

tion (and perhaps without any diminution at all) of labor given to other purposes.

There are probably not less than fifteen millions of sheep in the United States, and their number is increasing, though the price of woollen goods is very low—too low. But our farmers must raise less grain, and more of other articles than heretofore.—Flax is exceedingly wanted—we import large quantities for our manufactories. It is abundantly proved in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and York, Pa. Georgetown, Col. Vevay, Ind. &c. that the vine will flourish, and that excellent wine may be made in the U. States; and 20,000 hands detached from the cultivation of wheat to that of the vine, would make a great difference in the general products of our agriculture. A moderate degree of attention to a few new articles of agriculture, would save us from five to eight millions of dollars a year, and be so much of a clear gain.

The population of Vermont has probably doubled since 1800, though it increased slowly until very lately, when the breeding of sheep and the manufacture of iron, wool, copers, &c. &c. began to flourish. This little mountain state will soon be a strong one. It was very poor, but is gathering wealth rapidly. The northern canal of New York is doing wonders for it. Seventy tons of wool were shipped from the town of Middlebury to New York, &c. though within the town are several woollen factories, and 3 great cotton factories.

It may generally be observed, that migrations from the eastern and middle Atlantic states to the west are not nearly so common as they were, except to particular sections. Employment and profit is found at home. The facts shewn at the next census will probably surprise even those who may have calculated the probable population of the several states.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The distresses of the people of England seem to have abated,—but were still very great. The state of things in Ireland is horrible. It is said that the fever produced by the privations they suffer from the want of food and raiment, continues to spread. The alarming state of fever in Limerick, has obliged the governors of the hospital to forward a requisition to the mayor for a meeting of the inhabitants. Such is the state of the fever hospital that there are one hundred and sixty patients who, for want of sufficient accommodation, are obliged to lie two and even three in a bed. In Cork and in the county of Wexford, fever had spread. The want of straw beds for the poor, aggravates the affliction of the disease. There were 1,746 persons admitted into the hospital of Limerick within the last nine months.

GREECE. The operations of the Greeks are much injured and retarded by the jealousies of their several chiefs, and the various little factions or parties into which they are divided. They are, indeed, as if made up of several small nations or states.

There are a great many rumors and items of news from Greece, but we cannot take the time to digest and arrange them, and they are not worth the trouble of it; not being to be relied on.

The *Newemburg Correspondent* affirms that the king of Bavaria has permitted many officers and subalterns to go and serve Greece. It is added that they will retain their pay and rank in the Bavarian army. Among those already gone, lieutenant colonel Heidiger is mentioned; he is a man of great merit, and aid-de-camp to the field marshal commander in chief.

BRAZIL. A ship of the line has arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Lisbon, with a deputation to request that the emperor will permit his daughter, whom he has appointed queen of Portugal, to visit her people and reside among them.

MEXICO. The following address "to the citizens of the United States of America, residing in the Mexican Republic," has been published.—

"The public papers announce the death of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. They died on the same day—the 50th anniversary of American liberty.

The declaration of our independence, which was signed on the 4th of July, 1776, was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, and both these great and good men signed that instrument, and pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to maintain the rights of their country.

It is unnecessary to remind you here how nobly they redeemed that pledge. Their talents, their virtues and their services, during the whole course of their long and useful lives, are engraven in the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

You are respectfully invited to join this legion in wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of our respect and veneration for their memory.

J. R. POINSETT."

Com. Porter is exerting himself to give efficiency to the naval force of Mexico—his recruiting orders have for their device—"God and Liberty."

COLOMBIA. Boliver has arrived by way of Panama—and proceeded immediately to Lagaira. It was expected that he would soon give peace to Venezuela.—He had had much trouble at Quito. A regiment of those who had been slaves became dissatisfied and shouted "long live king Ferdinand:" about 120 of them was killed on the spot, many wounded and some hung—and order was thus restored.

The monks at Bogota make a regiment 800 strong—they preach in the streets, and tell the people that the late earthquakes were caused by the freemasons and foreigners! The latter were alarmed; but general Santander declared that in case any riot took place in consequence, he would shoot every one of the monks. They will not be content unless master of the purses and consciences of the people. Mr. Richardson Galt, a citizen of the United States, was violently assaulted and beaten in the street, in the city of Mampox, by order of a priest, because he did not kneel down as, what is called the Host was passing, being sick. The possession of liberty has availed a people but little, indeed, who will permit things like this to happen. The Americans at Mampox have addressed a note to Mr. Watts, our charge d'affairs, on the subject. The treaty between the United States and Colombia stipulates "for liberty of conscience," and is violated in the person of Mr. Galt; and many would think it not less than impious to do the thing exacted of him, though others feel it right to do it.

CUBA. Some discontents have manifested themselves among "the creoles"—and the captain general was exerting himself to give efficiency to his regiment of free blacks—rather a hazardous experiment we should suppose.

The Spanish squadron off Cuba has been much injured in a late storm. Several of the vessels were dismantled.

HAYTI. The latest letters from this island represent the people to be in a state of unprecedented misery and distress. The treaty with France bears heavily upon them, by stopping their trade with other nations. It is said they will be compelled to break it.

The Surveyors sent home.—The surveyors sent out by Governor Troup to survey the recently acquired territory under the auspices of the *old Treaty*, have been sent home by the Indians. We yesterday conversed with Col. Holliday, the assistant of one of the surveyors, who observed, that when they remonstrated with the Indians against their prohibition of the continuance of the survey, and stated to them that Gov. Troup would send an armed force against them, the chief speaker replied with much energy, "Do you think we are children that we should be frightened with his threats?"

We stop the press to inform our readers that Gov. Troup has ordered the surveyors to remain at Milledgeville, three days, during which time, he has promised to procure a military force to guard and defend them in their surveys. Thus the State, admitting no blood will be shed, will be put to an enormous expense, and for what? Simply because Gov. Troup chooses to survey the land three months before Georgia can legally take possession of it.

Milledgeville Statesman.

The Georgia Statesman of the 10th inst. says, "We are informed that Governor Troup has countermanded his orders to send out troops to protect the Surveyors. His last order, as we were informed by the surveyors, was for them to return, and continue the survey, until the Indians took their instruments from them, or offered actual violence."

St. Martinsville, (Lou.) Sept 9. One of our townsmen, who lately passed through the Choctaw nation informs us that David Folsom, a principal chief of that tribe, expressed much anxiety to have the Chitimachas and other Indians of Louisiana, who speak the Mobilian Language, incorporated with the Choctaws, and settled in their Territory west of the Mississippi. This would be a very favorable change for the remnant of Red people among us, who are fast losing the Indian character, without advancing in the arts of civilized life. Missionaries among the Choctaws have established schools, at which most of the young people are taught the English language, reading, writing and practical agriculture. The annuities of the nation, from the United States, amount to about \$20,000 a year; and their concerns are judiciously managed by Folsom and the other new chiefs. We hope the overtures made to our little tribes will be accepted, and that the southern Indians will prove more susceptible of civilization than their northern brethren.

An Anti-Duelling Association has been formed in Charleston, consisting of citizens of every religious denomination. At a meeting which was held at Charleston, on the 3d instant, the association was organized, having for its objects "to lessen the frequency of duelling in this community, and the gradual suppression of the practice." Dr. England was of opinion that the great object should be to "destroy the fatal delusion, that honor sometimes made this crime necessary." A committee was formed to frame a constitution, in which we find the names of Bishops Bowen and England, and Judges Johnson and Lee.

General Pinckney was elected President; and a standing committee of nine was appointed, of which Judge Johnson is chairman. A memorial to the Legislature was ordered to be prepared by Judges Johnson and Lee; and Dr. England was appointed to deliver an address at the next annual meeting. This association has undertaken a pretty arduous task; and if the object it contemplates can be obtained without causing the introduction of deeper crimes, in lieu of the one sought to be abolished, it will have rendered an essential benefit to society. By the constitution of the society, every member is bound to give information of any contemplated or appointed duel of which he may have knowledge, and a meeting of the committee is then to be summoned, and measures are to be adopted to prevent such duel.

National Journal.

The trials of the stock jobbers at New York are over. During the trials there were wonderful catchings at points of law—objection was raised after objection; and this appears manifest, that the defendants' counsel would not admit any thing which their ingenuity could exclude.—The proceedings were continued for about a month, during all which the jury were kept as close as prisoners—in actual confinement. Judge Edwards delivered his charge to them on Friday morning last week. On the following day, they made a communication to the court that they could not agree—they afterwards appeared in the box and requested to be discharged. This request was refused, and the court adjourned to Monday. On the meeting of the court, the jury again appeared in their box, and again declared it impossible that they should agree on a verdict, not being unanimous in opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the defendants. At length, a juror was withdrawn and the jury dismissed—and so ended these singular trials. It is stated that 8 to 4 of the jury were for convicting all the defendants, but Henry Eckford. Jacob Barker, one of the accused, was fined 100 dollars, and also publicly reprimanded, for disrespectful or indecorous conduct to the court. He paid down the money in doubtless.

Some of the persons implicated may have been comparatively innocent—and so it seems that Mr. Eckford was regarded. We had not, however, any expectation that the worst of them would be punished, for, "big fish always break through the meshes of the law;" and, had the jury agreed on a verdict of guilty, bills of exceptions, or some other sort of legal things, would have been filed and argued as long as the money of the defendants lasted—and certain of them had profitted largely by their speculations, though others have suffered; having lost much of the money which they had, in their attempts to make more money. The proceedings, it is to be hoped, will check similar doings hereafter, and at least prevent persons who have either reputation or money to lose, (as was the case with some of the defendants in the present instance,) from being engaged in the manufacture of joint stock companies on paper credits.—*Niles.*

The Quebec Gazette, of the 28th Sept. referring to the recent British Order in Council, remarks:

"It is obvious that there do exist actual differences of opinion between these powers, [Great Britain and the United States.] which sooner or later must lead to serious difficulties. In several instances these differences of opinion have been publicly insisted on with great warmth. Mr. Canning's letter on the slave convention, agreed to by the President and refused by the Senate of the United States, is a fresh instance. It is very well known that several negotiations of the very first importance, have been pressed upon the attention of the British Court by the American Ministers during several years without success. Mr. Gallatin, who arrived about the end of July last in London, was specially instructed, as said at the time of his departure from the states, to insist, among other things, on the settling of the boundary lines, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the arrangement of the commerce of the two countries, and the claims of American fishing vessels in the Bay of Fun-

Jy. These, and other difficulties, arising out of the influence of the United States in that favorite but fatal field of speculation for England, South America, &c. &c. edly exist. Hitherto Great Britain has managed to delay their settlement. It is not a little singular, however, that she patched in 1824 a commission, composed of Sir James C. Smyth and Sir George Hoare, two eminent engineer officers, to examine the state or the fortification of the colonies. That examination was followed by a written appeal to the public on the value of the colonies, attributed to the efforts of these officers, and noticed by the Quarterly Review; and that again by the publication of the three colonels of the Engineers, two in Upper Canada and one in Bermuda, to superintend objects of defence, now going on with activity. It will be remembered by many, that reports of a projected rupture were in circulation in Quebec about the end of last month, after the arrival of the July mail."

The progress of the states of the west in population, wealth and improvement, so rapid, as not only to defy political calculation, and set at naught all former precedent, but also to outstrip the progress in his greatest speed. The tide is strong and incessant, that the change is perpetual, and what is true to day will be doubtful to-morrow and entirely false next week to come. To no state does this mark apply more strikingly than to Ohio, the astonishing growth of which, in the last thirty years, would have seemed a miracle at any former age of the world. Within the memory of the usages now existing, Ohio was a wilderness, the abode of savages and wild beasts; it now contains more than half a million of inhabitants, who exhibit evidences of improvement, and are prosecuting schemes of enterprise that would do credit to the oldest nation. Indeed, the great canal now in execution, connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie, and running a distance of more than two hundred miles, is a work of which Europe might justly boast. Civil institutions, agriculture, manufactures, and all the traces of power and wealth, advance in the same rapid ratio. Seven colleges and about fifteen academies, have been established by charter in Ohio. Common schools are numerous, and are multiplying continually. About two years ago a law was passed, instituting a uniform system of common schools throughout the state.

N. A. Review.

From the New-England Farmer.

Axioms.—Endeavor to raise good crops for it will always sell, even in years of plenty; whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sorts; and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and consider it as the first that a man can follow.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to his advantage. It is better to have 20 acres well than 100 in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What can be improved he need not undertake to cultivate. Large pastures may be profitable with no other labor than what is necessary to keep them clear of bushes. But over twenty acres of plough-land or mowing land for what with good cultivation might be obtained from five acres of quittance of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital, industry, is a plague to its owner. Remember what somebody said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

PRODUCE.

THE following articles of produce will be received on subscription for the *Large* market price, if delivered at the Office, at Wright's store, in Milton, or at Miller's store, Tennessee Settlement—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Sugar, Ginseng, Bee-wax, Candles, Wool, Lard, Rags, &c.
Grain, Bee-wax, Sugar, Ginseng, &c. will be received at Col. Ross's mill, in Liberty, at Maj. Lewis's tavern, in Liberty, by John in Brownsville, at Johnson's mill, on Green River, and by Dr. Way, in Newport.

Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.
Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

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