

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In some parts of Ohio, corn sells for 12 1/2 cents per bushel; rye 25 cents; flour \$2 50 per barrel; butter 6 1/4 cents per pound; bacon 3 1/2 cents; and poultry proportionably cheap.

The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel says that the "Perpetual Motion" Machine, noticed in our paper, a few weeks since, as having been made in Springfield, (Mass.) has stopped!

Scott's Napoleon.—It is stated that the sale of this work in this country, has been almost unprecedented, that about 12000 copies (each copy, 3 volumes) have been printed; a most extraordinary impression to be undertaken by any bookseller; and that as far back as six weeks ago, from 8 to 9,000 copies had already been sold. The Press was still at work upon the impressions; and as each page was stereotyped, it is in the power of the booksellers to multiply the copies as far as they please.

A good hint.—The grand jury of Wayne county New-York, at their sitting last week, resolved to place the money arising from the performance of their duties, in the hands of their foreman, for the purchase of medicine for the cure of intemperance, to be given to voluntary subjects.

From Liberia.—The Board of Managers of the Colonization Society have, by a late arrival from Africa, received advices from their Agent at Liberia, of the most encouraging and gratifying character, as to the continued health and good condition of the Colony.

Prolific.—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, recently from Ireland, was on the 8th August, delivered of five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after, as we are informed by the physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once, and on her way hither, while in the State of New-York, she had also five at one birth—making, in all, twelve children, within 18 months! All these births were premature. The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.

The influence of true religion is mild and soft and noiseless, and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage, nourishing and refreshing all the amiable and social virtues, not rattling as a summer shower, rooting up the fairest flower, and washing away the richest mould in the pleasant garden of society.

Another company of traders to Santa Fe, have recently returned to the frontier settlements of the United States, after an absence of four months. Some of the adventurers have realized a profit of 40 to 60 per cent, and some even 100. The mules they brought back with them will also afford a handsome profit.

The frigate Briton, 46 guns, Captain the Hon. Wm Gordon, arrived at Quebec on the 12th ult. from Portsmouth, having on board Com. Barry and a number of officers for the service on the Lakes.

Substitute for Coffee.—The seeds of foreign grapes have been discovered to be an excellent substitute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil; and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid very similar to that produced from coffee. The practice has become very general throughout Germany.

The French courts are about to have a case laid before them which presents difficulties which it would require the wisdom of Solomon to decide. The following are the facts: A midwife, herself with child, while assisting a woman in labour, was surprised herself with the pangs of child birth. The maid servant of the house, a young woman "of a certain age," was summoned to assist the two suffering mothers, and in a few minutes received in her arms two female infants, which she placed in a cradle, but without marking the place of either. One of the children died a few minutes after its birth. And now both mothers claim the living one.

Cure for Drunkenness.—Two men in Granville county, in this State, have been recently weaned from the dreadful habit of intemperance by the use of this celebrated remedy. These two instances furnish cogent testimony in behalf of the efficacy of the medicine; for the subjects operated on were far advanced in life; and, as their habit had been early formed, it was deeply rooted and inveterate.

Life of Columbus.—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that Mr. Irving, who is still at Madrid, has finished the first part of his Life of Columbus, and has sent it off to London and Philadelphia for publication. From the fitness of the author for this undertaking, and his opportunities for executing it, it cannot be doubted that the work will be one of sterling value.

Liberal Donation.—Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, has recently made to the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the munificent donation of twenty-five thousand dollars; to be paid in five yearly instalments and to be appropriated to the philanthropic uses of that very extensive and valuable missionary institution.

MR. MADISON.

The following is a letter from James Madison, late President of the United States, addressed to the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, under date of 10th ult. It will be found to be a complete refutation of the assertion by the administration papers that Mr. M. was the author of a series of essays, under the signature of "A Farmer," recently published in the newspapers, against the election of Gen. Jackson.

Sir: I have just seen in another Gazette the following paragraph, noted as an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian: viz:

"We state as a fact within our own knowledge, that very recently the sage and patriot of Montpelier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians of Virginia. That he reprobated it, as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have one over a majority of her sister States to embrace her principles. That he defended the right of the National Government, under the Constitution, to impose a tariff of duties on imports, with reference to other objects than revenue—he argued that such had been the course pursued by every administration in the country, his own and Mr. Jefferson's included: that to call all the latent resources of the country into action and give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the abolishment of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature in relation to this subject was extremely unwise and impolitic. Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the matrices of the Constitution in this State, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest contemporaneous expounders; and who, in the exercise of his Executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions, who says, that he is erroneously thus quoted—and that William B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is fast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and can not be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alleged to be within the personal knowledge of the Editors, I think it proper to observe that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the commencement of the constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the General Assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the Union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the Constitution on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the Legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true that I have spoken of the powers of Congress in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary, and known object in forming the Constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer by name, to the Governor of the State, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, sirs, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it. It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties.

With respect, JAMES MADISON, To the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian.

MORGAN.

The Philadelphia Aurora, in noticing the removal of Sheriff Bruce, charged with the removing of Morgan from Canandaigua, makes the following remarks:

"Let it be remembered, that Gov. Clinton is one of the most eminent members of the masonic fraternity; and that as soon as he has been convinced of the participation of a single individual in the abduction of Morgan, he has punished him in the only manner which was in his power. This fact is alone sufficient to show that it does not belong to the fraternity to connive at the least crime—but, on the contrary, that they are the first to punish criminal offences committed by their own unworthy brethren."

RAISING SHEEP, MULES, &c.

At a late Anti-Tariff meeting of the citizens of Camden, South-Carolina, a committee was appointed, to report in a subsequent meeting, their views on the utility, and in fact necessity, of the Planters of that state turning their attention, towards some new objects of culture, &c. since the business of cotton-planting has become so profitless. The committee, in their report, recommend the raising of Sheep and Mules.—We make a few extracts from their report, believing the recommendations therein contained are as worthy of observance in this state as they are in South-Carolina:

It has become the duty of the Committee under the resolutions adopted at the Anti-Tariff meeting of this District, to point out and recommend such investment of capital, and economy of the means of the Agricultural classes as they think judicious; and, as one that may be entered into profitably with least change of their present pursuits, as requiring the use of little other capital than labor, and as peculiarly adapted to the general condition of the farming interests of this District, they recommended the raising of sheep. They may be procured in any numbers, at low prices. Our Sand Hill wood land pastures are abundantly provided with suitable herbage, (the sheep more than any other domestic animal living on herbs and buds,) where they may remain till near Christmas—then kept at or near home, and fed, in severe weather only, on peas in the haum or shattered fodder. They may again be returned to the woodland pastures, by the middle of March, or as soon as the earliest vegetation puts forth in the Spring. The peas in the haum necessary to make one bushel of shelled peas is believed, in common winters, to be equal to the support of 8 or 10 sheep; and it is very certain there are many flocks that maintain themselves throughout the winters, without any feed but such as they procure themselves. The ordinary coverings in the farm yards are generally sufficient, but if not, low forks covered with rails in the form usual for potato houses, or houses made of Corn tops as is common among us, would answer well. A rye lot is indispensable for the ewes and lambs, and an acre of good rye would be sufficient for 8 or 10 ewes. The calculation each person will make, where very poor land is planted. A good rye lot should be seeded in Sept; or October or November will do. Strong land should have 2 bushels to the acre. Sheep are best on upland pastures; and the rot soon yields by changing them from wet swamp to dry uplands, and feeding on fodder, peas, haums, &c. The greatest obstacle to the raising of sheep is in the number of useless dogs that are kept, and therefore attention is required. Where the size of the flock permits the expense; they should always be under the eye of a shepherd, and should be penned every night, so as to obtain the benefit of their manure, which is believed to be more than equal, with moderate littering and regular removal, to the expense and trouble of their keeping. A well selected flock of sheep, well attended to, would increase 50 per cent on their number annually, and under all the casualties they may be subject to, other than from the want of ordinary care, would be still profitable. The Wethers have the finest carcasses, make the best mutton, and yield the most wool, and should constitute a 3d portion of a flock. The males should be, not exceeding one to 50 in a large flock; and it should be an object to kill off largely, so as to keep the flock always young and thriving. The fair average produce of wool, now is, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs to each sheep, and it would soon be 3 to 4 lbs.

Suppose— 1000 Sheep to cost \$1.50, each . . . 1500 800 bushels of peas in the haum, equal to 100 bushels of shelled peas, at 75 cents. . . 75 Pasturage that would cost nothing, but say . . . 25 Attendance, 1 man and 2 boys over and under the age of full work, . . . 75 50 acres of Rye, rent of land, seed, &c. at \$3 . . . 150 Total, . . . 1825

Produce 300 sheep at \$1.50 . . . 450 3000 wt. of wool, at 20 cents, . . . 600 Total, . . . 1050 Or, 300 Sheep butchered, at \$2 . . . 600 3000 wt. of wool, at 20 cents, . . . 600 300 skins, at 25 cents, . . . 75 Total, . . . 1275

Subjects to a deduction for taking to market, killing, selling, &c. Making all allowances for the difference between the calculations of the pen and the facts on the farm, it would still be profitable. There are thousands of acres of land to be procured at 25 cents an acre; and even that expense is not necessary. There will be sufficient living waste, for many years, for all the purposes to those who may raise stocks.

The next subject to which your attention is called, is to the raising of Mules—a subject of some importance, if you take into consideration the fact, that this District pays annually in money alone, between 5 and 7000 dollars for Mules, horses and hogs; that the Western States trade with this State, annually, exceeding 1 1/2 millions of dollars, and chiefly in

mules, horses and hogs; a trade more advantageous and more valuable to them, (as it gives a profit to the raiser of every mule, horse or hog, and is, therefore, divided among the indigent,) than the profits that are gained by the few concerned in the culture and manufacture of hemp and hugging, but very little of which has been seen in this District since the late war. But to our subject. Every mule, according to the price paid for some years past, is worth, at a year old \$50, and at 2 years old \$75—and the assertion is made without the fear of contradiction, and your experience appealed to for its correctness, that they are more suited to the climate, more hardy, and more able to bear their work than either the Spanish or the mules of the Western States. Mules are liable to a few diseases or casualties, are as easily raised, and with as little feed, as stock cattle. A brood mare will raise more provisions than will pay the rent of the land and the expense of its cultivation, and keep herself and colt well; and her colts, with ordinary plantation care, ought to pay for her in every two years. All who cannot keep more than one, will be compensated in the occasional inconvenience by the price of her colt, which is worth double a horse colt. The one is fit for work at 2 years; the other at 4 years, one is not hardy and requires feed, the other is hardy and requires none. Those who can afford it, will find it to their interest to keep many brood mares—it is only the first outlay of money which will be handsomely repaid. The conviction of the correctness of this statement has induced one of your Committee to keep several brood mares.

These statements, without being intended to be very accurate, are sufficiently so to demonstrate that our farmers ought to engage at once in sheep and mule raising, to increase as they find it profitable. All that is wanted is care and attention (and nothing valuable is to be acquired without them) and it is, therefore, recommended by their fellow citizens and friends.

THE COMMITTEE. Camden, 18th October, 1827.

Mr. Ezra Childs, a farmer of Bath, State of Maine, sheared this season from 182 Merinos, 481 lbs. of wool. Probably from not finding a market for the article in its present depressed state, he manufactured from it 16 pieces, containing 435 yards of fine cloth. As this is said to have been excellent cloth, it might net, deducting the expense of manufacturing, &c. \$3.00 per yard. This would give Mr. Childs about \$2.70 per lb. for his wool. If the present system continues, the farmers must all turn manufacturers, and sell their wool in cloths of their own make. Boston paper.

Reward to Merit.—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, to procure, at the expense of the State, a Sword, with suitable engravings, to be presented to Gen. Coffee, as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by that state for his public services.

The celebrated Dr. Cheyne said of punch, "it is like opium, both in the nature and manner of its operation, and nearest arsenic in its deleterious and poisonous qualities; and so I leave it to them who, knowing this, will yet drink on and die."

The London New Times of the 30th Aug. contains a long letter from Barry E. O'Meara, addressed to the public, in which he comments on the statements of Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, respecting the treatment of that individual at St. Helena. He furnishes authenticated facts in opposition to those statements which go to prove that Sir Walter has, to say the least, been very careless in collecting his facts.

Dr. Muse has made this season, on five acres of land, notwithstanding a severe drought, ninety barrels of shell corn, wanting a peck and a half—that is ninety bushels per acre, wanting a small fraction of a bushel.

On ten acres he made also, this season, one hundred and fifty two barrels shell corn, or 760 bushels—that is 76 bushels per acre. Maryland Chronicle.

On Saturday, the 20th ult. the steam boat Thistle, on her way from New Brunswick to New York, with about 70 passengers, struck on a snag, near the outlet of second river, and filled in five minutes. She was run on the beach, and the passengers were taken out by the steam boat New York. The passengers were at dinner, and were unconscious of the accident, until they were called on deck. Some of them moved so leisurely, that they got wet feet before they reached the deck.

Morgan.—Letters from Buffalo, confirm the story that a man of the name of Hill, was in jail at Buffalo, on his own confession that he was one of the six or seven persons concerned in the murder of Morgan. It is thought by many that Hill is deranged; but he himself declares he is sane. He says that one of the party who went in the boat with Morgan, fell out and was drowned. It is not stated that he has mentioned the names of any of his accomplices. Albany Gazette.

FOR THE WETHERS CAROLINIA.

Mr. White: The anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of Concord Presbytery, was held at Back Creek Church, in Rowan county, on Saturday, the 27th of October. After an appropriate, impressive and excellent sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, from Isaiah, IV. chap. 3d verse, the Society proceeded to business. The officers and agents made their reports; Also, the committee appointed to employ a Missionary, laid their report before the society; all of which were accepted.

The following resolutions were moved, and adopted:

1st. Resolved, that the order of the society, allowing thirty dollars per month to their Missionaries, be raised to thirty seven; and in case they cannot be obtained for that, they be allowed forty dollars per month.

2d. Resolved, that the clause of the third article of the constitution, which allows of but five directors, be changed to ten.

3d. Resolved, that the second article of the constitution, which says the annual meeting shall be on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in October, be altered to the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in August.

4th. Resolved, that as Ashville, Swannano and Reem's Creek, have obtained the stated means of grace, that this Society direct its attention to some other destitute churches.

5th. Resolved, that a Missionary be stationed at Siloom and Muddy Creek, with two-thirds of his time at the former, and the remaining third at the latter.

6th. Resolved, that Mr. R. H. Kilpatrick, be appointed general Agent to South Carolina. Mr. Cyrus Fleming was appointed Agent in Bethpage, Mr. James Walton in Morganton.

The following persons were chosen Directors, in addition to those before chosen: Hugh T. Stewart, George Gillespie, Thomas A. Bell, Miles Davidson, and Hugh Parks.

7th. Resolved, that the next annual meeting be at Prospect Church, Rowan county; and that Mr. R. H. Kilpatrick be appointed to deliver an oration before the Society; with Mr. James B. Morrison, his alternate.

8th. Resolved, that society adjourn to hold its next quarterly meeting at Third Creek Church, on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in January, 1828.

ABSALOM K. BARR, Secretary. Back Creek, Nov. 2d, 1827.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following Premiums will be competed for at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Lincoln, the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

- 1. For the best 2 horse plough . . . \$5.00
2. For the best single horse plough . . . \$3.00
3. For the best horse or mule, not less than 3 nor more than five years old, each . . . \$3.00
4. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards . . . 2.00
5. For the best piece of twilled, mixed as above, same quantity, . . . 2.00
6. For the best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each . . . 2.00
7. The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards . . . 2.00
8. The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards . . . 2.00
9. The best piece of carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor 1 wide . . . 2.00
10. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of land, . . . 5.00
11. The greatest quantity of Corn, on same kind of land, . . . 5.00
12. The greatest quantity of wheat, on same kind of land . . . 5.00
13. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land . . . 3.00
14. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land . . . 5.00
15. The best Straw-Cutter . . . 4.00
16. The best constructed Cotton Harrow . . . 2.00
17. The best constructed plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manures, . . . 5.00
18. The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland, . . . 5.00
19. The best whetstone, to whet English or German Scythes . . . 3.00
20. The best Stones to whet Carpenters or Carriers tools, . . . 3.00

Fest: VARDKY McBE, Secretary. October 15, 1827. 188

Bishop Kemp.—The Baltimore Chronicle, of the 29th ult. announces the death of Bishop Kemp. It says: It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of the Right Reverend James Kemp, D. D. late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and Provost of the University of Maryland, who departed the life yesterday, at about a quarter past 1 o'clock, P. M. The meekness with which this distinguished divine bore his high faculties, had endeared him in a peculiar manner to those whom Providence had placed under his pastoral charge whilst his uniformly unassuming deportment, and upright conduct, rendered him the object of profound respect, on the part of those with whom he acted in the general intercourse of life. As the head of the Church over which he was called to preside in this Diocese, his loss will be long and deeply lamented—as a private individual, those who were bound to him by the closest ties of relationship and friendship, can alone form an estimate of the extent of their bereavement.

The circumstances attending the death of this estimable and distinguished individual, are such as to render it particularly distressing. As he was returning from Philadelphia, where he had been to assist in the consecration of Bishop Onderdonk, in passing over the Peninsula, between the two bays, the driver of the coach in which he was, being intoxicated, attempted to pass another carriage, and upset the coach, by which means several of the passengers were severely injured, and among other Bishop Kemp received the hurt, which has terminated in his death.