RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

VOL. XXI FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1821. NO. 1155.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

From the N. Y. Patron of Industry.

The Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures for the county of New-York, commenced on the 23d ult. at Mount Vernon. At an early hour the road was thronged with carriages, gentlemen on horseback and foot passengers, which continued during most of the day; and steam-boats were plying constantly, loaded with passengers It was one of the finest autumnal days. There was a first show of domestic animals, though we are told there was not so many as at the exhibition last year. Some of the oxen were astonishingly large, fat, and well built animals. Several fine looking milch cows with calves by their sides, were on the field. The number of bulls was not large, but they appeared to great advantage; several of those which were from one year to eighteen months old, were of excellent promise. There was one litter of hogs (a sow and nine pigs) owned by Mr. Delancey, which were probably superior to any ever exhibited in the country. The show of horses was very fine. The Eclipse attracted the greatest attention. Several pens were filled with sheep of the native and merino breed.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures was most gratifying to every friend of this branch of industry, and must have inspired confidence in the minds of all present, that Americans possess ingenuity and skill, if properly encouraged, to rival the first productions of the old world. The eagerness manifested to view the fabrics of our manufacturers, and the fine articles wrought by female fingers, drew an immense crowd to the door of the room in which they were deposited; and those who stationed themselves there remained standing at their posts for hours, till the committee finished their examination, when the door was opened, and the multitude rushed in like a torrent. We were wedged in by the crowd and forced round the room, having only opportunity to glance for a moment at the various articles; of course we cannot describe them particularly. There were broadcloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, plaids, flannels, blankets, carpeting, brown & white linen, cottons, checks, chambrays, counterpanes, woollen and cotton hose, boots, and numerous other articles of manufacture.

Five bonnets manufactured from the spear grass, of the finest quality and excellent color, were among the household productions. Of those which we saw, the *Washington bonnet*, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, had the preference. We were much pleased to observe the excellent patriotic song, from the pen of a poet, and truly amiable man, in circulation at the Fair. [It appears in our last page.]

On the 25th, at 12 o'clock, an excellent and instructive address on the advantages resulting to the country from these societies, and from the encouragement of industry and perseverance in the laudable efforts for improvement, was delivered by the President of the society, Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. The ceremony of delivering the premiums then took his prize from the hands of the President. The premiums consisted of silver mugs and tea spoons.

After these ceremonies were over, the sale of articles took place. We were much gratified to learn that our suggestion on Saturday, in favor of rewarding the ingenious and industrious daughters of a soldier in the life-guard of Washington, with a liberal purse for the Washington Bonnet, attracted the notice of some of the friends of merit. The bonnet manufactured by those ladies (the Misses Hedges of Long Island) was considered on the whole as the best which was exhibited, and we may add that it is probably the finest in the United States. Miss Harrison's bonnet, from Dutchess County, was in some respects considered superior. The premiums awarded to each were of equal value. The Washington Bonnet was bid off by Gen. Bogardus, in behalf of himself and some friends, at *one hundred and five dollars*, with a view, as we understand, of presenting it to Mrs. Clinton, the lady of the Governor, who was among the earliest and most efficient patrons of Agricultural Societies.—Miss Harrison's bonnet was purchased by Mr. Thomas Gibbons at the generous price of *eighty dollars*. These patriotic rewards for female skill and industry reflect much credit upon the purchasers, and will not be without their effect.

The blankets which took the first premium, sold for $17. The next best blankets for $16 50. The black hat made of grass, or straw, by a girl 11 years of age, sold to Mr. Olcutt for $21. Another hat of the same material, by a girl 5 years of age, sold for $3 50. The premium flannel was bought by Gen. Cotant at $1 30 per yard. The other flannels sold from 62½ to 92½ cents. The premium brown linen was bought by P. H. Shenck, Esq. at $1 per yard. The bleached sheeting by the same gentleman at 65 cents per yard. A pair of children's stockings of merino wool, went at $1 50. A finely wrought half handkerchief sold at $5 25. The premium cassimere was purchased by I. Prall, Esq. at $2 75 A pair of suspenders sold at $2 50. The broadcloths sold at from $3 97½, to $6 50 per yard. Col. Hunter purchased the premium counterpane at $19, and a pair of shoes at $3 50. The next best counterpane sold at $17 50.—The premium boots sold at $6 50.—Some of the prize oxen sold at $9 per cwt. The first premium cow sold at $130. The premium sow with her litter of ten pigs, were sold the day before for $200.

The Society partook of an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Niblo: and quaffed Madeira to the prosperity of American enterprise and industry.

At the *Brighton* (Mass.) Cattle Show the premium for the best milch cow, 40 dollars, was awarded to John Stone, of Marblehead, for his Cow, raised in Lynn. His application was accompanied by written documents and satisfactory proofs that his cow had produced from the 1st of June to near the day of the Show from 12 to 9 lbs. of butter per week, averaging 11 lbs. through the whole time. It was the only case duly authenticated, and surpassed even the verbal statements, often loose, of the other claimants — There were many other valuable cows exhibited, several of which obtained premiums.

At the *Essex County* (Mass.) Cattle Show, the committee reported, "that Mr Joshua Lovett made on his farm, in Beverly, from the milk of six cows, 508 pounds of good butter, in the year 1821, between the 20th day of May and the 6th day of October.—The cows were kept in common pasture from the 20th of May until the 3d of September, and afterwards in Fall feed, and were fed with the thinnings of half an acre of carrots, and the suckers that grew on one acre of corn. The quantity of butter produced from these cows, between the 1st of May and the 15th day of October, in the same year, was 590 pounds; and there was made within that time, from the milk of the same cows, 910 pounds of cheese The committee were of opinion that Mr. Lovett was entitled to the first premium on this article.

The committee received a statement from Col. John Francis, of Beverly, that, from the milk of three cows, kept on his farm, was made 814 pounds of good butter, in the year 1821, between the 1st day of June and the 30th day of September, and during the same time, was made from the milk of the same cows 658¾ pounds of cheese.

WOOL, &c.

The demand for this article must continue to increase. The domestic supply is not equal to the present wants of the manufacturers; and more factories will undoubtedly be established in the country every year—as under present encouragements, the business is profitable, although prosecuted with too little capital, and by those who have yet much to learn.

Farmers will therefore, and certainly, be well rewarded for the care which they may hereafter pay to flocks of sheep To all those who live remote from the Atlantic cities, this description of stock, will be particularly profitable. Much of the produce of their lands will not, now, bear the expense of transporting it to the sea-board.—But wool, besides finding a market in most of these states, may also be sent to Europe, with advantage to the grower and shipper.

And, as an important step towards the general introduction of the better kinds of sheep in every part of this vast country, having reference both to the carcase and fleece of the animal, I beg leave to suggest, that it might be found very useful to solicit annual authenticated reports from the several states of this union, setting forth the average weight of wool per head, of different breeds, together with the average weight and disposition to fat in the shorn animals. This might be readily accomplished, through the instrumentality of country and state agricultural societies--and it would soon cause inferior flocks to give place to better animals

My own flock, of 51 sheep, averaged, at the last annual shear, nearly 8 lbs. each of wool in the dirt: but I do not mention this, even as a part of an individual report, for I called no one to witness the operation, nor did I think of weighing my sheep at that time: next year, however, I will do both in form, and send a sample of the wool, with the report, for publication, in the hope that many persons will do so likewise; and thus pave the way to an important national object---*the introduction of better sheep into every part of this country.*

RICHARD K. MEADE.

Frederick County, Va.

ORIGIN OF THE GENERAL DISTRESS.

From the Georgia Journal.

After the storms of thirty years which have shaken the very foundations of industry, trade and morals, throughout the world, mankind have a moment's pause; and seem much astonished at the consequence of a sudden relief from the horrors and uncertainties of war.

We are in a general calm, but the delirium of the fever which is but just leaving us, still disturbs our fancy with strange dreams: each man undertakes to account for the general distress, and each one seizes on the circumstances around him, and ascribes all his misfortunes to them; one attributes all to banks: another to specie capital; a third to cash duties and lending the government's money to Englishmen; and a fourth ascribes all to a ruinous system of revenue, which must be 'radically changed.' What will all these croakers say, when they look around the world & find all mankind involved in the same general ruin? They are driven to the conclusion, either that they have not discovered the cause, or that every nation is afflicted with similar evils in government In answer to those who ascribe our distress to a want of protection to our domestic industry, we may say, that no nation on earth complains more bitterly and loudly than England, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a system protecting industry with bounties and monopolies.

The causes of general distress thro'out the world are however, paramount to all legislation. They are such as ever have, and ever will agitate and control the industry of man; and at times, sweep over nations with the shock of a whirlwind.

Let us look at the condition of the world in 1815. Europe just rested from a war of twenty-five years; the United States had passed through eight years of embargo, restrictions & war. During these periods, the industry of nations had been disturbed and shackled; the capital of mankind waited an opportunity, when it might be set in motion with security. Europe, by the restrictions and uncertainty of commerce, had been deprived in a measure, of the productions of Asia and the Americas; and, on the other hand, these countries had, for the same reasons, but a small supply of the manufactures and produce of Europe. The productions of every nation were consequently in great abundance and low, in that country where they were cultivated or manufactured; and all foreign merchandize was scarce and high.

This was the condition of things in 1815, when the capital and enterprize of the world were let loose by a general peace: this circumstance was sufficient of itself, but other causes, almost as powerful, assisted in giving impetuosity to the tide of commerce. Men who had been almost for a generation idle, or occupied in the various employments of war, suddenly and without experience, entered into a new business; the merchants of the world had become little better than speculators amidst the risques, great profits and heavy losses of war He, who duly reflects on the importance of all these causes, will be prepared to expect the consequences which followed. The years 1815 and 1816 yielded large profits; we were all buyers, and the productions of one country were hurried to another; this general exchange was profitably continued during these years; confidence, enterprize and capital, real and fictitious, contributing to augment the business of the world, and producing, at length, the melancholy reverse of the summer of 1815. The markets of every nation were crowded with the productions of other countries, and foreign merchandize was at a lower price than it would have commanded at home. Confidence was suddenly destroyed, fictitious capital lost its power, enterprize was broken in spirit, the world was in debt, and ruin was inevitable.

In 1817, and 1818, we were all sellers, and prices fell. Still the debts of the world were to be paid, and property of every description, real estate, ships, manufactures and produce, were sacrificed for the payment of these debts; this sacrifice and this fall were simultaneous throughout the world, as well as the bankruptcies of 1818, and 1819: which together, relieved mankind from that mass of debt, which they had been tempted to contract by the great profits on trade in 1815, and 1816.

The year 1820, has brought us some relief; we may congratulate ourselves that the storm is over, and we may once more venture abroad. We are no longer alarmed with the fear of bankruptcies; confidence has returned to give an impulse to trade, & will, through that, operate on industry of every kind in the country.

We are beginning a series of years, probably the happiest we have experienced since 1806. As the nations in the world are all now, more or less, engaged in commerce, we cannot expect so large a share of foreign trade as we had, when they were fighting the battles of ambitious men; but our coasting trade is increasing rapidly, and will permanently supply its loss. We shall probably too, enjoy as large a foreign trade as any other nation.

Indeed, if we could but forget old dreams, we might believe ourselves at this moment, in a happy condition; we have a surplus of money, of food, and of clothes. Let us have a little patience, and we shall have something better to do than to croak about the times.

If men would but pay more attention to these changes in the world, as natural as day and night; & trouble their brains less for discoveries of fanciful causes and new systems, we should all make better farmers, better merchants, better manufacturers and better legislators.

BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

From the Limerick Chronicle, Aug.

On Wednesday night upwards of 200 misguided wretches, mostly armed, many of them mounted on horseback, and the entire dressed in white shirts, surrounded the house of Mr. J. Ives, a tithe-proctor, at Inchirourke, near Askheaton. After dragging him out of the house on the highway, they proceeded to administer oaths, prohibiting him from ever interfering in tithe business; &, while thus employed, a party of Mr. Going's Police, consisting of 17 sub-constables, under the command of Thomas Doolan, Esq. chief peace officer, approached the house, having received private information in Rathkeale that such proceedings would take place during the night. On being challenged by Mr. Doolan, and commanded to surrender, they drew up in regular line of battle, and immediately commenced firing on the police, by an order from their leader. In that discharge, one of the police, named Thos. Manning, was shot dead. Mr. Doolan instantly ordered his party to fire in return, which was quickly obeyed, and a regular volley obliged the assailants to break line, and disperse in all directions. A charge was then made by the police, who succeeded in taking three prisoners, in full costume; two were also found dead similarly attired. A pursuit after the fugitives took place, and many skirmishes occurred, in which upwards of sixty shots were fired by the police.

From every information that can be collected, great numbers have been wounded, and, we are told, several dead bodies are concealed in the neighborhood. Those found by the police in the first instance, were taken to Rathkeale, where they were interred on Thursday, without coffins, in a large hole dug by their companions, in a piece of waste ground near the guard-house. The two prisoners were compelled, by Going, to perform all the offices at the burial; after digging the hole, they were obliged to bear the bodies and place them beneath, and afterwards to shake quick lime plentifully over them. Another of the gang died last night in a hut on the mountain, where he had been removed from the scene of action; his name was Moran, and was brother to one of the prisoners in custody; he was shot through the abdomen. Many more would have been shot by the police, but after the first volley the fellows all dismounted, and took shelter behind their horses. The roads in the neighborhood of Askeaton present a most horrid appearance—streams of blood in various parts, & the different gaps, across which the wounded were borne away, are all besmeared with blood. There were fifteen horses brought into Rathkeale, by the police, upon which those wretches were mounted, but had deserted; many of them were dreadfully wounded.

A considerable number of pits, old scythes, and some fire-arms were brought into Rathkeale, by the police. Mr. Doolan missed fire twice at the leader of the gang, his pistol having got wet. He was very close to him at the time, and would certainly have shot him dead, had the pistol gone off. Before the police came near Ives's house, there were regular centinels placed at different points, to give the main body notice of any alarm. When they were challenged, the answer was "*We are Christians.*' After the volley fired by the police, the captain, or leader of the gang, who was attired in a most conspicuous manner, with a white dress, a cocked hat and feathers, endeavored to rally his troops, but without effect.

SHOCCO FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will commence on the 15th November. The Public are invited to attend.

THOMAS COTTRELL.

Oct 17. 52 tEx

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Accounts or demands of any kind or denomination whatsoever, against the Estate of Robert Williams, dec'd, late of Raleigh, are requested to bring them forward within the time and in the manner prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred And all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that on Tuesday the 20th of November next, at the Dwelling-House of the deceased, in the City of Raleigh, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,

THE LIBRARY

Belonging to the Estate of the late Robert Williams. This has been deemed one of the most extensive, and best assorted Law Libraries in North-Carolina Gentlemen of the profession of the Law, and those engaged in the pursuits of Classical Literature, would no doubt find it interesting to attend the sale of these books. Many rare Works are contained in the Library.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Ex'or.

Raleigh, October 5, 1821 51ts

☞ Catalogue to be had at J. Gales's Store.

P S. In my absence, Mr John Dunn, of Raleigh, will receive accounts and settle the same.

L. W.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will take place in the city of Raleigh, on the 22d of November next, at which time there will be business of importance to the institution to transact. In addition, the offices of Treasurer and Secretary are both vacant. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

J. FRANKLIN,

President of the Board.

October 17. 50tn