

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Providence, June 26th, 1829.

Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON:
SIR—I take the liberty to send you a small sample of cloth manufactured in Rhode-Island by Messrs. Charles Jackson & Co. of this town. The wholesale price of such cloth is 18 cents per yard. It sells at retail, for 20 cents. At these prices I understand this manufacture can be sustained by a fair profit.

I do not believe any nation on this globe, other than the United States, can, at this time, furnish the material, the machinery, the skill and labor, for such a fabric, at such a cost. It is not recollected by me, that any other region produces the Sea-Island cotton of a staple equal to that of the Islands of your State and Georgia. The material of this cloth is of that kind, though very far from being the best of that kind of cotton.

We know you of the South produce that kind of material; but we of the North have not hitherto been enabled to put in operation the appropriate machinery; or America might, at this time, exhibit to the world such fabrics as neither Europe nor Asia ever produced. Although I do not rank weaving, even as practised by the fairest hands of antiquity, among the fine arts, yet I must be permitted to believe that such products of that art, whether in their own native whiteness, or when passed under the operations of that skill which can give such various beauty to their color, would form a drapery, giving to animated intelligent beings a more interesting appearance than the happiest pencil of antiquity could have conferred on the fairest form of Muse or Goddess, produced and adorned by the painter's imagination and skill.

If the plantations, spindles, and looms of our country could never have produced, it will nevertheless be allowed that they can mightily strengthen our political fabric. These physical, do in some degree resemble moral cords of union; they increase in strength as they progress in fineness.

So long as those feelings which in the Revolutionary war, united the mechanics of Rhode-Island with the planters of South-Carolina, can be continued in fair operation, the production of your plantations and our looms will be as useful and ornamental to the people of this generation, as those "iron harvests of the field" were beneficial and illustrious to our fathers.

I pray you, sir, to accept this little sample of our national skill. It is, I confess, but a very inadequate expression of the very high estimation entertained here by me and my friends, of the patriotism and candor of him to whom it is presented.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
TRISTAM BURGESS.

Charleston, 1st August, 1829.

DEAR SIR—In consequence of my having left New-York for Charleston, before Mr. Heyward had received your letter and parcel, they did not reach me until a day or two ago, or I should sooner have done myself the pleasure of answering your friendly letter, and of returning to you my thanks for the specimen of the skill of the Providence looms, which you had the goodness to send me. Not being a judge of any species of cloth, I asked the opinion of those who were conversant upon the subject, as to your sample. They told me, that for the price at which it is sold in Providence (30 cents the yard) it is strong, fine and cheap; but that cotton of the same quality, could not be purchased here, for less than from 25 to 30 cents the yard, a difference, as you will perceive, of from 20 to 33 1/2 per cent. Entirely according with you in the conviction of the immense national importance of permanently flourishing manufactures, I yet am so unfortunate, as to differ from you respecting the mode best calculated to effect that desideratum. I will not tire you with the grounds and reasons of my opinion, in a written speech, as, no less volens, you have been, and probably will again be, sufficiently gratified in that way. In laboriously and ably advocating the interests of the manufacturer, according to your conviction of what will best promote them, I am satisfied that you are influenced by the purest motives; and however impressed you may be, that I am in error, in taking a view different from yours, I feel assured that you will acquit me of being intentionally wrong.

With great respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
WM. DRAYTON.

Hon. TRISTAM BURGESS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

A friend has politely placed in our hands a printed sheet embracing a detailed statement of the amount of Sugar and Molasses made in the State of Louisiana in the year 1828. This statement, to which we made allusion yesterday, was prepared by a gentleman of New Orleans, who visited personally every Sugar plantation in the State for that purpose. The names of the planters are arranged under the heads of the different parishes in which their estates are situated, and the number of hogsheads of Sugar and Molasses made by each is placed in opposite columns. The distance of the plantations from New Orleans is also given. Much labor and care must have been exercised to furnish so full and satisfactory a paper as the one before us. The following recapitulation will show the aggregate amount of the two articles made in the several parishes:

Parishes.	Hhds. Sugar.	Hhds. Molasses.
Point Coupee	531	242
West Baton Rouge	883	420
East Baton Rouge	558	260
Iberville	2,249	998
Ascension	6,376	3,055
St. James	8,278	3,633
St. John the Baptist	9,000	3,851
St. Charles	15,717	7,309
Jefferson	12,696	5,918
Orleans	2,287	1,164
St. Bernard	7,656	3,614
Plaquemines	7,692	3,354
Attakapas & Opelousas	6,315	2,814
Bayou Lafourche	5,913	2,757
Barataria	1,010	485
Total	87,965	39,874

This is the amount of Sugar and Molasses actually made during the year 1828. What additional amount will be made in the present year there are no means of estimating, although we should infer that it will be pretty large, from the circumstance that the statement gives the names of two hundred and six additional planters, who contributed nothing to the last year's crop, but who will make sugar the present season. In glancing over the list we find that the plantation of Gen. Wade Hampton, 70 miles above New Orleans, is the most extensive, the product having been 1,640 hhds. Sugar and 750 hhds. Molasses. The next largest amount produced was, 999 hhds. Sugar and 415 hhds. Molasses, on the estate of Mr. Labranche, 10 miles above New Orleans. Several other estates produced upwards of 900 hhds. Sugar, and from this number the products gradually decrease to the smallest amount.—*Balt. Am.*

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

[From the New-Bedford Mercury.]

It will be recollected that, at the meeting of Merchants convened soon after the unwelcome news of Mr. Freeman's removal from the office of Collector of this port was received in town, it was resolved, as a testimonial of respect and regard, to present that gentleman with a piece of Plate. By the following it will be perceived that the intention of the meeting has been carried into effect. The articles referred to consist of a pair of Pitchers and a Fruit Dish. They are of elegant workmanship and tasteful construction, and do great credit to the taste and skill of the artist (Mr. B. Gardiner of New-York) employed in their manufacture. They have this inscription—

"The Merchants of New-Bedford to Russel Freeman, Esq. as a testimony of his upright and gentlemanly conduct in the discharge of his official duties, while Collector of the District, and of their esteem for his character as a private citizen."

At a meeting of the merchants of New-Bedford, held on the 18th of March last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the resolutions passed at that meeting.

In pursuance of those resolutions, the Committee have procured the Plate, and have now to request your acceptance of it on behalf of the Merchants of New-Bedford.

The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity to assure you of their individual feelings of regret at the circumstances which have called for this expression of public opinion towards you, whilst at the same time it affords them pleasure to be the organs of a communication that cannot fail to be gratifying to your feelings.

**JOHN A. PARKER,
WM. W. SWAIN,
JOS. RICKETSON,
JAS. HOWLAND, 2d,
STEPHEN MERRILL.**

New-Bedford, 20th Aug. 1829.

To which Mr. Freeman made the following reply:

To Messrs. John A. Parker, Wm. W. Swain, Jos. Ricketson, Jas. Howland, 2d, and Stephen Merrill.

GENTLEMEN—This elegant testimonial of approbation from the Merchants of N. w-Bedford is peculiarly acceptable, and received with emotions that I cannot describe. I can only say that it scarce leaves me a regret for the calamity that has befallen me. And this, with the numerous other manifestations of sympathy from the generous citizens of the District, joined to a consciousness of official integrity, will I trust illumine and cheer and sustain years of gloom that may await me.

The kind expression of your individual feeling is duly appreciated, and greatly enhances the pleasure of this occasion. I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and the liberal gentlemen whom you represent, the homage of my deepest gratitude and profoundest respect.
RUSSEL FREEMAN.

New-Bedford, Aug. 20, 1829.

BREVET RANK.

The General Order published below, appears to settle the question of Brevet Rank in the Army. This decision agrees with the course pursued by the late Administration, and with the reports of the committees of both Houses of Congress on the same subject. We presume that Gen. Scott must now surrender his claims to precedence, in point of rank, over Generals Macon and Gaines.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 13th Aug. 1829.

The subjoined Regulation, approved by the President of the United States, has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned.

"Regulation concerning Rank and Command."

1. Brevet Rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st Article of War.

2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body, to perform a particular service, and to be absent for a limited time; when such a detachment is composed of different corps, Brevet Rank will take effect in conformity with the 61st Article of War.

3. Under the same Article of War, Brevet Rank will take place on Courts Martial, when composed of Officers of different corps.

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrisons, posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee, or the Army itself, Brevet Rank is not to be exercised, except on special assignment.

5. Officers having rank in the line of the Army, the Staff, or by Brevet, though eligible to command, will not assume the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.

6. An Officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard or separate command, will not surrender it to another, unless regularly relieved from the duty assigned him, except in cases of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the Officer next in rank present and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An Officer not on duty with, nor belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments or corps composing a command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority to make him a part of the command, before he can assume or exercise the command.

8. If different corps happen to join and do duty together, the Officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the Army, present on duty, has the right to command the whole, and give orders needful to the service. Brevet Officers, or Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot, by virtue of such Brevets or Commissions of a prior date, assume the command.

By command of the President:
JNO. H. EATON, Sec'y. of War.
By order of ALEX'R. MACOMB, Maj. Gen. Commanding the Army:
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

Miss Frances Wright recently received a letter purporting to be from Wm. McCalla, a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, inviting her to a public discussion on the subject of religion and the system which Miss W. advocates. The following is the conclusion of the letter:

"I should not presume to call a lady to such a conflict, if I did not feel my duty urged by a sense of strong preparation in the Gospel, and if I did not confidently hope to win a lost sheep to the fold of my Lord and Master."

The following is Miss Wright's answer to the above: New-York, Aug. 11, 1828.

Mr. Wm. L. McCalla:
SIR—Your communication of the first inst. addressed to Boston, has reached me only by this day's post. Although by no means covetous of disputation, and believing truth to be rather discoverable by the study of things, of man, and of ourselves, than attainable by argument, yet I am most willing to meet as you proposed. The views I have presented to the American people are a fair subject of challenge and of criticism; and, far from objecting to their examination, I shall hold myself indebted to those who may assist in detecting their error or confirming their truth.

The building designated in your letter will be perfectly agreeable to me. With respect to time the early part of the month of October would best suit with my engagements.
FRANCES WRIGHT.

In this letter Mr. McCalla replied that he did not write the first mentioned communication, or any other challenge to her, and that he knew nothing of any other person having done it, until he received Miss W's acceptance of the challenge. He has however, signified his willingness to hold a debate with her on the subject; and in order to facilitate and curtail the discussion, has proposed the following questions as its basis:

1. "Do the Presbyterians aim at the legal establishment of their Church?"
 2. "Do the Liberals aim at the legal establishment of their Temple?"
- "Among the Liberals," he says, "I embrace those Editors and others who make loud professions of their love of liberty, and who accuse the denomination of Christians to whom I belong of aiming at an ecclesiastical establishment. Under the word Temple, I embrace your Halls of Science, and other parts of your system of reformation."

RALEIGH REGISTER,

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1829.

ELECTION RETURN.

Hy'se—John Silverthorn, S. Marvil Wilkinson and Foster Jarvis, C.

Yellow-Fever.—This dreadful scourge is raging at New-Orleans with almost unexampled fatality, and seems to threaten entire desolation to the place. A large portion of the victims are unfortunate Spanish exiles from Mexico, driven from that country by the revolution.—Ward meetings had been held, and committees appointed to solicit contributions for their relief, a number of them being in a state of complete destitution. While one paper, (the Courier) recommends all unacclimated residents to fly from the pestilence, another (the Mercantile Advertiser) seems to think that the danger of sickening upon the way, at a distance from medical assistance, might prove more fatal to remain. In addition to the horrors of the disease, which carries off from 30 to 50 daily, the streets are represented to be in such wretched condition, from continual rains, as to render it difficult to convey the bodies to the grave. Upon this subject the Courier of the 12th inst. says—"the streets leading to the Protestant Cemetery, are utterly impassable for a hearse with a corpse; several hearses have been broken down this morning, & the coffins have to be taken out at every square." The same paper adds, "we are sorry to say, so far as our knowledge extends, the number that recover, bear a very small proportion to those who die."

Rewarding friends and punishing enemies, is still the order of the day with the present Administration of the General Government. The recommendation to office and to public trust, is not talent, integrity, merit or service, but sycophancy and servility. No man who differs from the Executive, unless he will renounce his opinions and sell them to the ruling powers, can be appointed to office, however distinguished may be his talents or meritorious his services. We have Sylla's proscription in a lesser degree; he took

life, but his imitators content themselves with the murder of character and the establishment of political outlawry.

Kentucky.—By the official returns of the members elected to the General Assembly of this State, published in the Frankfort Kentuckian, it appears that the Republican party have a majority of 8 in the Senate, and of 24 in the House of Representatives—giving a clear majority of thirty-two votes in joint ballot of the two Houses.

Congressional Elections.—The following gentlemen have been chosen as the Representatives of Alabama in the next Congress, viz. Francis W. Armstrong, Clement C. Clay and R. E. B. Baylor.

Tennessee.—The following gentlemen compose the Representation of this State in the next Congress, viz. John Blair, Pryor Lea, James Standifer, Jacob C. Isaacs, Robert Desha, John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson and David Crockett.

Virginia.—Gen. Wm. F. Gordon has been elected Representative to Congress, from the Charlottesville District, Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Rives Minister to England.

Home Manufactures.—Almost every day we see accounts of some new manufacturing establishment projected or erected in the Southern States. Every citizen who holds the welfare of his country at heart, must be gratified at this stride towards true independence. National industry is, and ever must be, the corner stone of national welfare.

Home Industry.—In 1805, it was estimated, that the total consumption of Cotton by the Manufactories of the United States, but a little exceeded 1,000 bales. In 1816, it was estimated that the Factories consumed 90,000 bales; and it is now estimated that we manufacture cotton goods to the amount of \$250,000,000 per annum, of which \$25,000,000 are exported.

Rail Road to the Roanoke.—At a recent meeting of the Corporate Authorities of Petersburg, it was resolved, that the Mayor be authorised to request the President of the United States to permit an Engineer in the service of the United States to examine the route for a proposed Rail Road from Petersburg to some point on the Roanoke River, and to estimate its probable cost, &c.

It was further resolved, that if such Engineer cannot be furnished, then the Mayor is to contract with some competent person to survey the route.

Political Prudence.—Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called a sheep and asked her, if his breath was offensive. She said yes, and he bit off her head for a fool. He called a wolf and asked him. He said no, and he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. He at length called for the fox and asked him. Truly, replied the fox, I have a bad cold and cannot smell.

Mr. Clay.—With reference to the unworthy accusations urged against Mr. Clay, says the Boston Courier, for the part he took in the late criminal trial in Kentucky, that gentleman might, with peculiar propriety, adopt (with slight variation) the following language, once employed by the celebrated, afterwards Lord Chancellor, Erskine.

"The whole people of the United States have been witnesses to the calumnious clamor that, by every art, has been raised and kept up against me: in every place, where business or pleasure collect the public together, day after day, my name and character have been the topics of injurious reflection. And for what?—only for not having shrunk from the discharge of a duty, which no personal advantage recommended, and which a thousand difficulties repelled. But I scorn to complain either of the printers of these libels, or of their authors. I thank God that I can forgive them, however influenced they may have been by malice or unkindness. Little indeed did they know me, who thought that such calumnies would influence my conduct. I will forever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence, and integrity of the American Bar; without which, justice, the most valuable part of our American constitutions, can have no existence. From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say, that he will or will not stand between the government and the citizen arraigned in the Court where he sits to practise, from that moment the most alarming consequences may be expected to ensue. If the advocate refuses to defend, from what he may think of the charge or the defence, he assumes the character of the Judge; may he assume it before the hour of judgment; and in proportion to his rank and reputation, puts the heavy influence of, perhaps, a mistaken opinion into the scale against the accused, in whose favor the benevolent principle of American law makes all presumptions, and which commands the very Judge to be his counsel."

A considerable revival has taken place in the Methodist Church in this town, within the last ten days. The old members seem to be more zealous than usual, and a respectable accession of new ones, of all ages and both sexes, have professed to feel the renovating influence of the spirit of Christianity. The preachers and leading members exert themselves in a surprising degree. The church is scarcely closed from morning to midnight, and sometimes even later, and the short intervals they allow themselves there, are filled up by prayer and exhortation in private dwellings.

We wish the Neophytes that happiness which they seem to seek with so much earnestness. There are many reasons for their steady adherence to the cause in which they have embarked, and for peculiar circumspection in their conduct. Their happiness and respectability are at stake; the eyes of the censorious are upon them, ready to detect and expose the slightest deviation from the path of profession; and, above all, their most secret acts and thoughts are open to the scrutinizing glance of the Searcher of Hearts, who knoweth the motive and rewardeth accordingly.—*Newb. Spect.*

During the earlier part of the week we were apprehensive that we were about to be visited by one of those tempests which are occasionally so destructive on our coasts, and among our plantations, at this season of the year.

On Friday and Saturday of the preceding week, the sky appeared overcast and gloomy, and on Sunday morning the wind blew with considerable violence, accompanied by every indication of increase and continuance. The rain fell in torrents on that, and the following day; but on Tuesday morning the wind and rain had unexpectedly ceased, and we awoke, not to the contemplation of anticipated wreck and ruin, but of sunbeams and serenity.

We have suffered no farther damage than the prostration of a few of our ornamental and fruit trees; but we dread the accounts from the coast, as the gale must have been violent at sea.—*Ibid.*

It will, no doubt, be satisfactory to our absent friends to learn that our citizens enjoy the blessing of good health in a degree rather unusual at this season of the year. The physicians begin to talk of hard times.—*Ibid.*

We are much gratified in being enabled to state, that at the late elections in this (Rowan) county, very little, if any, of the drunken, boisterous carousing, which formerly disgusted every friend to morality and the purity of elections, on like occasions, was witnessed. Public opinion is frowning down these demoralizing practices, which were calculated to infuse their polluting influence into the legislation of our country and corrupt the fountain head of our political institutions—which, to be abiding, should be preserved in vestal purity.—*West. Car.*

Washington, Sept. 2.

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, from Fort Calhoun, in the Steam Packet Potomac, accompanied by the Secretary of War and General Gratiot. We are glad to learn that the President's health has been improved by his trip.
Nat. Int.

Mr. Skinner, the able and estimable editor of the American Farmer, has been complimented by the Agricultural Society of South-Carolina, with an elegant piece of Plate, as a mark of their respect, and sense of the service he has rendered to the Agricultural and Planting interest, by his valuable Journal.—*Ibid.*

Some of the New-York papers have recently published complete lists of the removals and appointments in the Customs Department, in that port, since the commencement of the "reign of terror." They amount, says the Commercial Advertiser, "to thirty seven removals and sixty-three appointments; or, deducting the removals and re-appointments, twenty-seven removals, and fifty-three new appointments have been made in the Customs' Department of New-York. In other words, two Jackson men have been rewarded to one Adams man punished."—*Ibid.*

The New-York Journal of Commerce of Friday contains a long chapter of house robberies, pocket picking, &c. committed during the week. The Commercial, in the afternoon, in allusion to these villainies gives a fearful account of the prevalence of crime in that city. It says, we are sorry to say that the catalogue of crimes published in our morning papers has of late increased to an alarming extent. The police must have their hands full of business. That they are vigilant and active we doubt not; but that they are inefficient in arresting the march of wickedness is equally true. The Mayor admits, in a late proclamation, that the city authorities are not able to detect and bring to justice the midnight incendiaries who kept the city in terror some months since. Now, in the travelling season, an army of pickpockets, blacklegs, and State prison convicts, reformed into decent clothes and new wigs, are reaping a prolific harvest. There is one abuse which is now going on, as we know from most respectable citizens, to an extent which will prevent all modest women from walking the public streets, even in company with their husbands, if it continues to increase as it has done. They are insulted, if alone, in the grossest manner, by miscreants who patrol the streets for no other purpose.