

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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In addition to the immense quantities of wool furnished by her native flocks, England imported in the year 1826, no less than twenty-two millions five hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds of wool. And besides supplying her entire population with woollen goods, she exported no less than the value of \$37,618,241. The cotton manufacture of Great Britain is immense. England does not raise a single pound of cotton, and yet according to Mr. Huskisson, a member of parliament, the manufactured in the year 1824 no less than the value of 279 millions of dollars; and the clear national gain, over the cost of the raw material, was equal to 187,191,159 dollars.

In the republic of Colombia, it is ordained by law, that the manumission of slaves shall take place on such days as are consecrated to national festivity. In fulfillment of this law, 84 slaves have been manumitted for the past year, in different provinces, on days of public rejoicing.

A letter from a respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated 16th March, to a house in New York, says:—"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Mellish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and they have been compelled to pay to the British 12,500,000 sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

KENTUCKY—O! KENTUCKY!

Samuel C. Sugg has been convicted of 500 county, (Ky.) Walton was taken from his house, tied to a tree, dreadfully whipped and had his throat cut; eight or nine persons were implicated. Some escaped, several have been acquitted, one hung himself in jail, and one is now condemned to death. Application has been made to the governor for a pardon, backed by the petition of more than a hundred persons; but the Chief Magistrate thought it a case in which the power of pardoning ought not to be exercised.

Mr. P. Canfield, manager of the University Lottery, eighth class, has given notice that he will appropriate one half of the profits on the sales of Tickets in said lottery, to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton. The whole amount of the profits, it is anticipated, will amount to from \$10 to \$30,000.

The inventor of steam-boats.

Keen, the tragedian, has been converted, and intends to enter the Andover theological seminary. This would be very good news, if true; but it wants confirmation. The Rev. Spencer Cone, one of the most eloquent preachers, (in the Baptist connection) abandoned the play-house for the church.

There are in the city of Paris, only, 520 watch-makers, who employ 2055 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs.

Elopement.—A man by the name of John Scantling, in Alexandria, Ohio, a husband, and a father of 7 children, has left his own wife, and eloped with the wife of his neighbour, who was the mother of two children.

Both left their respective families in the night, while their unsuspecting partners and tender offspring were asleep.

Prophecy.—Mr. Degrand, who conducts the Boston Public Sale Report, prophecies that after the first of July next, money will be in great abundance. We hope it will not be long after the first of July.

Substitute for Soap.—When the horse chesnut is ripe and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots on the linen, and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap.

A cluster of Rats.—A resident of Fulton, Ohio, a few days since heard a noise under his floor, and upon raising a partition to ascertain the cause thereof, to his great surprise he beheld a number of full grown rats, with their tails plaited or twisted together, which held them so securely as to prevent their retreat. They were ten in number, and it required some ingenuity to disentangle their tails from each other!!!

At the Superior Court of Chatham county, Georgia, Elizabeth Dotson, convicted of buying or receiving rice from a negro, without a ticket from the owner or overseer, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned in the common jail of Chatham county for thirty days, and to be discharged therefrom on payment of costs.

An external application of moistened tobacco is said to be an effectual remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake.

Extraordinary.—A letter from St. Charles, Missouri, states, that in a hail storm, on one small lake or pond, there were killed upwards of five hundred wild ducks, some of them having their necks quite cut off. A pretty violent storm.

A paper in Indiana is owned by Alexander Morehead, edited by James Morehead, and printed by Wm. Morehead. It is impossible to have too much head in such a work.

A silk worm, let it feed upon what it may, consumes in 30 days not less than 60,000 times its primitive weight.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Clure, a respectable lady of Carlisle, Pa. while at church, on the 23d ult. dropped down in her pew, supposed with an apoplectic fit, and was a corpse in a few minutes.

The small pox has made its appearance among the Choctaw nation of Indians, and carries off a great many of the natives. It was introduced by a party of Indians who had visited New Orleans, and who lost near fifty of their number before reaching home.

Died at Augusta, Georgia, Old Quas, an African aged 96 years. He retained his activity and cheerfulness until the two last weeks of his life; a walk of four miles was an easy thing for him. The owner of this man, Mr. Course, has within 23 years buried 29 Africans from the ages of 80 to 141. Old Amy died at 140. She arrived at Charleston when there was but 6 small buildings in it.

Jack Wright died at the age of 100; he had been servant to Lord Anson prior to his voyage round the world. Jack could read, write and keep accounts. There are three of the original stock now living, from 81 to 83 years of age.

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—The scheme of Mr. Jefferson's lottery we are informed, is nearly ready to be submitted to public patronage—it will contain no inferior prizes—and will have three large prizes, of which Monticello will be the highest—Bedford estate the next highest, &c. Lottery brokers are to sell the tickets without profit.

It is understood that the managers have made a valuation in money of the prizes, and in issuing the tickets will annex a condition to their sale, that the holders of the prize tickets shall receive either the prize estates or the money valuation at the option of the managers. This option is to be exercised for the especial purpose of preserving the estates.

The Lottery venders in the city of New York have had a meeting, and resolved to aid in the disposal of the Jefferson tickets without fee or reward for their services.

Ghent Treaty.—We are informed through a channel that we believe is entitled to credit, that Mr. King, our Minister in London, has failed in his efforts to induce the British Government to instruct their Commissioner at Washington to allow interest upon the claims under this Treaty, or to submit the point to arbitration—the American Commissioner not being disposed to abandon the ground he has taken, all proceedings are of course suspended. We further understand that the subject is under discussion between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister at Washington, but with what prospects we are not informed.

[N. Herald.]

Of the gold coinage of the mint during the last year, seventeen thousand dollars was from the product of the Gold Mines of North Carolina.

The Quebec papers mention, that authority had been received to carry on the military works on Cape Diamond, at the Isle aux Noix, on Lake Champlain.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 15.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 45; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 21 a 25 cts.; short staple, 9 a 11 cts.; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 inf. to good, 14 to 16 cts.

Georgia Bank Bills—1 per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—1/2 a 2 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—The business in Uplands is also much depressed—at the present low rates it was expected that speculation would have been excited, and although some of the regular buyers had retired from the market, it was hoped that the article would be taken up as fast as it arrived; but that has not been the case—during the week the imports considerably exceed the sales—and at no period during the season has there been less animation in the market. A very small reduction on present rates, however, it is believed, would bring purchasers forward.

CAMDEN, MAY 13.

Camden Prices Current remain the same as our last, except Cotton, which is 8 a 9 cts. Journal.

Salisbury:

MAY 20, 1826.

It appears that we were wrong, in stating that Mr. Edwards, Representative in Congress from the Warrens District, had signified his intention of resigning after the present session of Congress: he has only declined standing as a candidate for re-election. The election for his successor will consequently, not take place until August, 1827.

Cold winds.—In and near Quebec, (Lower Canada) considerable snow still remained in the woods, and the fields along by the side of the fences, on the 17th of May! The weather continued chilly, foggy, and the labors of the agriculturist had not yet commenced. We murmur, here, at the drought, and other causes of an unpropitious season. But it must be ungrateful in the sight of Heaven, for us to complain of what the bounty of Providence has meted to us, when we are so much more abundantly blessed than our fellow-mortals in Canada, and other ungenial climes.

A poor, simple countryman was lately apprehended in Philadelphia, on a suspicion of having robbed a man the night previous. On the trial, he proved, what in legal phraseology is termed an "old" which, in our vernacular language, means that the man was, at the time he was charged with having committed the felony, at another place than that mentioned in the indictment. On the acquittal of the countryman, so strong a feeling was enlisted in his behalf, from the hardness of his case, that the jury called him to them, and each one gave him a piece of money; which example was followed by many others in the court-room; so that this untutored, honest countryman, got out of his law difficulties with his pocket full of money.—a circumstance which rarely happens to the unfortunate wight who gets into the law's entanglements.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

It was to be hoped that the new treaty, lately concluded at Washington with the Creek Indians, would have proved satisfactory to Georgia; but it has not—as may be inferred, in the first place, from the fact, that both the Georgia Senators voted against the confirmation of the treaty; and the representatives from that state, as well as those from Alabama, voted against the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. And another evidence of the dissatisfaction of the Georgians with the new treaty, may be found in its denunciation by most of the newspapers in that state. The following is from the Georgia Journal.

"The people of Georgia will learn with astonishment, and we hope with the deepest indignation, that the old Treaty which gave them all their land, has been annulled, and that by the new one, a tract of country, containing about 100,000 acres, (according to Tanner's map,) has been taken from them, and not only given to the Indians, but guaranteed to them."

There appears, however, to be a difference of opinion in regard to the extent of the cession made by the new treaty. The Georgia Statesman says that, by "the new treaty with the Creek Indians, Georgia gets all the land hitherto in the possession of that nation." The Southern Recorder says: "From the best estimate we can make, the intrinsic value of the lands withheld from us, (by the new treaty) may be equal to a fourth part of all that is ceded."

The Georgia Courier, a new semi-weekly paper established in Augusta, well printed, and ably edited, says: "Our conclusion is not positive, but we are inclined to believe, that (by the new treaty) we have obtained the whole of the land within the limits of Georgia, belonging to the Creek Nation." While the Augusta Chronicle, a well conducted "Clark paper," says, in speaking of the new treaty, "As we understand it, it is not one that can be approved by the people of Georgia; for though a superficial observer would be induced to believe that they have gained by it all they required, it will be evident, on a closer examination, that all the land within the chartered limits of our state, is not ceded."

The treaty is certainly very ambiguously worded. If it was intended the Indians should cede away all their lands within the limits of Georgia, why was not the treaty made to say so, in plain, intelligible language? But if it was the object of the treaty-making powers at Washington, to cheat Georgia into a belief that she was, by the new treaty, to acquire all the Creek lands, while a part were not only not ceded, but actually guaranteed to the Indians, it is a trick totally unworthy the rulers of a great Nation.

The Grand Jury of Henry county, Georgia, at March term of their superior court, present, as a grievance, the cheating of horses, loading of wagons, hunting and gambling, on the Sabbath day, in certain parts of that county; and require all civil officers to take cognizance of the same, and suppress it. Some of the above, are certainly very legitimate objects of presentment by any Grand Jury,—objects which we hope, for morality's sake, may never come before a Grand Jury of North-Carolina.

It is inconceivable to what wretched subtleties rogues and scoundrels will resort, to effect their purpose of cheating, swindling and robbing the honest part of community. A very singular, but base, and somewhat bungling attempt,

had recently been made in the city of New-York, to frighten Dr. Samuel M'Cauley into the payment of a considerable sum of money. It appears that Dr. M'Cauley was sent for by a man named Robert G. Smith, to attend what Smith called his wife, who was represented to have a very sore leg. The Doct. was left in the room with the woman; and while, at her request, he was attempting to make an examination of her case, she suddenly uttered a violent scream, upon which Smith, and another man, rushed into the room, and seizing the Doct. exclaimed, "We have caught you!" They raved about in a violent manner for some time, and told the Doct. they would expose him, and ruin him, "unless he gave them a thousand dollars!" On the Doctor's saying he would do no such thing, and was not to be bullied by them, they agreed to "take \$100, and settle the business." This the Doct. seemingly assented to, and went home, as he alleged, to get the money; but instead of money, he brought some police officers, who apprehended the parties, and bound them over to court. In the mean time, both the men left the state, went to Boston, and got into difficulty there, and were safely lodged in the penitentiary; the court in New-York was, therefore, saved the trouble of trying these profligate wretches. The woman was an abandoned creature, whom these men had picked up in the purlieus of the city, to answer their nefarious purpose. Was the like of this ever before heard of in our country!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 13. Mr. Carson of N. C. offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to cause a reconnoissance to be made of the most direct practicable route for the location of the contemplated National Road leading from the city of Washington to New Orleans; and that the result of such reconnoissance be reported to this House at the next session of Congress.

MAY 15. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Carson, on Saturday, was taken up, and being modified as follows, was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States do cause a reconnoissance to be made of the most direct practicable route for the location of the contemplated National Road leading from the city of Washington to New Orleans; and that the result of such reconnoissance be reported to Congress, at its next session.

Mr. Everett from the Committee on the Library, reported the following resolution: Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to engage with Gilbert Stewart, to paint a portrait of General Washington, of the same size as the portrait of Gen. La Fayette; provided that the cost of the same shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

MAY 16. The joint resolution offered by Mr. Carson yesterday, was read a second time. On motion to commit the resolution, there appeared—Ayes 62. Nays 45.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, reported the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That professor Jas. Renwick, of New-York, be employed, under the direction of the President of the United States, to repeat the experiments heretofore made; and also to make further experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the true length of the pendulum vibrating sixty times in a minute, at the city of New-York, and also at the city of Washington, and to compare the length thereof with such measures now in possession of this Government; as will best show the proportions between the length of such pendulums and the standard yard recently adopted by the British Government, and to make report of the results to Congress, at their next session; and that there be appropriated for that purpose, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This resolution, after some conversation, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On Tuesday of last week, after suffering greatly from the drought for more than eight weeks, we were visited, in this section of the country, with a severe storm of rain and hail. The rain fell in such torrents, that some damage was done to such fields of corn and cotton as lie rolling. No hail fell immediately about Salisbury; but in Lexington, as well as at Mocksville, such was the fury of the storm, that the hail broke some window glass, and injured the standing crops. Since then, we have had copious showers of rain; which has, in a good measure, resuscitated vegetation,—and, as a matter consequent, enlivened the countenances of the farmers, and all others who are dependant on them,—which includes about every body. Be-

fore this rain, so long continued had been the drought, and so corresponding with the crops, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a distressing scarcity of provisions the coming season. Several stalls are now scarce and dear; and had the standing crop been cut off by the drought, poor people must have been greatly distressed for provisions the coming season. Very early wheat is nearly just ripened, but the greater number of fields will now come out, and do well. Corn will recover, and do well; and it may even yet be re-planted, and produce a tolerably good crop.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives on the 24th April, calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the probable cost, per mile, on each route, of the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans. The following report is in answer to the resolution: WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1826.

Sir.—We have the honor to transmit to you an estimate of the probable cost, per mile, for making the road on each of the routes lately examined, from Washington City to New-Orleans.

We must observe, that this estimate is far from being to us a satisfactory one: we are not provided with the minute surveys, and the local data in relation to the price of materials and labor upon which the estimate should be predicated. Therefore, we submit the present estimate as the only one which our general and limited local information can afford.

We suppose the breadth of the road to be twenty-four feet; the summer road on each side fourteen feet; each lateral ditch four feet; which would give sixty feet for the breadth of the ground occupied by the road. We give fifteen inches thickness to the stone work; we suppose the bridges to have abutments and piers of stone, and to have their superstructure made of timber; two yards and a half is supposed to be the mean height of causeways.

EASTERN ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone cannot be procured, per mile \$1,000 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile 100 Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile 1,120 Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile 100

Total per mile (No. 1.) 2,400 To open the road and shape the ground where stone can be procured \$1,200 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile 120 Stone work of the road, (McAdam plan,) per mile 3,878 Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile 500

Total per mile (No. 2.) \$5,508 Bridging per running yard, \$140 per mile 246,400

Total per mile (No. 3.) 346,400 Causeways where stone is not to be procured, for embankment, per mile 11,880 Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile 1,120

Total per mile (No. 4.) 15,000 Causeways where stone is to be procured, for embankment, per mile 11,880 Stonework of the causeways, (McAdam plan,) per mile 3,878

MIDDLE ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone is not to be procured, per mile 1,080 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile 100 Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone per mile 960 Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile 100

Total per mile (No. 6.) 2,240 To open the road and shape the ground where stone is to be procured, per mile 1,100 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile 120 Stonework of the road, (McAdam plan,) per mile 3,324 Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile 300

Total per mile (No. 7.) 4,858 Bridges per running yard \$120 per mile 211,200

Total per mile (No. 8.) 211,200 Causeways where stone is not to be procured, for embankment, per mile 9,905 Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile 960

Total per mile (No. 9.) 10,865 Causeways where stone is to be procured, for embankment, per mile 9,905 Stonework of the causeways, (McAdam plan,) per mile 3,224

WESTERN ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone is not to be procured, per mile 900 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees, per mile 100 Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile 800 Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile 160

Total per mile (No. 11.) 1,900 To open the road and shape the ground where stone is to be procured, per mile 1,000 Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile 130 Stonework of the road, (McAdam plan,) per mile 2,770 Small bridges, culverts, valleys 300

Total per mile (No. 12.) 4,200 Bridging per running yard, \$100 per mile 176,000

Total per mile (No. 13.) 176,000 Causeways, where stone is not to be procured, for embankment, per mile 8,996