to her bed, (four of which, previous to January last, she was unable to lie down,)—and whose strength was nearly exhausted, is now wholly free from dropsy, and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same. The recipe is "two handfulls of the green or inner bark of the white common elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon Wine twenty four hours; take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, part in the morning, and part about noon, on an empty stomach"

"The white pithed Elder abounds in Essex county—we have here two kinds, the white and black pithed; the latter, I believe, is not found in your vicinity; at least, I do not recollect to have met with it there.—The effect of the Bark, prepared as above, or the expressed juice from the leaves, (full-grown,) which has been used with success, when Wine could not be procured, is, that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutricious aliment* as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility.—The bark and leaves of the Elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effect is esteemed (as has been found in some cases) dangerous.

"The young woman I mentioned, used the barked wine at the instance of a skilful practitioner, with whom I am intimately acquainted. He informed me that he had tried every prescription recommended by respectable writers, without success, and that the use of the Elder was completely successful."

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING—*War proclaimed*

Postscripts to the New York afternoon papers of Friday 25th ult. announce that the packet ship Wm. Thompson has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices up to the date of her sailing. From the following extracts made from the London Observer of the 16th, it will be seen that the question of war or peace in Europe is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey.

"LONDON, Sunday, March 16.—On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his Court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his Excellency to the Duke of Wellington and to the Earl of Dudley, who sent intelligence of the event to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of the Turks having violated the Treaty of Ackerman, and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities.—To these are added, the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of Odessa

"It is supposed that the Russians have already crossed the Pruth, though the French papers pretend to believe that they will not cross it until the 12th proximo.—In the mean time, the Turks are once more resorting to a system of evasion and procrastination. The Reis Effendi has declared his regret and sorrow at the publication of the Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies. The Greeks have put forth a Manifesto, in which they lay claim to a northern line of demarcation almost the same with what we pointed out months ago. This would include all the ancient Graeca Boreelis, with Thessaly and Epirus, to the confines of Macedonia—Probably the people of Epirus, are too much alienated from the Greeks to form any integral part of their kingdom, and the new division had better not contain more than the ancient Acarnania and Æolia, the line running N. E. and including Locris, Phocis, Doris and Thessaly.—The French troops have not yet left Toulon, nor have any English troops embarked for Greece. The use of such an armament cannot be to oppose the Turks: it can be meant only to overawe the factious chiefs and lawless heterogeneous masses which compose the Greek population.—Another week may bring us more decisive news as to the Russian movement; but it is impossible that the Emperor can have ventured upon a deviation from the treaty of July, without a secret understanding with Austria; for, if Russia were an equal match for this power and Turkey combined, it is obvious that England and France, or either, could turn the balance against her."

A Liverpool paper of the 17th, the latest received, says—"War, there is too much reason to fear, has once more broken out in Europe. Russia, incensed at the conduct of the Porte, or, rather, bent on aggrandizing herself at the expense of Turkey, has resolved to attack the latter power, and to wage hostilities against it on her own separate account, and to avenge her own individual quarrel."

Bell's Weekly Messenger of Sunday the 16th, says—We have received French papers to the 14th instant. They announce that the Emperor Nicholas has considered the document put forth by the Porte as a declaration of war, and had consequently sent orders to his army to cross the Pruth and to take up a position in the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. They add, that it was not his intention to separate his cause from that of his allies,

Letters from Paris to the 13th, mention that the Russian army was to commence its march on the 12th of April.

They also announce that peace between Persia and Russia had not been concluded and hostilities were to be recommenced.

A Russian Messenger, and one from France, arrived in London, and a cabinet council was held, on the 15th ult.

The money market in London underwent considerable changes during the week ending the 15th, consols varying from 82 to 83⅝.

Trieste, February 23—It was supposed that the Greeks had been defeated in an engagement which took place in the island of Scio, between them and a Turkish corps from Asia. Count Capo D'Istria had been received at Egina with extraordinary ceremony, and was engaged in organizing the government. 1200 Turks had made a sally from the fort of Scio, and done considerable injury to the Greeks.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A Russian messenger and a French one arrived this morning. A cabinet council was held to day, and was sitting when our paper went to press. There are, as was to be expected, various rumours in the city; none of them deserving any attention. The week is closing upon us, and leaves us in a state of great anxiety for the next arrivals from that which if not already become the seat of war, is likely to become so immediately. The Russians, after crossing the Pruth, are expected to stretch along the north bank of the Danube, and thus prevent the Turks from drawing supplies, or oppressing the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Turks will confine themselves to the southern bank of the Danube Meanwhile a report prevails; and is circulated with great confidence, that the Reis Effendi had, some time ago, but after the departure of the allied ambassadors, a conference with the ambassador of the Netherlands, in which he expressed his regret at their departure particularly Mr. Stratford Canning's, who might have been the channel of re-opening a communication with Russia, and of whose return he was very desirous.

From the regret and surprise expressed by the Porte at the manner in which its manifesto has been viewed by foreign powers, it is inferred that the Divan is inclined to yield. But Russia would now exact considerable sacrifices, particularly as, in addition to the offensive manifesto, she charges Turkey with having excited Persia to make war, and recently with having instigated her to refuse ratifying the treaty of peace. The letters from Vienna impute the conduct of the Porte to the belief, that not only she would be seconded by Persia in a war against Russia, but that discord would dissolve the alliance between Russia, Britain and France.

In this situation, the week closes upon us. Russia has taken determination to avenge her own wrongs, and to make war against Turkey upon her own account. And the first intelligence which the next week will usher in, will probably be the passage of the Pruth.

In the meantime, the intentions of the allied powers respecting Greece will be carried into effect France has determined to send troops and artillery, and the extracts we made yesterday from the Paris paper informed us that several regiments had actually reached Toulon, where ships were ready; and every preparation made for immediate embarkation. The amount of the troops is stated to be 12000 men The French Admiral's squadron will be strongly reinforced. Ours may be also reinforced; but the report of its being the intention of government to send all the British troops in Portugal to the Morea, is incorrect Nor do we think that the pacification of Greece, and the giving her a qualified independance, will require a great military force. Turkey will not be able to spare a large land force, for operations in Greece. Her whole movements must be directed to the Danube; besides the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean will, most probably, be employed in operations on the coast of Anatolia, and thus occupy the attention of the Turks in that quarter.

New York, April 23

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND

The ship Hamilton, Bunker, 31 days from Liverpool arrived this morning: sailed on the 26th March.

The New Times of the 20th March, mentions that a rumour prevailed at the west end the day before that the Duke of Wellington would proceed immediately to Russia, to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the east. The same paper adds that there is no instance of such a step having been taken by a Prime Minister; but the mission of Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, was in some measure analogous.

The Paris papers of March 18, state that the government are endeavouring to hire 100 merchantmen at Marseilles as transports; it is not known whether for the expedition to Greece, or to Algiers.—A detachment of artillery left Toulon for Toulouse on the 14th March. The soldiers were eager for their departure, and in high spirits.

Corn Laws—In the House of Lords on the 20th March, the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should introduce certain measures relating to the corn laws, on the 23d of March.

RUSSIA, THE ALLIES AND TURKS

As we asserted on Saturday, it is now clear that the report of hostilities having commenced between Russia and Turkey was quite premature. In addition to the accounts which will be found below, all of which concur in discountenancing the idea of an immediate war, the story is thus emphatically contradicted by the British minister:—

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 22d March, Sir R. Wilson asked if it was intended to sustain the treaty of the 6th July, and whether there had been any orders to prevent provisions being sent to the Turkish stations in the Morea?—Mr. Secretary Peel said there was no change in the views of government as to the treaty and no notice had been received of any change in the Russian relations; or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey When such intelligence arrived, it would be time enough to state the views of government. The instructions respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the admirals was called to them.

The accounts from Portugal begin to assume an interesting character. Don Miguel was on the eve of being proclaimed absolute king. He had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both Chambers.—The British Minister had denounced his mischievous conduct, and predicted that if it was persevered in, it would end in the destruction of Miguel, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe. Miguel is entirely in the hands of the Queen who directs every thing. All the Constitutional Chiefs had been dismissed and replaced by apostolicals.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal]

MONDAY, April 21.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was offered by Mr. Woodcock calling on the Speaker for the names of those persons who were admitted on the floor as stenographers, on the 15th instant, and for information if the same persons are still admitted. The ayes and noes being called, on a motion of Mr. Lumpkin to lay the resolution on the table, it was so ordered—ayes 94, noes 60. Mr. Taliaferro then called up a resolution he laid on the table some days since providing for a change in the rules, so far as to make it necessary for a Committee to sanction the printing of any documents on private memorials. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rules. The House, after spending a short time on the bill for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hamilton, & Mr. Turner, of N Carolina, severally spoke against the bill. Mr. Tucker of South Carolina, then called for the previous question. Mr. Fort moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes being called the motion was rejected—ayes 73 noes 119. The House then refused to sustain the call for the previous question, there appearing—ayes 86 noes 104. A motion to adjourn was then successfully made, the vote being, as taken by ayes and noes—ayes 113, noes 79.

TUESDAY, April 22.

In the Senate yesterday, the Graduation Bill was taken up and discussed for several hours; some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of our foreign commerce for the last year, of which 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Thomas of Georgia spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burges, who spoke at great length Mr. Martin then rose to speak in reply; but, after taking the floor, he yielded it to Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky who wished to make some observations in answer to Mr. Burges. After speaking for about half an hour, Mr. Daniel yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, April, 23

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road beyond Zanesville was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were acted on. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States in which they lie, was taken up; and, the discussion being closed, the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 25.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Tariff was resumed, when Mr. DANIEL concluded the remarks he had commenced the preceding day. He was succeeded by Mr. Martin, who spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Burges. When he sat down, nearly a dozen members rose; but Mr. S. Wright having caught the Speaker's eye, moved the previous question and the call being seconded by 108 members, the question was taken by ayes and noes; when, by a vote of 122 to 63, it was determined that the main question be now put On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a call of the House then took place, when 201 members were found to be present. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—ayes 105, noes 94. So the bill was passed. A short discussion then took place on the title of the bill, which was cut short by a successful call for the previous question, when the title was agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for remitting the duty on iron imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and laid on the table, to be taken up to-morrow. The Tariff bill was received from the House, and read the first time.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to fix the day of adjournment, was taken up, and considered. Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, to incorporate into the duties of said Committee, that of reporting the business which is to be acted on. This amendment was adopted. A proposition was made by Mr. Hamilton to fix on the day, making it the 19th of May, but this did not prevail. The resolution, as amended by Mr. Taylor was then adopted. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for Internal improvements, which has been laid on the shelf for some months. The bill was passed through Committee, reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The House sat from 11 A. M. till 6 P. M.

FRIDAY, April 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Joint Resolution from the House, respecting the adjournment of Congress, was laid on the table to be taken up on Monday. The Tariff Bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The Bill remitting the duties on iron and machinery imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. L. Williams called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since in relation to the rank of Major General. After some discussion it was adopted with a modification proposed by Mr. Sterigere, coupling with the instructions to the Committee on the subject of rank, an instruction as to the revision of the organization of the army. The House then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. All the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of that which restricts the appropriation for surveys to such only as have been commenced; and of the change in the title of the bill, in both of which the House refused to concur. The supplementary Bill making appropriations for the military service, being a provision for arming the fortifications, was then acted on in Committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then passed through Committee a bill to reduce the duty on the importation of Greek and Latin Books printed before 1775, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day; as also was a bill for the relief of Rebecca Blodget. Another bill, giving the State of Tennessee a right to issue grants, &c. was taken up in Committee, but before any question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, April 26.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on the part of the Senate to join a Committee of the other House to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress. The bill making provision for certain surviving Revolutionary officers was taken up, the substitute offered for the bill by Mr. Woodbury still pending, a long discussion took place, and several amendments to the substitute agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives, were engaged in the consideration of public bills. The bill for the relief of Richard Taylor was discussed in committee, reported, and passed. The bill for the relief of the representatives of John P. Cox, which has been before Congress session after session, was rejected. The Committee on the recent outrage obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Mr Chilton offered a resolution to meet at an earlier hour, which the House refused to consider. The several bills which went through committee on Thursday, were passed.

MONDAY, April 28.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Martindale gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask the House to consider the resolution laid on the table by him some days since, on the subject of Auction Sales. Mr. Smyth, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of Major General, in the peace establishment of the army of the U. States, which was twice read and committed. Mr. Randolph, from the select committee on the rules of the House, made a report, which was read and laid on the table. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bills for the relief of Nathaniel Blake, John Hunter, and Andrew Westbrook; the first of which was reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading—the second was laid on the table—and the third was slightly amended, and ordered for a third reading. The House then took up, in Committee of the whole, the bill from the Senate to authorize the cancelling of a certain bond therein mentioned; on this bill, a considerable debate took place. It was finally ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The House then adjourned.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In Loudoun County, the votes for two Delegates, and upon the Convention question, were as follows:

William Ellzey,	349	W. T. T. Mason	250
Cuthbert Powell,	259	T. Walker.	188

Convention, 517; *No Convention*, 9.

Upon this result the Leesburg "Genius of Liberty" makes the following observations:—

"The election was conducted, for the greater part, with liberality and good feeling; and, although Messrs. Ellzey and Powell, (the successful candidates) are friends to the Administration, the question did not turn upon Presidential Politics. Some of the friends of Jackson, however, towards the close of the polls on the third day, finding that Mr. Mason had a respectable vote, made great efforts to insure that gentleman's success; and with more zeal than magnanimity, after they had witnessed the liberality displayed by their political opponents, attempted to rally, as a party, and to sustain Mr. M. *as a Jackson Candidate*; and, so entirely off their guard were the friends of the Administration, that some of the most thorough-going voted for Mr. Mason, without regarding the turn given to the canvass. This Jackson manœuvre, however, did not succeed, although it was not hazarded until there was little to lose by it. It has subsequently been said, notwithstanding the circumstances so well known to those upon the spot, that the Jacksonians intend using the poll given Mr. Mason as a shew of their strength in Loudoun. And, indeed, we should not be surprised to see it proclaimed in the Telegraph, and in kindred prints, as one of the "signs" favorable to the cause of their political idol."—

Jefferson Election—The election for delegates to the assembly, and on the Convention question, was held on Monday last. The following is the result:

Daniel Morgan	266	John H. Lewis	150
Carver Willis	253	Z. Buckmaster	20

Convention 368—No Convention 10—Neutral 4.

Dr. Lewis was the Jackson candidate. We will not pretend to say, upon our present information, that this election afforded a fair test of the strength of parties—but we believe we need entertain no fears for the cause of the Administration in this county.

Free Press.

Norfolk County—The election for delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly, took place yesterday at Portsmouth and at the Great Bridge, and was warmly contested upon the Presidential question. The candidates in favor of the Administration were James Warden and Wm. B. Manning. Those in favor of Gen. Jackson, Dr. Malachi Corprew and Maurice L. Tabb. At the close the polls stood:

James Warden	419	M. L. Tabb	205
W. B. Manning	388	Dr. M. Corprew	186

Majority in favor of the Administration 203.

For a Convention 170—Against it 343.

Northampton county—Severn E. Parker 106—Against a Convention.

Calvin H Read 105—For a Convention.

John C. Parrimore 101—Against a convention.

Wm. Dunton 99—For a convention.

Convention 101—No Convention 98—Neutral 5.—*Norfolk Beacon*

AGRICULTURAL.

KITCHEN GARDEN—MAY.

The grand business of this month is, to sow and plant several successive crops of plants, that are of short duration, and others of a more durable state. Weed, hoe and thin the different main crops, according as they require it, and water the various new planted crops, and others in seed-beds, hot-beds, &c. many articles, however, require now to be sowed and planted, and pricked out for summer, autumn, and winter service.

The principal sowing this month in hot-beds is for cucumbers, melons, and a few gourds and pumpions.

In the natural ground, planting is necessary for the cabbages, coleworts, savoys, borecole, brocoli, celery, endive, lettuce, beans, kidney-beans, cauli-flowers, capsicum, basil, late potatoes, and radishes for seed.

Keep your asparagus clear from weeds both in the old beds and those planted this spring as well as in the seed-beds The old asparagus beds will now be in full production for the season, and the beds or shoots should be gathered two or three times a week, or according as they advance in growth, from two or three to five or six inches high, cutting them with a long narrow knife, about three inches within the ground.

Top your early beans that are in the blossom; also the succeeding crops as they come with flower, to make the pods set soon and fine. Plant out some early spring raised plants of brocoli, at two feet distance. Prick out young ones, and sow a good crop to plant out for winter and spring. Leave some of the best old plants for seed.

Hoe between your cabbages, cut up all the weeds, loosen the ground a moderate depth, and draw earth about the stems of the plants. The early cabbages which are forwardest in growth, and fullest hearts must have their leaves tied together with an osier twig, or brass, to promote or hasten their cabbaging, and to render them white and tender. Likewise plant out some stout, spring-raised red cabbage plants for autumn and winter supply.

Thin your carrots, and cleanse them from weeds either by hand-weeding, or small hoeing, leaving those intended to draw young in summer, four or five inches apart, but the main crops must be thinned six or eight inches. Likewise hoe between your cauliflowers, and draw the earth to their stems. As also between rows of beans, peas, kidney-beans, and all other plants in rows.

Thin the spring-sowed crops of lettuces and plant out proper supplies of the different sorts a foot distance. Tie up early cos-lettuces to forward their cabbaging

Weed the general spring sowed crops of onions, and thin the plants where too thick. Leave some of the bulbous kind of winter onions at proper distance for early bulbing next month.

Continue sowing once a fortnight marrowfats, and other large kinds of peas; also some of the best hotspurs, or other sorts approved of, to furnish a regular succession of the different sorts. You may likewise continue to sow radishes in open situations, once a week or fortnight, in moderate quantities, for successional crops this and the following month. Those of former sowings in the last month, where come up thick, must be thinned.

Sow sallading of the different sorts, as lettuce, cresses, mustard, radish, rape and purslane, to have a proper succession to cut while young.

Plant out some of the strongest early savoy plants, in an open situation, two feet and a half asunder, for autumn, &c.

If a constant succession is required, continue to sow some round-leaved spinach in open situations.

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