained the consent of the Spanish government to that occupation, as a trust, the restoration of the island when peace should be established between France and Spain, being stipulated.—Nat. Gaz.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.

A proof-sheet from our attentive correspondent of the Charleston Mercury office, states that Captain Ross, arrived at Charleston on the 8th instant, from Kingston and Havana, brings the information that just before he left the latter place, a boat with 8 men had arrived at the Reglas. They had escaped from being captured by the United States schr. Revenge, Lt. Levy. The story current in Havana, coming from these men was, that the Revenge came across their schooner, (a piratical vessel) a short time ago off the Isle of Pines, and that an action commenced between the two vessels, which they say lasted for four hours. The Revenge proved too much for the pirate—and the captain with one arm shot off, and 7 men, took to their boat to save themselves, and got into the harbour of Havana. A great many were killed and wounded on board their vessel, which the Revenge succeeded in securing. The prize is said to be named the Hebe, and was cut out of Havana some time ago and fitted out as a piratical cruiser. She mounted one long gun and had a crew of 50 men.

BRITISH AMERICAN.

GREEKS & TURKS.
Extract of a letter from an officer in the squadron acting in the Mediterranean.

"The cause of the Turks in the Morea is very unfavourable, all their troops being in the city of Corinth, about ninety miles distant from us, surrounded by the Greeks, and in the greatest distress for provisions, of which the Greeks have an abundant supply. Acts of the greatest cruelty are constantly practised; not long since four Greeks had each a stake driven through his body—they lingered four days for this, as many Turks were instantly served the same. Corinth is surrounded by dead bodies, in every stage of putrefaction, from the one that fell yesterday, to the first at the commencement of the warfare."

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Charles Morris, has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, vice Captain Porter, resigned.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Packet Ship New York has arrived at New York, bringing the important News which will be found below.

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1823.

Paris, Jan 25.
His Majesty, the King of France, having remained unceremoniously for a moment, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen:
The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off, for a short time, the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which was necessary for me to obtain it.

"The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved—the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the Juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity."
"I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorizes the establishment."

"Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors—and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence."

"I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1823."

"It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the account open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of the reserve."

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives."

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of anarchy, the insatiation with which the propositions sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace."

"I have ordered the recall of my Ministers, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grand son of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconquer her to Europe."

"Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced."

"If war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold in faith, and which, by insuring their repose, dispel the just disquietude of France, and hasten the day when that moment ceases."

"I here, gentlemen, before you, make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to do what I have done for me to do, and the security of France, as a Frenchman, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests."

The Prussian, Austrian and Russian ministers had addressed notes to the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs requiring passports to leave the Kingdom. Their requests were severally complied with. The following are copies of the Russian note and the Spanish Secretary's answer:

RUSSIAN NOTE.
The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of His Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication, made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honour to address officially to His Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of a despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently, the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of His Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons whose care is to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate sovereignty of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable anarchy, endeavour to extend to other states the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honour to request that His Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the court of His Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

THE COURT DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very polite note which your Excellency transmitted to me

yesterday, the 10th instant, and finding myself for my sole reply to stating that you have shamefully abused Spanish hospitality (ignominia) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government, I transmit, by order of His Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL,
Jan. 11.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed, first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A'Court. The ambassadors of Russia, Austria and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to the Regency of Spain.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan 21.

It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but (and other explanations are given) of which I give the following as a specimen, without touching for its authenticity: Sir Charles Stuart, it is said, in consequence of having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian ambassador to the French government, respecting which great secrecy was maintained, complained to Mr. Canning of this neglect, as leaving him entirely uninformed on the policy Russia is pursuing on the great question in agitation. Mr. Canning, in reply, gave positive instructions to Sir C. Stuart to press the French ministry, and to demand an explanation on this point; when it was disclosed to our ambassador, with some reluctance, that Russia had been urging the French government in the strongest manner, to undertake the invasion of Spain; and, to remove all pleas of weakness for the enterprise, had offered to support France, if thought necessary, with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning, it is added, was so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration that he despatched a messenger to overtake Lord Buzarov-Bomeresky, who had just quitted London, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against Spain.

For the Md. Gazette.

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man."

Mr. Green.

In a solitary ramble which I took a few days since, through the College square, indulging myself at the same time in a train of thought somewhat like that of Volney, whilst sitting amidst the ruins of Palmyra, I was struck with the majestic figure, and venerable appearance of an old man, who stood upon the bank of the stream in front of me. His silver locks played in the western breeze (which fanned his manly face) like the leaves of the mighty oak, that towers above the saplings of the forest.

This man, said I to myself, (as I pursued my course along the margin of the stream,) belongs to the generation of men by whom our independence was achieved, but who have since sunk among the dead with a few exceptions, that serve to reproach the present race of men with a degeneracy from the moral and physical character of their ancestors!

In comparing the present generation of people in this country, with that which has preceded them, change in their moral and physical character, but especially in the latter, is very manifest.

The people of the present day have not the large frames, the muscular expansion, nor the stamina of their ancestors, whilst the prospect of the rising generation shew the this unfriendly cause, which militates against the annual growth of our species, acquires strength in each succeeding age.

In tracing the history of nations and of governments, it will be found, that a change of government, as regularly follows that of the moral and physical character of a people, as the shadow does the substance.

In the march of time, nations appear upon the page of history like the shadows that pass across the plain; although many generations pass away between their infancy and the dissolution of age, yet the period of time in which they take place, appears like a moment when compared with the ocean of eternity in which it is merged. It is certainly painful then to witness a nation, young as this is, the effects of a secret mischief, which so much resembles the imbecility and decrepitude of age and decrepitude to find out the cause of this mischief, will be the first step toward removing it; and surely, where present effects and future consequences are taken into view; it will become the philanthropist to institute an inquiry.

What then is the cause so uniformly of the growth of the white people in this country? For it is certain that the NEGRO improves in his animal structure and powers by being transplanted from his native shores to this continent.

If it existed in the character of our climate, as some modern philosophers supposed, its effects would be more powerfully felt by the negro than the white man, in the place of a total exemption from influence in him.

Here perhaps we may find the clue which will expose to the eye the reason of the immediate connection between climate and effect in this case. It has not escaped the notice of the naturalist, that life qualities are so powerful in determining the physical character, not to the qualities of his drink, but to the particulars, then do the

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
No. 114, Mark Lane, Baltimore.
Where the highest prize yet drawn in this scheme was sold in shares, and where in the TWO LAST STATE LOTTERIES, the great capitals of 40,000 and 10,000 dollars were sold, besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 DOLLARS EACH and where also were sold the great Capitals of 30,000 and 20,000 dollars, being the two highest in the famous lottery which finished a few weeks ago.

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the most prompt and punctual attention, addressed to J. I. COHEN, jr., Baltimore.

A List of the fortunate numbers will be published immediately after the drawing, and copies will be forwarded, gratis, to all those who may desire it.

Baltimore, March 6, 1823.

Harland Gazette.

Wilmington, Thursday March 20 1823

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the 5th day of May next.

NINIAN-PINKNEY.

REMOVAL.

The Records and Papers belonging to the Office of the Clerk of this County, have been removed to the new Court House, where all business connected with that office will hereafter be transacted.

FIRE!

The dwelling house on the mill farm (belonging to Doctor Brale Worthington,) about five miles from this city, together with a tobacco house and other out buildings, were regret to learn, were yesterday morning entirely consumed by fire.

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