satisfied that I have been fully compensated for all the additional trouble.

A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating: a woman whom I met in market requested me to bring half a bushel of Sweet potatoes for seed the next market day, which I promised to do, but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came, I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was that his father said if they did not get seed from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for nothing.—Query, if she had used the same means in selecting his potatoes for planting as I did whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method.

In discoursing with a friend who lived at a great distance from me on the above subject, he introduced two instances in favour of changing seed, one was asparagus, the radish seed, he had from me, the production of both he said was preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighbourhood which was near 100 miles distant, to which he ascribed the benefit; but in two or three years the radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what he had before; I asked his method of saving seed, he said he had no other radishes in his garden, and when he had pulled what was fit for use let the other go to seed. I then told him my method, viz:—As soon as radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any others bloom at the time they do—this, I informed him, was the best method I knew of to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature; and as he had, in my opinion, taken the most proper method to degenerate his, I asked if he thought I should be benefited by exchanging with him? his answer was, he believed I was the best gardener.

In or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were no larger than a goose shot, which he informed me by a note in which they were inclosed, were originally from Guinea produced from 8 to 10 ears on a stalk. Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears were small, and few of them ripened before I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted them between rows of larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I sewed seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable, both in quantity and quality, to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued to plant ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz.—When the first ears are ripe enough for feed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for replanting, and at the time you wish your corn to ripen generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should miss, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common; this is a great benefit.

The above method I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond the expectation of any person who has not tried the experiment. The distance of planting corn, and the number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as nearly at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks on a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the crib or heap, is attended with two disadvantages, one is the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk. This lessens the production; the other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalised happened by col. Matlack sending some water-melon seed from Georgia, which he informed me by letter were of superior quality: knowing seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favorable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the above errors from foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only that is used in Ireland, which is in the best perfection before the seed is ripe, and that part not used from any other plant except hemp, the argument falls to the ground when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied, has been of great use, and I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods, particular care being taken that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in Bloom at the same time near together as by that happening, they mix, degenerate, and each kind is injured.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction, but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial as a mean of improving the agriculture of our country.—Such is the sincere wish of my friend,

JOSEPH COOPER.

From the NEWARK CENTINEL.

VIRGINIA INFLUENCE.

A desire to sever the New England states from the federal union, has for some time been evidently recognized by some of the leading characters in the opposition. Finding themselves completely conquered in the middle and southern states, and their party dwindling into extreme insignificance in the northern, they have redoubled their machinations, in order to preserve that power which they so iniquitously exercised, during the administration of Mr. Adams. As the most effectual means to insure this, a separation has been seriously meditated, and even announced by gasconading threats, in some of the northern papers. In order to make this plan popular, (with the Yankees) a most unwarrantable use has been made of that bug-bear, that frightful and insatiate monster denominated Virginia Influence! This state, one of the most patriotic and enlightened in the union, has been represented as verging to the uncontrolled dominion, and unlimited direction of the general government; as taking rapid strides towards that power by which the remainder of the union is to be subjugated, and its influence demolished. Time would fail us to enumerate the subtle arts, the perfidious means pursued by the federalists, to render the state of Virginia odious and detested by her northern brethren—all of which act as a powerful stimulus to instigate the people of New England to oppose the measures of government; to recede from the union of states and erect themselves into a distinct and separate government. The innumerable evils, and ruinous consequences resulting from such separation, are too plain to every reader to need much expatiation. Two separate governments could not possibly continue under the circumstances naturally incident to a separation of this kind. One or the other must fall; an equilibrium of power could not possibly be sustained——and without it, the weakest would be the discomfited slave of the other.

As a specimen of the hatred, and of the jealousy with which these principles are inculcated and instilled into the minds of the people, we extract a toast given at Boston, and drank with applause, in union with others, at a public festival of the leading federalists of that city, in honor of Mr. Gore, a commissioner under the British treaty, and who has returned.

"May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the constitution, or at least by the Delaware."

Here is a plain and palpable insinuation, that there is reason to believe that "Virginia dominion" will overleap the bonds of the constitution. That she unmindful of the rights of the neighbouring states, would sacrifice at the shrine of ambition, their constitutional and individual privileges. What are we to understand by the phrase "at least by the Delaware," except that the waters of that river should be the separation line between the two governments? The toast admits precisely of this definition. A Virginian President is at the helm of affairs; he is also a republican. We have opposed him "with all our strength and with all our minds," but he still retains the confidence of the people, and daily increases in popularity. If we cannot oust him from his exalted seat, and place a northern federalist in the chair of state, we are ready and determined to recede from the union, and no longer be servile to the humiliating "dominion of Virginia." This is the language of many of our warm political opponents.

To our friends who revere the constitution which binds us together for our mutual safety and independence, we pledge our feeble labors in its support. With them we will rejoice, that the influence, which was inadequate to replace Mr. Adams in the Presidential chair, is also too effeminate to dissolve our national compact. With them we will unite in hymns of praise, that peace predominates on this part of the earth, and that good will is entertained towards men.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, 1st Germinal (March 22.)

SPECIAL MILITARY COMMISSION. JUDGMENT.

In the name of the French People.

This day, 30th Ventose (March 21) in the 12th year of the Republic, the Special Military Commission, formed of the first military division by virtue of a decree of the Government dated the 28th inst. founded upon the law of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and consisting of seven members, viz. Citizens Hulin, general of brigade, President; Guiton, colonel, commandant of the first regiment of cuirassiers; Bazancourt, colonel, commandant of the first regiment of light infantry; Ravier, colonel, commandant of the 18th regiment of infantry of the line; Borrois, colonel, commandant of the 96th regiment of infantry of the line; Rabbe, colonel, commandant of the 2d regiment of the municipal guard of Paris; D'Autancourt, captain major of the gendarmerie, exercising the functions of captain-reporter; and Molin, captain of the 18th regiment of the line, Secretary; all named by the general in chief Murat, governor of Paris, and commander of the first military division.

The which president, members, reporter, and Secretary, stand not to the accused or to each other in the degree of affinity prohibited by law.

The commission convoked by the order of the general in chief, governor of Paris, organized itself at the chateau de Vincennes, in the apartment of the commander of the place, for the purpose of trying Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duke of Enghein, born at Chantilly the 2d August, 1772, in height 705 millimetres, hair and eye brows of a bright chesnut colour, long oval countenance, well shaped, grey eyes, small mouth, acquiline nose, and chin a little pointed.

Accused, 1st, Of having taken up arms against the French Republic.

2nd. Of having tendered his services to the English government, the enemy of the French people.

3rd. Of having received and accredited near him the agents of the said government, of having procured for them the means of contriving to establish a channel of intelligence in France, and of having conspired with them against the internal and external safety of the state.

4th. Of having put himself at the head of an assemblage of French emigrants and others, in the pay of England, formed on the frontiers of France, within the counties of Fribourg and Baden.

5th. Of having procured intelligence from Strasburg, tending to excite an insurrection in the neighbouring departments for the purpose of creating a diversion favorable to England; and

6th. Of being one of the abettors and accomplices of the conspiracy contrived by the English against the life of the First Consul, and that in case of the success of this conspiracy, he was to enter France.

The sitting having been opened, the President ordered the Reporter to read all the evidences for and against the accused.

The reading being ended, the President ordered a guard to bring forward the accused, who was introduced before the commission free and unfettered.

He was asked his name, surname, age, place of nativity, and domicile.

He answered, his name was Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duke of Enghein, 32 years of age, born at Chantilly near Paris, having left France ever since the 16th July, 1789.

After having gone through the interrogatories, heard the reporter sum up the evidence, and the defence of the accused, and the latter having declared he had nothing further to offer in his justification, the president requested to know if the members had any observation to make. On their replying in the negative, and before collecting their opinions, he ordered the accused to retire. The accused was reconducted to prison by his escort; and the reporter, the secretary, and the citizens present retired at the invitation of the President. The commission deliberating with closed doors, the president put the question on the articles of accusation separately, beginning with the youngest in rank, the president giving his opinion last, and on each, the accused was unanimously declared guilty.

The President then put the question relative to the application of the punishment; and the votes being again collected, were declared in the following manner.

"The special military commission unanimously condemn to the punishment of death, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duke d'Enghien, as a reparation for the crimes of acting as a spy of holding correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, and of an attempt against its internal and external safety."

Ordered, That the captain reporter read the present judgement immediately to the condemned in the presence of the guard assembled under arms; and that a copy thereof be forwarded, in the usual manner, according to law, to the minister of war, the grand judge, and the general in chief, governor of Paris.

Done and adjudged, at the same public sitting, the day, month, and year afore said; and the members of the commissions with the reporter and secretary, have signed the minutes.

(Signed)

GUITON, &c. &c.

MINISTRY of the GRAND JUDGE.

List of the brigands armed by the British minister to attack the life of the first consul.

First landing on the 21st August, at the foot of the Cliff de Beville, from an English cutter, cap. Right.

1. George Cadoudal, alias Georges, ex-chief of the Brigands.—2. Villeneuve.—3. Lahay St. Hillairer—4. Querel, called Couson, arrested on the 11th October, in the Rue de Rouchechouant.—5. La Bonte, called Kircher, his real name is Breche.—6. Picot, called le Petit, arrested the 7th February, Rue du Bacq.—7. Froche, the son, arrested at [illegible] on the first February.—8. Jean Marie, under the name of Lemaire, confidential clerk of Georges.

Second landing at the same place, in the beginning of December, from an English vessel of the Royal Navy, capt. Thos. Wright.

1. Jean Marie, the same as before. 2. Coster, called St. Victor, one of the accomplices of the 3d Nivose, arrested on the 8th February in the Rue Xaintonge.—3d. Armand Polignac, eldest son of the duke de Polignac, arrested in the Rue St. Dennis, 28th February.—4. Jean Louis.—5. Lemercier.—6. Tamerlan.—7. Lelan, called Brutus.—8. Pierre Jean.

Third Landing on the 16th of January, from an English Cutter, captain Thos. Wright.

1. Jean Marie. The same as in the preceding debarkations; constantly returning to England to bring the other brigands.—2. Pichegru, Charles ex-general, arrested at Paris the 27th of February.—3. Lajolais, ex-general, under the name of Frederick, and Deville, sent to London in November last, by Moreau, to Pichegru: upon his return to Paris he was the go-between between Moreau and Pichegru. Arrested at Paris, Feb. 14.—4. Ruzelon, known among the brigands by the name of gros-major, arrested at Paris, March 5. 5. Jules Polignac, second son of the duke of that name, arrested on the 3d of March.—6. Rochette, called Rochette Brun, and Richmont, arrested on the 5th of March.—7. Armand Gaillard, of Rouen.

Accomplices who did not land at Beville; some have been in France for several years, others landed in Brittany, and were to recruit brigands there, to send them to Paris:

1. Gaillard Rioul, of Rouen, known by the names of St. Vincent, Houvel, and Duval.—2. Desol de Gresselles, concealed at Paris, where he waited for Georges: he went in a coach on the 1st of Sep. to St. Leu, and brought him to Paris.—Arrested on the 10th of Nov. on the Boulevard Italien.—3. Bouvet de Lozier, one of the principal confidants of Georges, charged to procure him lodgings at Paris, and the environs.—4. Abraham Augustus Charles d'Hosier.—5. Ruben Lagimoudiere, who came from Rennes to join the assassins. Arrested on the 7th of Feb. in one of the Houses of the Bind rue du Bogy.—6. Barbon Milsbry, called Baco.—7. Roger, called Loiseau, came from England by way of Brittany, went to Paris with a forged passport from Rennes: arrested in Rue Saintongue, on the 8th of Feb. 8. Herve, shoemaker, at Rennes.—9. Merelle, of St. Paers, a subaltern assassin, arrested on the 7th of Feb. 10. Noel Ducorps, commissary of the brigands, arrested at Aumale on the 28th of January.—11. Louis Ducorps, his son, an ex-Chouan, and robber of diligences—12. The ex-marquis of Riviere, the confidant of the count D'Artois. The portrait of that prince was found upon him, with this inscription: "Given by the count D'Artois to his faithful aid-de-camp de Riviere, for the perilous journies undertaken in his service." Arrested on the 3d of March. 13. Edouard Gailliere le Paige, sent from London into Britanny, for the purpose of forming a rallying point of insurrection, and to recruit forty assassins to be sent to Paris.—14. Even, a notary and ex-Chouan.—15. Duverger. 16. Guillemot, chief of the horde in the Morbihan.—17. Gambert, the same. 18. Jacques Eveno, surnamed Great James.—19. Hector.—20. Le Chevalier de Vosey.—21. Troussier.—22. Rohu, a Chouan.—23. Gometz principal confidant of Georges.—24. Jacques Audran, the same.—25. Guerin Bulard, formerly a major general.—26. Jacques Duchemin.—27. St. Hubert. 28. Coliton.—29. Jean.—30. Moreau, general, had an understanding with the enemies of the state; communicated with Pichegru; sent to London, even since the war, to confer with the enemies, through the medium of Pichegru; held communications with Georges, through Fresniere and Villeneuve; since Pichegru's arrival at Paris, he saw him several times. Once Pichegru was in company with Georges. Moreau communicated with Pichegru through Rolland, Lajollais, and Fresnieres. Arrested on the 14th Feb.—31. Fresnieres, Private Secretary to Moreau, communicated with Georges through Villeneuve, principal confidant of Pichegru, and brought Pichegru several times to Moreau. He is fled—32. Laborie, general instigator and adviser of Moreau. He is fled—33. Badonville, former Aid-de-Camp to Pichegru, spy upon our armies, correspondent of Wickham, agent of Pichegru, arrived at Paris as soon as he knew Pichegru was there. Arrested on the 3d March.—34. The Abbe David, charged with tying the first knot of all this plot; arrested on the 6th Dec. last year, as he was going to London to Pichegru. Brought to the Temple on the 13th Dec.—35, 36, 37, 38. Victor Couchery, Roland, arrested on the 3d Feb. and Monnier, arrested on the 5th Feb.

The Grand judge. (Signed)

REGNIER.

London, March 20.

It is reported that Bonaparte arrived at Boulogne on Friday last. He has published a proclamation to his army at that place, wherein, after accusing England of having formed a conspiracy to assassinate him, he proceeds to say, that "the time is not distant when he will procure them an opportunity to be convinced that intriguers, however successful in plots, are never valiant in the field; and that iron at all times must conquer gold." He pretends to pity Moreau and Pichegru, who have, he says, fallen victims to British perfidy: and promises to lead the army in person to revenge the dishonor done to France, in the corruption of two of her greatest men. This finesse may answer the First Consul's purpose, of silencing the clamours of his soldiers; but we trust that ministers will not suffer British honor to stand committed, for want of a fair and decisive refutation of so scandalous a stigma.

It is also said, that Bonaparte has left Paris to avoid the torrent of petitions from the friends of Moreau, Pichegru, and the other accused persons, whom he has ordered to be executed the moment his obsequious courts of justice shall have found them guilty. The armies in Holland and Hanover meant to petition in favor of Moreau; but their commanders refused to forward their memorials. Several officers have been arrested and sent to Paris, as instigators of this measure.

Every person above fifteen years of age, in France, whether male or female, is obliged to carry a card, or pass, containing a minute description of his or her person.

The military council at Bressuire, in the department of Deux Sevres, has condemned to death Jacques Jauret, Augustine Michel, Jean Penaud, Jean You, with sixty other persons, formerly Chouans: they were executed immediately. The crime was, that they had no passes.

The military commission at Nantes, on the 4th ult. condemned to death, Pierre Gauron, for being found without a pass. He was executed the same day. Gauron was formerly an officer among the Chouans.

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, of the 20th March, published in a London paper of the 4th ult.

"Last Saturday all the gates or barriers were again shut at 6 o'clock in the morning, and continued so for 48 hours. During this time every person walking in the streets was arrested who had no pass, and a general domiciliary visit took place; I say a general, because the first consul, to shew an example of submission, when the country is in danger, did not except his own palace, where even two suspicious persons were arrested. Talleyrand's brother was, (although released in 24 hours) arrested at the hotel in Rue de Bacques. The terror is now so great, and honor and duty so entirely vanquished, that G—— and L—— were given up by their own relatives; M——, by his wife; and poor R——, by his sister and brother-in-law, whom he saved from destruction in 1792. Mad. Demas suffered in the temple the agony of sixty hours confinement. During her stay, the old duchess de H—— and her grand daughter were brought in there. You know the former is above eighty, and the latter not fourteen years of age. They had been denounced by their own servants.