THE RADICAL.

Bowling Green,.....Oct. 1, 1842.

☞Circumstances beyond our control render it impossible for us to issue a full sheet this week.

City Scrip.

The Bulletin of the 24th says: We observe in the New Era of last evening an advertisement of R. Simpson, Comptroller of the City Treasury, offering for sale very valuable property in the city, for city scrip at par. The position that Mr. Simpson occupies certainly gives him an opportunity of knowing the true value of city money, and his statements, which we subjoin may have the effect of raising its value, provided any thing can have that effect, other than the taking of measures to make it convertible into specie at the will of the holder. Mr. Simpson says:

Some months ago, when the paper of the Bank of Illinois formed the only circulation the *Merchant had to pay some 28 per cent for Eastern Exchange!* That paper went out of circulation and the City and County Scrip became the only circulation, and the cry was we must have a circulation, give us more Scrip. The last City Council, [1841] seduced by this demand for city scrip, ordered an immense amount of public Work! in this they acted unwisely, but the evil cannot now be remedied: the contracts are nearly completed and nearly paid for. There are about $280,000 of city scrip in circulation, distributed over Illinois and Missouri, and it would have remained in good repute, but for sympathising friends and interested individuals, many of whom are indebted to the city for taxes, licenses, &c. The revenue of the city, estimated this year at $15,000, will probably next year reach $175,000. There are this moment, exclusive, of licenses, wharfage &c., daily accruing, in the hands of the City Collector and City Counsellor, claims for taxes, and interest on Commons $70,000, which if not paid in a few days will coerced by sales of the property of the debtors

Our readers will find in another column a letter from the Hon. J. C. Edwards, one of our representatives in Congress, in answer to a letter of H. G. Edwards Esq., of this place, soliciting information in relation to the establishment of government agents in this state, for the purchase of water rotted Hemp, for the use of the Navy. It appears that but one agent has as yet been appointed; but the fact that the cultivation of hemp is beginning to receive the undivided attention of a large portion of the most wealthy and enterprising farmers, throughout the state, renders it quite probable that there will be depots and inspections established at different points on the western waters. We have every facility, and consequently every inducement to go extensively into the cultivation of hemp, that any other state or country can offer.

The editor of the Western Missourian says, that in comparing a sample of Russian Hemp left with him by the government agent, with a sample of Missouri growth, he found it not only longer, but the lint of finer texture and of greater strength.

The fall term of our Circuit Court has just closed. There were but two criminal prosecutions; the cases being mostly money suits.—Thomas McDonald, who was committed some time since under a charge of horse stealing, was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, for the term of four years.

☞We invite the attention of all who have on hand a surplus of grain or flour, to the circular of Mr. Geo. K. Budd, of St. Louis. The New Era says: Mr. Budd has established a house which must be of great advantage to the producers of grain in the region of country to which his attention is specially directed; and it is with much satisfaction that we can refer them to him as an intelligent, discreet, and safe business man, whose means of information are equal to any other house in this city."

Health of New-Orleans.—The Bee of the 17th ult. says: "The health of the city is by no means good; the yellow fever is on the increase, and we caution strangers to remain at a distance until assured that there is no danger."

The New York Tribune, referring to the probability of a contest between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, says: "It would be a spectacle to stir the blood, to witness these two master spirits of the times arrayed against each other for President, in a contest which to each must be final. It would be like the meeting of Hannibal and Scipio, on the field of Zama, or of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo.

Pass it Round.—"Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest," was the sage advice of Washington. Pass round the sentiment, and with it, blessings upon the memory of its author.

Gen. Scott and Mr. Clay.—From the tone of the following letter written by Gen. Scott to a friend in Ohio, it will be seen that the General is not disposed to regard Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, unless he shall be regularly nominated by a Whig National Convention.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I have not forgotten the warm shake of the hand you gave me in the Pennsylvania Avenue some time ago, and thank you sincerely for the cordial letter just received.

I am not a candidate for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency, and can know no one as a candidate for either place until a National Convention shall have spoken. Indeed, in the present state of parties, I deem it utterly unsafe for the Whigs to place a candidate before the people without a regular nomination.

I have been, in many indirect ways, within seven months, operated upon with a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered, that I had neither claims nor pretensions either to the Presidency or Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place; but if nominated by a regular National Convention for the Presidency, that I should certainly accept the honor, if I got not a vote in the Union. Of course, with such nomination, there would be but one Democratic Wing candidate in the field, and there certainly ought not to be two. Who that *one* may be, is quite indifferent to me; but be he who he may, out of some hundred persons I can name, he shall have my hearty prayers for his success.

In those few words I have given you my creed and position; I never express myself in other terms, to any body, and all who know me will bear testimony to my singleness and sincerity.

I do not wish to apper in the newspapers when I can possibly avoid it, but have not the slightest objection that what I write and say, should be known to all who may desire to know my sentiments.

My professional duties leave me no time to travel, except occasionally, and then only on such duties. An excursion into Ohio would be highly agreeable to me.

With great respect and regard, I remain, my dear friend, yours truly.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Circular, on the Wheat Crop of 1842.
To the Farmer, the Miller and the Merchant of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin:

I deem it important to your interests, that you should have some data, by which you may estimate the probable demand, both at home and abroad, for *Wheat*—the great staple of the States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin; and the undersigned designs, in the prosecution of his business, to furnish this data as far as lays in his power—together with estimates and opinions on this (St. Louis) and other grain markets, in the shape of a monthly Circular.—Opinions and estimates will be my own,—the data, however, on which I ground opinions and arrive at conclusions, will be drawn from official sources, together with the letters of my correspondents. In a monetary point of view, the *Wheat* crop of the United States is secondary in importance only to Cotton—the great staple of our country; and as necessary food for its sustance of man, we are accustomed to look to its yield with intense interest, from the time it begins to ripen in the field, till it is stacked in the yard, or stored in the barn of the husbandman.

Providence has usually favored our country with plentiful harvests—this year with one of superabundance, Let us examine its effects in a monetary point of view.

The Wheat crop of the United States in the year 1839, was by the Marshall's return *eighty four millions eight hundred and twen'ty three thousand bushels.* I estimate the crop of the present year to exceed that of 1839 by 30 per cent, or nearly one third—giving an aggregate production in 1842 of *one hundred and ten millions and twenty six thonsand bushels!* This great increase (for I estimate it at 20 per cent over last year's production) is readily accounted for from two prominent causes: First *Wheat* in 1841 paid the Farmer better than any other production of the soil,—hence, large sowing: and secondly, the extraordinary yield, of that, which was sown. The statistics of consumption of the United States—in ordinary years—is four bushels of wheat (for a fraction over 4-5ths of a barrel of flour) per annum to every inhabitant. This also allows for the quantity used in manufacturing and other purposes, consequently with our present population, now not short of 18,500,000, the consumption will be 74 millions of bushels—on account of the low price, however, I estimate the consumption this year at 4 1-2 bushels per head, making an aggregate consumption of 83,250,000 bushels; thus there will be a surplus of 26,776,000 bushels to supply foreign demand. Let us examine from whence this demand is to come:

In ordinary seasons of yield in England, the annual import of foreign breadstuffs into that kingdom—Grain and Flour included—is 20 millions of bushels. One half of this is from the United States direct *and through the Canadas,*—and not less than 10 millions of bushels more—equal to nearly 2,076,000 bbls. of Flour—finds its way to South America and the islands of the sea. We have a balance of 6 1-2 millions which may go into the crop of '43, without materially effecting the price of '42. Hence, I conclude, *provided* there is an average crop in England, the States on the Baltic, and in France—that although the price of Grain will be low, it (prime wheat will not fall, in the northern atlantic ports, *below* ninety cents. Wheat will bear to be shipped at St. Louis at 45 cents, when the price East is ninety cents; but no profit can be made on it. The great surplus of wheat this year, will be grown in the Western States,—those east of the mountains, will not yield much more than an average crop—probably 5 per cent, above it. Ohio will yield not less than 21 millions of bushels, being the largest grain growing State in the Union. and estimating her population in 1842 at 1,7000, her surplus will be 13,000,000 of bushels, most of which leaves the State via Canada, Buffalo and Orleans.

From the best data within my reach, I estimate the yield of those States bordering on the Mississippi, and of which St. Louis is the great depot, as follows:

Illinois yielded in 1839, 3,335,000 bushels,
Increase in '42, 75 per cent is 5,835,000
Missouri yielded in 1839, 1,037,000 bushels,
Increase in '42 100 per cent is 2,074,000
Wisconsin yielded in 1839 212,000 bushels,
Increase in '42, 200 per cent is 636,000
Iowa yielded in 1839, 154,000 bushels,
Increase in '42, 500 per cent is 924,000

Making the aggregate wheat product of these 4 States and Territories, *nine millions four hundred and fifty nine thousand* bushels. The aggregate population of these States is now not less than 972,000, being a gain of 15 per cent, on the census of 1840, and the consumption of wheat at 4 1-2 bushels to the head, is 4,374,000 bushels—thus leaving a surplus of five millions and eighty five thousand bushels for export—one half of which will find its way through Saint Louis to the sea board. In conclusion I remark, that the price (of wheat) for *our surplus,* will almost wholly depend on the English grain crop. *If this is short,* there will be demand for more than all our excess of yield, and the price in the northern atlantic cities would probably rise to the minimum of $1,25, with an upward tendency If on the other hand, the crop in Great Britain should be an average one it is worthy of note—as a consolation to the Farmer—that from the year 1820 to that of 1841, prime wheat has never been less in price in Philadelphia than 92 cents, equal to $4,60 for 196 lbs. [or a bbl.] of Flour. This was in 1820 and '26, in both of which years this country and Great Britain had plentiful harvests. Wheat in Ohio in 1820 sold for 20 cents, in 1826 it brought 33 cts. The discrepancy between 20, 38, while the prices of each year were *the same* [92] in the atlantic cities, may be accounted for by the facilities of steam navigation in 1826 over 1820. I again repeat my conviction, that prime wheat during the present season will not go *below* 90 cents in the north (it will cost 40 cents to land it in New York) atlantic cities, at which price in New York it which command here, (Saint Louis) 45 cents per bushel, provided it is standard weight and in good condition for foreign shipment—which it will not be, however, until the month of October.

I shall address a private Circular to those who will furnish me their address, on the 20th of October, giving the prices and prospects to our own [St. Louis] Grain and Flour market, and as I have now judicious correspondents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Orleans, and design to open a direct correspondence with a Liverpool Grain house, shall be able to give the earliest and best advices from those respective markets.

GEORGE K. BUDD.

St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1842.

Dissolution of Co Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Kent, Eastin & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of Sept. 1842. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners in liquidation only. All persons whose accounts are unsettled are requested to come forward and close the same by payment or note.

HENRY T. KENT.
CHAS. D. EASTIN.
HORATIO T. KENT.

Clarksville, Sept. 20th, 1842.

The undersigned will continue the Mercantile and Commission business, under the firm of Henry T. Kent & Brother. HENRY T. KENT.
HORATIO T. KENT.

October 1st. 1842. tf—42.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned or in any way interested in the estate of Henry Watts dec'd, that the undersigned Admr's. of said deceased, will make a final settlement of said estate, at the next November term of the County Court of Lincoln county, in the state of Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Troy at the next Nov. term of the County Court of said county.

FRANCIS WATTS, } Admr's
CHAS. MOUNTJOY, }

October 1, 1842. 4w48.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrators of the estate of John Watts deceased, late of Pike County Mo. hereby gives notice to all creditors and others interested in said estate, that they intends to make a final settlement of said estate, at the next Nov. term of the County Court of said County.

FRANCIS WATTS, } Admr's
WM. WATTS, }

October 1st, 1842. 4w48

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of James Venable deceased, late of Pike county Mo. hereby gives notice to all creditors and others interested in said estate, that he intends to make a final settlement of said estate, at the next November term of the county Court of said county.

WM. BRYSON, Adm'r.

October 1st 1842. 4w48

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Harrison Booth, deceased, late of Pike county Mo., hereby gives notice to all creditors and others interested in said estate, that he intends to make a final settlement of said estate, at the next November term of the county Court of said county.

WM. BRYSON, Adm'r.
De bonis non.

October 1st, 1842. 4w48.

Public sale.

THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Raney Laforce deceased, will expose to public sale, on Friday the 30th of September inst., at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Calumet, in Pike county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, hogs, cattle, & sheep; a crop of corn, wheat, and oats, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. The terms of sale will be 12 months credit, in all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with security, under that sum the cash will be required.

JAS. L. LAFORCE, Adm'r.

Sept. 3rd, 1842. 3w44.

Notice.

TO Henry E. Haynes and his wife Mary, John James Ogden, Chamness T. Ogden, Elizabeth H. Ogden, and Henry T. Ogden, heirs of Katty Ogden deceased, formerly Katty Smith, Nancy Woods, formerly Nancy Smith, Sarah G Smith, and Alexander A. Smith, heirs of Austin Smith deceased, and William Tinsley and Elizabeth Tinsley his wife—

You will please take notice, that, at the next November term of the County Court of Pike County, in the State of Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Bowling Green, on the first Monday in Nov. 1842, on the first day of said term, or as soon thereafter as hearing can be had, we shall make application for an order for the sale of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Elizabeth Smith deceased, late of said County of Pike.

CHAMNESS T. SMITH.
JOHN SMITH.
KELLEY SMITH.
WM. SMITH.
JAS. M. SMITH.
SARAH BURKS.

September 10, 1842. 8w46.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ranney Laforce deceased bearing date the 30th of August, A D 1842. All persons, therefore, indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred

JAMES L. LAFORCE, Adm'r.

August 13, 1842 3w41

NOTICE.

MY wife Nancy, having left my house without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified that I will not pay any debts contracted by her. B. G. TUTT.

August 20, 1842. 43

BANKRUPTS.

District Court of the U. States, 714—388
For the District of Missouri.

In the matter of Samuel W. Burks. On the 6th day of July 1842, Samuel W. Burks, filed his petition in the District Court, for the benefit of the Bankrupt law; whereupon, it is ordered, that the 5th day of Sept next be set for the hearing said petition in said Court, at the City of Jefferson, when and where all interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted

Teste, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

S. Buckner, Sol.

August, 6th 1842 8—40

District Court of the United States,
For the District of Missouri.

In the matter of John L. Luke On the 30th day of April 1842, John L. Luke, filed his petition in the District Court, for the benefit of the Bankrupt law; Whereupon, it is ordered, that the 5th day of Sept. next be set for the hearing said petition in said Court, at the City of Jefferson, when and where all interested may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Teste, JASON HARRISON, Clerk.

Bogy & Huston Sols.

By R. Hickman Att'y.

July 9th 1842. 8w26.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
County of Pike.

In the County Court, August Term, 1842.

William Reading, and William C. Downing, Administrators of the Estate of William D Biggs deceased, come and file their petition, for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, and said petition is accompanied by a true account of their administration, a list of the debts due to and by the deceased, and remaining unpaid, and an inventory of the real estate, and of the remaining personal estate, and all other assets in their hands, the whole verified by the affidavit of said Administrators. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified of said petition, and that unless the contrary be shown, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, an order will be made for the sale of the following real estate lying in said county of Pike, viz. S ½ of lot No 2, N. W. quarter 18 T. 54 N R 2 W., the W ½ of W qr sect. 17 T 54 N R 2 W the E ½ of E qr S 24 T 52 N R 4 W., the W ½ N W qr Sect 32 T 52 N R 4 W the S E ¼ Qr of Sect. 30, T 52 N R 4 W the W ½ S E qr sect. 30 and the W ½ N E qr Sect 31, T 52 N R 4 W, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased; and that this notice be published in some newspaper in this state for six weeks successively.

A true copy of the record

Teste, A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk.

August 29, '42. 6w42.