

when about the size of an egg, large pieces of slate stone, or a shingle; the melons are also kept from ground worms by this process. Although nur soil and climate are more powerful and forcing, and might dispense in some measure with these refinements of the gardener's art, yet they will repay well for the little time and attention required, and I have always found it my pleasure, and my advantage, to attend to it regularly.

Weston, May 13, 1829.

J. M. G.

From the New England Farmer.  
GRAFTING THE VINE.

Mr Editor—After making many fruitless attempts to cultivate the vine by grafting, I have the past season, succeeded to my entire satisfaction. The result of my experience I wish to communicate to the lovers of horticulture through your useful paper.

Early last spring I took two wild vines from the trees where they grew naturally, which I suppose were an hundred years old. I dug a trench about six inches deep, from the roots to a convenient place, where I had trained the vine to graft—In this trench I buried the vine in suitable branches for grafting, and there inserted the grafts, which were also covered, leaving only the eye above ground. At the usual time for such buds to break, mine burst forth with a degree of exuberance, which I had never before witnessed, inasmuch that I had to prune them every ten days throughout the season to keep them in tolerable order. Some of these grafts grew nearly twenty feet long, producing fine bearing wood for the next year, and several fine bunches of grapes the first season. I think on a moderate calculation I shall have the ensuing season, several bushels of grapes from my two vines.

CALVIN MORRELL.

Hamilton County, Ohio, March 25, 1829.

CURRENT WINE.

The following receipt for the manufacture of currant wine is by Dr Green, of Mansfield, Mass.

"Let the currants be fully ripe and freed from all leaves, webs of insects, and decayed or defective fruit; break and press out the juice, and to every gallon of juice add two gallons of water, and to every gallon of this mixture three and one fourth pounds of good clean sugar, one gill of good brandy, and one fourth of an ounce of alum pulverized. Mix well together, and put the same into a clean cask. To expedite the process, ascertain the number of gallons the cask intended for the wine will contain—calculate the proportions of the ingredients—put into the cask the juice, brandy and alum—dissolve the sugar in water, and fill the cask, and with a stick mix the whole together.

"In the month of March following, draw off the wine, adding one gill of brandy to a gallon, and the wine is excellent, and improves by age. After the wine is drawn off, the residue may be worked into vinegar, or be suspended in a thick bag, in a cool place, that the remaining wine may filter out and be saved.

Vineyards.—In a late excursion to the Western part of the State, we were gratified by the flourishing appearance of several Vineyards, planted a year or two ago, which promise to yield forthwith a profitable return for the labor and skill bestowed on them. Two of these were in Jones county, of considerable size. We heard of one in Jasper, containing eight acres. Gen Watson's, in this county, is large, and Mr John H. Howard's, near this place, is, from what we have heard, most promising. Other gentlemen are planting the grape vine on a smaller scale, and every where the choicest kinds are sought for. Mr M'Call, of Laurens, who may be considered the first promoter of the vine culture in our State, is extending his Vineyard, and improving by experience in the art of making wine; the introduction of which into general use in the place of whiskey, rum, and brandy, would in our opinion do more for the cause of temperance and morality, than will be effected by all the "Temperance Societies" that can be formed.

N. C. Paper.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—CARPETS.

A sprightly writer in the York, (Pa.) Recorder asserts that in the getting up of domestic carpets the ladies of that Borough have arrived at a pitch of "unrivaled excellence, and eminent perfection." It is not in speaking of a "solitary specimen" a "precious pattern piece" that these terms are applied; but as due to the general character and beauty of the fabrics furnished by that branch of domestic industry—which is carried to considerable extent there. The writer says he "would challenge the towns, not only of any sister county, but of the State and the Union, for the production of so many and so handsome samples of genuine homemade carpeting—really family fabrics, designated alike for use and ornament—as this little-noted and out-lauded town can furnish. Why many of them are so beautiful in colors, so exquisite in composition, so firm in texture, and withal so splendid in the *tout ensemble*, that it is with reluctance the mind can

be brought to consent to the servile degradation of *treating them under foot*. Even the common rag floor cloths—which are generally such unpretending and unsightly products—here assume, in coloring and in pattern, an appearance not ordinary in its claim to admiration; and many an old coat has been worked up with such superlative skill, that on its re-appearance as a constituent part of a carpet, it was far more exquisite than it had ever seemed when originally worn by its dandy owner, in all the pride of fashionable novelty!"

Those who argue against protecting manufactures, insist on forgetting that without this protection the foreigner would get the control of our market, and when he once had it, he would be able to put up prices fifty per cent higher than our manufacturers now compel him to sell for. Some people seem to imagine that cotton can be manufactured to order, as a miller grinds a grist, and that goods ought to be furnished only when the consumer calls for them. All beyond this they denigrate a ruinous extension of business. It may prove so in individual cases, but it will never be true in the aggregate.

Prov. American.

Burnap's Patent Veneer Cutter.—We would call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers, Ship Builders, and others, to some beautiful specimens of Veneers, which are now exhibited in the area of Merchant's Hall. They are cut by a newly invented and very ingenious machine, the proprietor of which informs us, that about 1000 feet may be sawed in a day, and twelve veneer may be cut to the inch of wood, including the waste by sawing. By this method, nothing is lost by planing, as the wood only requires polishing after coming from the machine. It will cut to any size required, and, a peculiar advantage attending it is, that from a small stick of only three or four inches in diameter, a veneer may be obtained of several feet in length. We saw one which we were informed was forty feet long and about four in width. The proprietor, Mr William C. Perkins, will remain in town for a few days, previous to his departure for the south.

Boston Dai. Adv.

The Baltimore Gazette contains a view of the "Baltimore Locomotive Engine," an invention for carrying passengers upon the rail road with great speed, and without so much distress to the horse as is the case by the present mode. "The horse, or other animal, it is intended, shall ride on the carriage, being hooked to the frame of the body and walking upon a revolving floor, which floor is placed on endless chains or bands of leather, and they passing round drums or pulley wheels placed on both axes of the carriage, in such a way that when the horse is put in motion, he being hooked to the body of the carriage, and travelling upon this revolving floor, communicates a propelling power to the road wheels; by this means the increase in the speed of the carriage over the actual travel of the horse or other animal, would be in proportion as the diameter of the drawers, or pulley wheels, are smaller than the road wheels—that is, supposing the horse to walk at the rate of three miles per hour, the carriage and horse will be propelled fifteen miles in the same time, and with little fatigue to the horse."

NEW YORK, June 16.

Brave defence.—A house on Brooklyn Heights, occupied by the children of the late Dr Smith, was entered by two negro men on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, with an intention of robbing it. The eldest child, a boy, only sixteen, who had risen to see whence the noise proceeded, on opening the door had a horse pistol thrown at him by one of the villains, and then was fired at by the other. The loaded pistol they had brought with them; the other had been taken from a trunk. The youth, with a courage and spirit which would have done credit to any man, knowing that he was the only defender of his five little sisters and brothers, and not perceiving that a slug from the pistol had passed through his arm, seized a musket which stood in the room to resist the wretches. Recollecting that he had before taken out the priming, on account of the children, he shook the piece, hoping some of the charge might be got into the pan; but failing in this, he butted his gun, and by repeatedly beating the negroes, drove them off.

The eldest sister alarmed by the noise, had been heard to enquire the cause; when he called to her to

take care of herself and the little ones. One of the negroes came up to her while she was leading them away, and blew out the lamp in her hand—not however, until she observed he had a large knife. The courageous girl, in spite of all this, after having taken the two children to a neighbor's door, where she considered them in safety, returned to the house; but the robbers had fled, and she met her brother almost covered with his own blood. The wound is not at all dangerous, but we cannot but hope that both police officers and private citizens will use extraordinary exertions to apprehend the monsters, who could engage in a crime so aggravated by their depravity and cowardice, and the condition of that little orphan family.

Daily Advertiser.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, June 24.—On the opening of the Court yesterday, when an opinion was expected to have been delivered on the demurrer to the last bill of indictment against Tobias Watkins.

Judge Cranch, addressing the Bar, said that the Court had encountered a difficulty in the case. The name of the party was not properly included in the indictment. The word *Tobias* was not to be found in it; nor was the place of residence, or the mystery, trade, or calling of the accused stated. Whether these omissions could be taken advantage of in a demurrer to the indictment, the Court wished to consider; and suggested to the gentlemen to consider well before it was argued to the Court. The Court very much doubted, from their examination, whether advantage could be taken of it to sustain the demurrer. The elementary writers doubt upon the subject, connecting it with the case of error in the name, &c. and the Court doubts. (The name of T. Watkins is given as signed in the "abstract," and the indictment always refers to him as "said" Watkins.)

Mr Coxe, Counsel for the accused, said, there were several authorities to show that advantage could be taken of this omission after the demurrer. If the demurrer should be overruled, it might be taken advantage of to quash the indictment.

Mr Key, Counsel for the United States, said, whatever might be the opinion of the Court on other questions, it was desirable that the opinion of the Court should be pronounced upon the point which had been argued and discussed before it. The reason why the indictment appeared as it does is, that it has been exactly copied from the presentment by the Grand Jury.

The Chief Justice said that the Court had not had an opportunity of deliberating on this question, all not being together, until this morning. Upon consultation, they had not precisely agreed upon the question whether it be necessary, in an indictment, to make use of the word "forged." That point the Court wished for another day to consider.

The Court then passed to other business. Nat. Intell.

Washington, June 25.—The opinion of the Circuit Court of this District, on the demurrer to the last found indictment against T. Watkins, was pronounced yesterday by Judge Thurston, who stated that the Court having formed its opinion upon one of the various grounds of objection taken to the indictment, viz: that it did not contain the technical words *forge or counterfeit*, said, that upon that point the Court was of opinion that the indictment could not be sustained.

Judge Cranch expressed a different opinion upon this point in the case, but the Court declined giving any opinion upon the other grounds of objection.

From the Baltimore American, June 23.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Volant, Finney, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 50 days from Buenos Ayres, and 48 from Monte Video. The Volant sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 1st. and from Monte Video on the 4th May. The greatest confusion and alarm pervaded the city of Buenos Ayres, which was closely invested by the troops of Santa Fe and the other interior provinces, under command of Governor Lopez of Santa Fe. A battle or series of skirmishes commenced on the 27th of April in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres—the fight was continued on the 28th and afterwards; and when the Volant sailed Captain Finney reports that it was generally believed the Provincial Army would enter the city on the following day. Business was entirely suspended, and the houses and shops generally closed. Such was the disorder and confusion that Capt. Finney was detained several days after he was ready to sail, before he could obtain his clearance from the Custom House. Numbers of the citizens and foreigners, male and female, had taken refuge on board of vessels in the harbor. A report prevailed that Gen. Lavalle, who had advanced a couple of leagues from the city, had been cut off by the Mor-