

The McLeod Affair.

We have received a slip from the office of the Rochester Democrat, containing the following particulars confirming the account of the outrage at Lockport:

McLeod Bailed.—Popular Commotion at Lockport!—A gentleman from this city has just received the following letter from his friend, a respectable gentleman of Lockport, which he has obligingly permitted us to copy. What the result may be, can only be conjectured.

Lockport, Thursday, 12 o'clock, night.—I have just returned from the court house and jail, where there is, or was a short time since, assembled 250 or 300 citizens, who say McLeod shall not be liberated, although Judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and Capt. Wm. Buel became bail.

The Judge gave the order to his (McLeod's) attorney about 7 this evening, and in 40 minutes 200 men were in and about the court house and jail. A meeting was organized in the court room, while 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets, while the drums and bugles outside must have made McLeod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the Sheriff or any one else.

A committee was appointed to see Judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the bond. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c., should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Brother-son signed the bail bond with Buel.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail. If they let him go, I mistake the men I left at the court house.

Half-past 12.—I am going to the jail again.

Two o'clock, morning.—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in the front of the court house about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the court house, to the amusement of the Patriots, I will assure you. What must have been McLeod's feelings, not knowing what was going on during the seven hours the court house was full? I must say he was much to be pitied, if innocent.

American Enterprise.

We learn from the Clipper yesterday that Mr. Ross Wixons has completed a locomotive engine of great power. The engine has been constructed with a view to adapting it to the purpose of transportation. Its weight, when in running condition, is nineteen and a third tons, equally distributed on eight wheels, all of which are driving or propelling wheels: hence the adhesion of the entire weight of the machine is made subservient to its tractive power. The boiler, of the upright description with vertical tubes, is peculiarly adapted to the use of coal, has 650 tubes and 20 square feet of fire grate. The cylinders are 14 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke.

The New York Courier says—The ship "Isaac Newton," now loading at this port, for Hamburg, has on board two locomotive Steam Engines and other machinery, the value of the same being nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, destined for a Rail Road in Prussia.

These are from the extensive manufactory of Wm. Norris, Philadelphia, whose high and well deserved reputation has produced heavy orders for his work, from England and the Continent. He has already furnished seventeen locomotives to England and twenty eight to other parts of Europe.

The success of his Engines on the English roads, must be a source of gratification to every American, and it is equally agreeable to find that our English brethren, in a spirit of magnanimity, willing to give merit its due, freely admit the superiority of his machines.—*Dalt. Amer.*

Indigo.

A new discovery is said, by the "Indus triel Asiatic," to have been made, which, if the experiments which are now making prove to be correct is very important. It is said that by a certain chemical preparation or process, indigo can be obtained from sawdust of the oak tree; and that the indigo thus obtained presents, upon analysis, all the properties of the indigo from the tropics. The experiments are carried on in the neighborhood of Alskirch.

DAMAGES BY LOCOMOTIVES.—There have been paid from the treasury of Pennsylvania during the last year, \$26,856 57, for damages done to individuals by sparks from the locomotive engines.

INENSE RICHES OF LETTERS.—The Columbia, at Boston, brought out from England 80 mail bags and 72,000 letters, about half of which were left at Halifax for the provinces.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The fourth Tuesday of February, is the day appointed for simultaneous Temperance meetings throughout the civilized world, when the friends of Temperance, without regard to religious sects, or political parties, or conditions of life, assemble together in their differ-

ent towns, or districts, and celebrate the triumphs and seek to extend the blessings of the Temperance reform.—*Boston Jour.*



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, February 13, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

☞ The slighting has been unusually fine for the last two weeks, and bids fair to continue so for some time. The Susquehanna opposite this place was frozen over for the third time this winter on Tuesday last. The snow on the Allegheny is said to be in some places from 4 to 5 feet deep.

☞ The Banks of Wilmington, Delaware, suspended specie payments on Friday, the 5th inst.

☞ In Congress nothing of importance is at present going on. The Bankrupt Bill, and the Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, are the most important items before this body; but they have not yet come to any decision.

☞ The editors of the Harrisburg Chronicle, having been prosecuted for a libel on James Cameron, Esq., made a recantation, acknowledging that he done injustice to Mr. Cameron, as his charges against him were wholly unfounded. Mr. Cameron accordingly withdrew the prosecution.

☞ General Harrison reached Baltimore on Saturday last. He made a speech to the citizens on Monday, promising that his administration should not be a party one. His actions, however, will have to show for themselves. From them alone the people will have to judge.

We perceive that the citizens of Milton are making an attempt to establish a cotton Factory at that place. We hope they may succeed in their plans; and we cannot see why they should not.

Milton is located in the midst of a fine agricultural country, having around it all the elements of wealth and prosperity. Its inhabitants are generally a moral and intelligent people, and are not wholly destitute of enterprise. All that is required to ensure success is action—prompt and energetic action.

Milton like most of the towns of any importance in this state, has its newspapers. One of which, the Miltonian, was long an influential paper, under the management of Gen. Frick. Its present editor is Mr. Brown, who, although opposed to us in politics is, nevertheless a gentleman, and is esteemed as such by his neighbors. On the editor of the Ledger, we will not attempt to pass judgment, but leave him to the tender mercies of his neighbors. If they can tolerate the thing, we at a distance should not complain. It has, however, lately unveiled itself and solved a long agitated problem, by proclaiming its nature in the shape of an acoustic, published in its own beautiful sheet.

☞ A few of the friends of Thaddeus Stevens are endeavoring to blow up a small tempest in consequence of the opposition made to his appointment of Postmaster General under General Harrison's administration. In Mr. Stevens's last paper, the "Gettysburg Star," he stigmatizes the present whig Senate as a "piled collection, and the rottenest piece of human architecture ever thrown together." The Harrisburg Intelligencer, decidedly the most respectable of the Harrison papers at that place, very properly administers to Mr. Stevens and his few friends a severe rebuke, for their vulgar and ungentlemanly conduct towards Mr. Penrose. If we could be permitted to form any opinion of the relative popularity of the two men with the Harrison party in this section of the country, we would not hesitate to say that ten to one would be found in favor of Mr. Penrose. This is however a matter that the whigs must settle among themselves.

A Signal Rebuke.

Our member, Jesse C. Horton, having voted against the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the states to which they belong, a measure just in itself, and which would relieve the farmers of Pennsylvania from paying a state tax, which will soon amount to a million dollars per annum; felt that it was necessary to give color to his base desertion of the people, by endeavoring to get the delegates at the county convention to sanction his conduct. In this, however, he has failed, notwithstanding every exertion was made by his friends to procure delegates most favorable to his views.

When the resolution against the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands came up it was at once rejected; but four out of the twenty-nine delegates present, voted in favor of it. The democracy of Northumberland County understand their rights and will never permit their representative to barter away their best interests with impunity.

The Legislature.

The bill for the re-payment of the money borrowed from the Harrisburg and U. S. Bank for the repairs of the Huntingdon Branch, was returned by the Governor with his veto. An effort no doubt will be made to form a new county out of Northumberland, Schuylkill and Dauphin, a bill having been reported to that effect. An attempt of the same kind was made last winter, but our member then succeeded in arresting it before a bill was reported.

LEHIGH COMEAST.—The Philadelphia Standard states on the authority of Josiah White and the Engineer of the Lehigh Company, that the Canal can be repaired by the first of June next, at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

Public Sentiment.

Mr. Horton not liking the notice we have taken of his votes in the legislature, so that the people might know what he has been doing, has procured his man Friday of the "Milton Ledger" to let loose upon us a volley of low vulgarity and personal abuse. It is not uncommon, however, in these days, to see men without principle substituting abuse for argument, in order to screen their misdeeds from the public. Accordingly, the last Milton Ledger says, "When the Sunbury American was established, we denounced it as a *Pamphlet*. We have now the satisfaction of proving that these declarations were correct. That paper is out in favor of a high tariff, and is also in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, both of which are Federal measures." Now how has he proved them correct. At the instigation of Horton's friends he brought these matters in the shape of a resolution before the delegates at the county convention, for the purpose of approving of Horton's vote on the distribution bill, when twenty five of the delegates refused to support it, leaving but four solitary delegates out of the twenty nine to support Mr. Horton's vote. These twenty-five delegates will, no doubt, all be stigmatized as *federalists* and *spurious Democrats*, for thinking as we did upon this subject.

But further, in order to show the inconsistency as well as the subserviency of this creature to the will of his master, we re-publish the following editorial extract from his paper of January 23d, just two weeks previous. In speaking of the distribution bill, he says: "Many of the Democrats are strenuously opposed to it, while many of them are as strenuous in its favor," and then concludes by saying, "he does not, however, profess to understand this subject in all its bearings, and therefore will endeavor to lay the arguments and opinions of wiser men than he is, before his readers." How very modest. But then it should be recollected that Jesse had then not yet voted on the bill, and had not given orders what opinions his democratic editors should maintain. But what a sudden change "the arguments and opinions of one wise man" may bring about. Jesse's vote, as if by magic, flushed conviction at once upon the mind of his erudite editor, which, like the smooth surface of a pint of molasses, was ready for any temporary impression, which the exigencies of the case might require.

Exploring Expedition.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette, connected with the Exploring Expedition, by a letter dated at the Sandwich Islands, Oct. 21, 1840; gives an account of an attack and murder of two of the officers of the Expedition (Lieut. Underwood and midshipman Wilks Henry) by the natives of the Island of Malak. They had deceived these officers to the shore and beat their brains out before assistance could reach them. The expedition sent an armed force to shore—attacked their town—burned them out of their houses, and killed about 80 or 100 of them before they submitted.

Philadelphia Interests.

Our Philadelphia friends seem to manifest considerable anxiety in regard to the contemplated rail road from Harrisburg to York. The Tide Water Canal has already, and must continue to draw off a vast amount of the Susquehanna trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore. From Harrisburg to Philadelphia, by rail road, the distance is 83 miles. From Harrisburg to Philadelphia the distance is 107 miles, a difference of 24 miles in favor of Baltimore. Thus showing that Philadelphia cannot compete with Baltimore for the Susquehanna trade, when that trade once reaches a point so low down as Harrisburg. It is obvious then, that this trade should be intercepted at the nearest point; and it is somewhat singular, that with all the projects of widening canals, tow-boat companies, and projected rail roads, that the citizens of Philadelphia should forget that they have a rail road extending from the city to Pottsville almost completed, and that from thence to Sunbury there is but a link of 12 miles wanting, to complete an entire rail way communication from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna. The distance from Sunbury to Philadelphia by the Danville & Pottsville and Pottsville, Reading & Philadelphia rail road is 135 miles. From Sunbury to Baltimore, by canal to Harrisburg, and from thence to that place by rail road, the distance is also 135 miles. From Sunbury to Baltimore by the Tide Water Canal and sleep navigation the distance is about 180 miles. As Sunbury is located at the junction of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, it will be seen that this is the proper point of connection in order to secure the trade of both branches. At this point too, commences the great Iron Region of Montour's ridge, in the surrounding neighborhood of which, a tonnage amounting to several hundred thousand tons will be produced in the course of a few years in the manufacture of Iron alone. If these facts are not sufficient to induce Philadelphia to complete this unfinished link of 12 miles of rail road by which, at a trifling cost she can secure all these advantages, we think it is in vain to induce people hereafter to take care of their own interests. Besides Philadelphia has another interest in this matter. This unfinished link of 12 miles runs through the Girard Estate, abounding in valuable veins of Coal, which, in its present state, is entirely valueless to the city, whilst that estate holds also, two hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road Company, which, by its completion, would be greatly enhanced in value.

Eclipse of the Moon.

The New York Evening Post has the following in reference to the late Eclipse: "The first appearance of this Eclipse, as we are told by the astronomers, was about the 20th of June, 1498. It has since then occurred periodically, at the end of every nineteen years, and on the fifth instant will have made its nineteenth periodical return. It will next be seen on the 17th February, 1856, in the morning, after which, the moon passing through the earth's shadow, at each return a little more to the south, the eclipse will disappear in

the year 2219. In about twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-seven years after that it will again make its appearance."

Suspension of the United States Bank.

On Thursday the 4th inst., the Bank of the United States was again compelled to suspend specie payments. The officers of the bank say that they have paid out in twenty days, since the resumption, nearly six millions of dollars. The whole amount paid out by three of the Philad. banks, in specie, is said to exceed nine millions of dollars, which is more than all the banks in the city and state of New York have in their possession. This unexpected calamity, it is said, has been brought about by the New York and Eastern stockjobbers, brokers and speculators. The following are the proceedings of the bank on Thursday evening: **BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**

FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at the Banking House, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Bank of the United States in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payment, having since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount little, if at all, short of six millions of dollars, in coin or specie funds: And whereas, the effort to maintain specie payments by this Bank, has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation, and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank is under the necessity for the present, of suspending specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the Directors, to collect the debts, and convert into cash, the assets of the Bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extracted from the minutes.

A. LARDNER, Cashier.

Biclinell's Reporter states, "the next morning, Friday, the excitement was if possible more intense—and crowds of persons assembled in the vicinity of all the banks. The run upon them was general. The Bank of the United States was not particularly thronged after 12 o'clock; and throughout the whole day the Bank paid specie on its \$5 notes. The other Banks, which commenced paying specie on all their obligations, gave way one by one, so that by three o'clock, the only institutions that paid specie in general terms, were the Farmers' and Merchants'—Savings and Commercial Banks. Even these, we are told, marked a number of checks that were presented, as "good." All, however, throughout the city and county, freely and promptly paid their \$5 bills in specie; and in one or two cases, amounts as large as \$50,000 were paid in the aggregate before it was thought proper to violate the resolution to persevere in the resumption, which was passed at the Bank meeting on Thursday night. The Western Bank paid all demands of every kind. The general expression of opinion was—that the Banks acted very injudiciously in making a fruitless attempt to resume, after the U. States Bank had been forced to suspend. But, perhaps we should give them credit for the effort, to comply with what they deemed public opinion and law, and consider it as an earnest to sustain specie payments to the utmost, even when in the judgment of some of the Directors, such a course could be pursued only to the injury of the Institutions. Every thing was in confusion, as relates to money matters throughout the day—most of the brokers refused to purchase notes; while all borrowing and lending, seemed to be out of the question for the time.

On Saturday affairs were not in much better condition. All the Banks paid their bills in specie—but none their obligations in full. In short, we may say that the suspension is now general throughout the city and county. Our citizens are of course sadly puzzled for change, market money &c., as the small notes have mostly all been drawn out of circulation. The Legislature will, we trust, take the matter in hand immediately, and endeavor to devise some remedy for so discreditable a condition of affairs.

County Convention.

The County Convention for the nomination of a Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for Governor, met at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Monday, the 8th inst. Jacob Gearhart, Esq. was appointed President, and Wm. Wilson, Jr. Secretary.

The following delegates appeared, to represent the several townships:

Turkey.—Hon. John Montgomery and Henry Reader, A. Sluick, — Kuntz.

Milton.—Joseph Hougendobler, and H. L. Dieffenbacher.

Chillingquaque.—Jacob Kline, and — Stedman.

Point.—Daniel Robins and Wm. L. Cook.

Northumberland.—William Wilson, Jr. and John Miles.

Sunbury.—John Farnsworth and C. W. Hedges.

Augusta.—Samuel Awi, Esq. John Yordy, Esq. and Abraham Shijman, Jr.

Rush.—J. Gearhart, Esq. and Wm. Johnson.

Shamokin.—Hugh H. Teats, Esq. and Christian Boushlog.

Cont.—Charles Dering, Esq. and Reuben Fegely.

Little Mahanoy.—Conrad Reaker and Jonathan Piper.

Upper Mahanoy.—J. Mallick and Jacob Snyder.

Jackson.—Adam Daniel and John Fegely.

On motion, C. W. Hedges, H. L. Dieffenbacher, John Mallick and H. H. Teats, Esq. were appointed a committee to report resolutions.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Delegate, whereupon Wm. Cameron, Esq., was duly elected to represent this county in the 4th of March Convention.

Mr. Hedges, on behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously

adopted, with the exception of the ninth resolution, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and against a tariff, which after a few remarks in opposition to it, by Mr. Hedges, was disagreed to by the convention.

Resolved, That the administration of David R. Porter meets with our most hearty approval, and has fulfilled the highest anticipations of those who elected him. His independent firmness under trying difficulties, his enlightened views of the true interests of the state, and his determination to pursue them "regardless of denunciation," his integrity of purpose and firm adherence to the principles of democracy, exhibited throughout his administration, entitle him to the respect and confidence of the Democratic party, and prove him to be eminently qualified to fill the exalted station which he now occupies, and to ensure the harmony and success of the party at the approaching gubernatorial contest.

Resolved, That we regard Governor Porter's recent message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, as a clear, manly and able document, and that we fully approve of his views on "the reform of the Banking system," "the resumption of specie payments," "the public improvements," the speedy and honest payment of the public debt, and the causes producing our late pecuniary embarrassments.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present ruinous and fraudulent system of banking; to the chartering of any new banks on such system; to the renewal of the chartered privileges of any of the existing banks on the present system; to any further increase of their capital, and to the issue of any small notes, commonly called *shopkeepers*, as they not only drive gold and silver out of circulation, but are good for nothing to lay by, and in the end fall unredemmed into the hands of those who are least able to bear the loss, viz: the honest, industrious and too-confiding poor.

Resolved, That we unite with Gov. Porter in the earnest expectation, and trust that the present Legislature will not separate until they shall have made a searching and thorough reform of the imperfect and manifold abuses of the present system (of banking), and that effectual provision be made by law, that if any bank shall at any time hereafter suspend specie payments, it shall be ipso facto a forfeiture of its charter.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that the principles of democracy are essential to the permanency of our free institutions and the welfare of the public, and that the Union can only be preserved by a strict construction of the Federal compact and a due regard for the individual rights and of the states.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the establishment of a national Bank, because it may, as it has heretofore been, be made an instrument of evils in the hands of designing politicians, and destruction of the rights and interest of the people.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury system is in strict accordance with terms of the Constitution, and harmonizes with the principles of republican government; that it is well adapted to conduct the fiscal affairs of the nation, and that any attempt by Congress to repeal it without dividing a substitute better suited to the wants of the government, would endanger the safety of the public money, and while it would exhibit the recklessness and folly of overheated political partisans, would be a direct fraud upon the people.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and republican principles of Martin Van Buren. His administration of the government has our most hearty approbation, and the President, together with that veteran patriot, the Vice President, will retire from their high stations, with the proud satisfaction of retaining the unabated confidence, respect and esteem of the Democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the public lands, at this time, because we regard it as a mere design on the part of Henry Clay and others, to stop the land revenue, so as to have an excuse and plea for the raising of a revenue by a high tariff, or duties on imported goods, and because the share coming to Pennsylvania would, after paying our state debt, only induce our rulers to plunge headlong into new and more extensive impositions, producing heavier debts than before; or to divide the surplus among a parcel of Bridge, Rail Road and other Companies, thus taking the very monies that came out of every man's pocket, and putting them into the pockets of a few rich and lordly gentry, who, forsooth not having money enough of their own, must have the poor people's too! (This resolution was negatived.)

☞ (This resolution was negatived.)

Resolved, That our Representative Delegate, and the Senatorial Delegate from this district, are hereby instructed to support the re-nomination of David R. Porter.

On motion of Hon. John Montgomery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any division of Northumberland county as unjust and inequitable, and our representative be instructed to oppose any division.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this and the adjoining county, and at Harrisburg.

JACOB GEARHART, Pres't.

Wm. WILSON, Jr. Sec'y.

National Foundry.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Sunbury, in relation to the establishment of a National Foundry, was held at the public house of Hiram Price, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. CHARLES G. DONNEL, Esq. was appointed President of the meeting, and GEORGE C. WALKER, Esq. Secretary. The necessity for the establishment of a National Foundry, and the peculiar advantages which Sunbury presents for the location of such establishment, were briefly stated by the President, whereupon Hugh Bellas, Esq., A. Jordan, Esq., Frederick Lazarus, Lewis Dewart and Charles W. Hedges, Esq. were appointed a committee to make a report upon the subject, at an adjourned meeting of the citizens.

Adjourned to meet on next Saturday evening, at this place. CHARLES G. DONNEL, Pres't.

G. C. WALKER, Sec'y.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The cultivation of the sheep and the manufacture of the fleece have, from the earliest period of history, formed the most important branches of agriculture and commerce. The Patriarchs of old were extensively engaged in the business, and apparently devoted all their time and attention to their improvement. Abraham was a shepherd; his son Isaac followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor; and Jacob had many flocks and has been so well versed in the science of propagation that he was enabled to counteract the intrigues of his father in law, who intended to deprive him of the just reward of his skill, faithfulness and labors. From the period these illustrious characters flourished to the present time, the sheep and its fleece have been considered objects of paramount importance. England, Germany, France and Spain, have gone largely into the raising of sheep, and no less than 32 millions of these useful animals are now grazing on the pastures of England alone. During the late war and soon after, some enterprising and benevolent individuals of the State of New York, have made attempt to raise sheep in this country, and in order to obtain a fleece suitable for the manufacture of the finer cloths, they imported the famous Merino from Spain. These were crossed with our native breeds, and the result was more favorable than the most sanguine had reason to expect. The grade of wool was much improved and the body of the mixed breed larger, more robust and consequently better enabled to live through our cold northern winter than the imported ones. The Saxons have also been introduced into this country, and of late the South Devon and Cotswold have been added to the list of foreign importations. Since it soon became evident that the business would become a profitable one, many engaged in it, and, at present, many million pounds of wool are clipped from sheep in the Northern and Eastern states.

From personal observations which I have been enabled to make, I perceive that, in the State of Pennsylvania, and particularly in the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia, but a few sheep are raised, comparatively speaking, and these few only of the inferior breeds. At this I have often been surprised, since there is no state in the Union better adapted to the raising of sheep, where the business can be carried on with more profit, than the State of Pennsylvania. Our hill lands are considered very suitable for sheep and can yet be obtained cheap; and, if an individual should engage extensively in the branch of husbandry, I have no doubt that he would receive abundant remuneration for his labor and capital invested.

In some parts in the State of New York, sheep land sells from sixty to seventy dollars per acre, or the other hand, our hill lands can be bought from ten to twenty dollars per acre. Now, if it is profitable in the State of New York to raise sheep upon land which costs from sixty to seventy dollars per acre, I should suppose that in Pennsylvania it would be more profitable, when land of almost the same quality can here be bought from ten to twenty dollars per acre.

It is the practice of some farmers to keep all the land in grass, either for pasture in summer, or making hay to feed their sheep during the winter. Others pursue the business of raising sheep merely as a collateral branch; that is, they keep one sheep for every acre of ground under cultivation. I would recommend the latter mode, and particularly advise to combine sheep husbandry with the cultivation of grain. A skillful farmer will soon reap the benefit of this system; because a rotation of crops will keep his fields in good heart, and enable him to raise the best of wheat, and whilst a part of his grounds are in pasture, his sheep will yield him good fleeces.

W. J. E.

Cattawissa, Feb. 5th, 1841.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

BY-LAWS

Of the Sunbury Literary Society.

ARTICLE I. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday Evening in each month, and the annual meetings on the first Saturday evening in January, when the officers of the Society shall be elected. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 2d. There shall be a committee of five members, who shall be styled the Selecting and Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions; to select such periodicals as they may deem worthy the patronage of the Society and report the same for its confirmation or rejection.

ART. 3. The Books of the Society shall be left into the custody of the Librarian, at the Commissioners office.

ART. 4. The Librarian shall attend at the said office, on Wednesday and Saturday in each week between the hours of 2 & 4 p. m., for the reception and delivery of books to members; and books shall not be delivered at any other time.

ART. 5. No member shall retain a number of any periodical longer than one week, nor shall he be at liberty to take out the same number again, until the lapse of two weeks from the time at which he is bound to return it.

ART. 6. Any member mutilating or injuring a book, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding 25 cents, at the discretion of the executive committee; and any person loaning a book to any one not a member of the Society, (excepting members of his or her own family), shall be fined in any sum not exceeding 25 cents, at discretion of the same committee; whose proceedings shall be reported to the Society for confirmation or otherwise. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report all breaches of the constitution and by-laws to the Executive committee, monthly.

ART. 7. Any member refusing to comply with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, and the decisions of the society, shall not be considered a member, or entitled to the use of any of the Society's books.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall report at the annual meetings of the Society.

ART. 9. The Librarian shall be empowered to call a special meeting whenever he may deem that circumstances require such a meeting, notice thereof to be put up at the place where the periodicals are kept.