

water, and let them stand covered several days; strain the liquid thro' a sieve or coarse cloth, and let your seed corn moisten therein for eight hours; take it out, and put it into a convenient corner of your granary; stir it well and often during several hours after. This recipe is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

ANOTHER.

Put 20 pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water; then put 120 pounds of corn into a basket, and let it remain eight hours; take it out, and plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water, and wherein you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt-petre.

To prevent the Smut in Wheat.

Moisten it well with a liquor composed of lime water, in which ashes, common salt, and pigeon dung have been infused several hours. A light solution of alum and verdigrise has also been used for this purpose.

To prepare seed to be sown on poor and sandy lands.

Take 12 or 13 pounds of sheep's dung, which you will boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water. Dissolve three or four pounds of salt-petre, and infuse in this pickle for eight hours a bushel of new wheat, &c. Dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly.

The author of the book from which these receipts are extracted, asserts, "That from experience, it is known that every grain of the prepared seed produces 7 or 8 stalks at least, and each of those stalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each." He also informs, "that more than 60 stalks have been counted on one shoot." He continues—

"I. Grain thus prepared starts sooner than when sown in the usual methods.

"II. The birds are not so fond of feeding on it.

"III. It grows thick and large, but ought to be sown thinner than usual."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 29.

The National Assembly, in the session of this day, after having heard the report of the Committee of the Constitution, decreed as follows:

1. All the active citizens throughout the kingdom are to be assembled between the 12th and 15th of June of the present year; to appoint new Electors.

2. The Electors are to meet on the 5th of July next, to proceed to the nomination of Deputies to the Legislative Corps; these elections to hold good till the formation of the electoral Corps.

3. The active population of the whole kingdom for this year is four millions, two hundred and ninety eight thousand, three hundred and sixty citizens. The quota of 17,262 shall give one Deputy, and the fractions shall be divided into thirty sixths. Every Department whose active population shall exceed the complete quantities of the common divisions by 17 thirty sixths, shall have one deputy more, on account of its population.

4. The Decree issued in the Session of this day, relative to the territorial and personal contributions for the year 1791, shall serve as a basis to determine the number of Deputies each department is to send to the first Legislature, in proportion to its direct contributions.

5. According to the two preceding articles and the accounts of the active population, and the direct contributions annexed at the end of the report, the eighty three departments shall each send to the Legislative Corps a stated number of Deputies.

6. The Electoral Assemblies of the Department, formed by virtue of the present decree, having chosen

the Members of the Legislature, shall appoint two Grand Juries, who shall assist at the high National Court.

7. The Departments who have not appointed the President, Public Accuser, and Secretary of the Criminal Tribunal established by the Decrees on oath, shall proceed to that election immediately after the nomination of the Deputies to the Legislative Corps.

8. Immediately after the election of all the Members of the Legislative Corps the National Assembly shall fix the day on which its functions shall cease, and that of the Legislature shall cease on the first of May, 1793.

9. The King shall be requested to give immediately the necessary orders for the full execution of the present Decree.

LONDON.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.
HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT.
WESTMINSTER HALL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY THE 25TH.

The COURT opened this day with the usual forms, and by an hour earlier than the usual time.

Sir JAMES ERSKINE ST. CLAIR, on the part of the Managers, adduced the Evidence, oral and documentary, pointing to the different heads of the Contract Charge, which was opened in the first instance by this Gentleman in the House of Commons.

Mr. YOUNG was examined at some length on the Opium Contracts. Some difference occurred between the Counsel and the Managers, whether the interrogations were questions of fact or of opinion. The discussion of this point could scarcely be said to have had a decision.

Another difference arose on a question from Mr. Hastings' Counsel to Mr. Hudson, a Clerk of the India House, "Whether the sale of Opium was not sanctioned by the Orders of the Company?" This Question was resisted by Sir JAMES ERSKINE, as forming more properly a part of the Prisoner's defence, and not coming within the province of the witness.

The Question, after some conversation, was over ruled by the Court.