

Richmond:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1825.

It is reported that the Louisiana legislature has elected *three* electors favorable to Gen. Jackson, and *two* in favor of Mr. Adams. Next mail will probably bring correct information from that state. As soon as returns from all the electoral colleges shall have been received, they will be published.

A petition is circulating in Cincinnati, for signers, praying the legislature of Ohio, to grant a bank charter to the people of that city.—A burnt child, it is said, dreads the fire, and one would think that the good people of Cincinnati had already suffered enough by these swindling institutions, to prevent their ever sanctioning the establishment of another.—“Experience keeps a dear school,” &c.

News.—The Dayton Republican of Tuesday last, says, “The legislature of Indiana convened at Indianapolis, on Monday, the 10th inst.” This is proof direct that we can get the latest news *via* Dayton. The people of Indiana did not expect such information until after the second Monday in the month. I hope the editor will send the governor’s message, and a sketch of legislative proceedings, as early as possible to this place.

The editor of the Miami Republican, (who is a member of the Ohio legislature,) in a letter from Columbus, dated the 23d ult., says: “I regret that the Canal Commissioners have not, as yet, been able to complete and make their report. This session will necessarily be prolonged on this account. No blame, however, is attributable to them; their duties have been arduous as important. The engineers are not as yet finished their office work, and of course the commissioners are necessarily delayed. We shall not have their report till next week.”

Richard L. Manning has been elected governor of South Carolina.

Samuel Stevens has been re-elected governor of Maryland.

Harding G. Burton has been elected governor of North Carolina.

James Pleasant has been re-elected governor of Virginia.

Henry Johnson has been elected governor of Louisiana.

The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of the documents from the War department, which accompanied the president’s message.

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army for the year ending 30th September, 1823, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

The Quartermaster General and Commissary General’s departments appear to have been admirably managed, and as to the Paymaster’s department, the head of it says, in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November, and that the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General’s report, has not been more than \$2,500 per man. The deaths in the army, in the two first quarters of the year, were but 52, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory, in Springfield, Mass., for the year 1823, was \$106,224; that of the Armory at Harper’s Ferry, Vir., was \$194,363.

In the year 1823, 15,000 stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several states and territories, under the act of 1808, “for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.”

The number of revolutionary pensioners is 13,034, that of invalid pensioners, 3,756, and that of half pay in lieu of bounty land, 392. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; none of the third class. The annual amount of pensions to the first class is \$1,387,316, to the second \$298,000, to the third, \$9,876. The number of military bounty land

warrants issued, up the 22d of Nov. 1824, is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

From the Baltimore American Dec. 14.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES AND THEIR BOOTY.—The Norfolk papers received from our correspondents there, by yesterday’s steam boat, contain the following gratifying intelligence, communicated by Capt. Wilcox, of the sloop Macdonough, who arrived there on Saturday, from St. Augustine:

“On the 16th ult. at midnight, while on his passage from Fort St. Marks, to St. Augustine, in lat. 24° 14' long. 82°, Capt. W. was boarded by a boat from the U. S. schr. Terrier, Lieut. Com. Paine, and informed that the Terrier then had in company the French ship Calypso, having on board a cargo of 10,000 bags of coffee, which she had recaptured five days previous from the pirates, and was proceeding with her prize to Thompson’s Island.—The Calypso was captured by pirates on the S. side of Cuba, near Cape St. Philip, and fallen in with by the Terrier, the piratical crew attempted to make their escape in the boat, but fortunately did not succeed; they stated to Lieut. Paine, that a part of the original crew of the ship had jumped overboard when they took possession of her, and that they had put the remainder into a boat and sent them adrift.

“Lieut. Paine further informed Captain Wilcox, that on the 1st Nov. off Cape St. Antonio, the Terrier, descried an open boat with a number of men on it, which she gave chase to and captured, but unfortunately the pirates (for such they proved to be,) with the exception of an old man and a boy, made their escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. The two persons left in the boat stated that they were *only* prisoners to the pirates.”

The late Governor of Kentucky, Gen. Adair, petitioned the legislature of his state to have his salary, which had been paid to him in Commonwealth money, made up to the value of its nominal amount in gold and silver. The committee to whom this petition was referred, have reported against allowing this claim, and as it seems to us for about as good a reason as any committee ever gave, viz. that the Governor had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the iniquitous relief system, of the operation of which he now complains.

THE GREEKS.—Several gentlemen lately took their passage from Boston, to offer their personal services to the Greeks against their oppressors. Among the number was the eccentric Estwick Evans, who performed a pedestrian tour through this country a few years ago, accompanied by two dogs, and clothed in buffalo skins. He is now a member of the legislature of New-Hampshire, and is said to possess a good share of military talents.—*Niles.*

SLAVE TRADE.—This traffic is extensively carried on notwithstanding all the efforts made to break it up, and it will be continued until all maritime nations shall declare it piracy, as we have done. A she-devil, in Brazil, a daughter of the governor of Princess, has the reputation of owning several vessels engaged in this infernal traffic.—*Niles.*

COTTON.—It is estimated that a million and a half of pounds of cotton are annually used in the manufactures in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. The consumption is on the increase.—*Id.*

From the Troy Sentinel.

CANAL TRADE.—As there are no arrivals nor departures to be noticed to day, under the head of “Canal Navigation,” we insert instead thereof, the following statement, gathered from the Collector’s books and furnished us by a friend at West Troy.

During the month of October, 712 boats arrived at and departed from Troy. During the same period 3000 tons of merchandize, were carried away by boats that took their entire loading at Troy, besides a large quantity taken by boats that were partly loaded at Albany. In this statement of the amount of merchandize, a very large amount of valuable articles in trade, such as provisions, salt, castings, and all articles of domestic manufacture, are not included. The precise quantity of these articles is not ascertained, but may be safely estimated at about 2000 tons, making the whole quantity of goods, wares, and merchandize taken from Troy, in two months, at least 5000 tons.

CAPT. J. P. STURT, of his Britannic majesty’s ship Phaeton, has received the thanks of the masters of the American vessels at Gibraltar, for the generous exertions of himself, and his officers and crew, to save the ship Nancy, of Philadelphia, which was unfortunately consumed by fire, while lying in that port. In his reply to the let-

ter of thanks, Capt. Sturt says, “Permit me at the same time, to observe that the forts originated in a sense of duty, & we conceive the ties of consanguinity and friendship, so happily existing between two independent nations, render it natural and compulsory; and, in consequence of the flattering way in which you thought proper to notice our exertions, and eulogise our conduct, must be attributed more to partiality and congeniality than to either merit or desert; particularly as we feel confident America would, with equal promptitude, and perseverance, have acted toward English ship, similarly circumstance we did towards yours. We therefore, for this persuasion, do not conceive ourselves entitled to any particular applause, and can only receive the savor testimonial of your approbation, mark of esteem and friendship from a people identified with ourselves, and possessing, in a high degree, those principles of honor, rectitude and liberality, which are the prominent features of a great nation as well as the characteristics of a brave and generous people, through the influence of which, gentlemen, you and your consul have been led to view our exertions with too partial an eye, and extolled far above what we conceive they merit.”

This manifests a spirit which every one must wish to be encouraged. A rivalry, either in arts or arms, should not prevent a more generous emulation to excel in acts of humanity.—*Niles.*

MR. MONROE, president of the U. S. is reported to have purchased a house in the city of New-York, with a view to his future residence therein.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BOOK OF REVELATION UNSEALED.—After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed.

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which, except that of some passages in the second and third chapters, has never been approached by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

An essay, explaining this wonderful book will be put to press so soon as a moderate edition shall be subscribed for.

It is requested that every one who shall receive a subscription paper, and may determine to act, will do so without delay; and at the end of ten days, from the time of receiving it, send on to the author, or some other member of congress, at Washington, a list of subscribers, and the money at their risque.

Orders, with the money enclosed, may be sent on by any one, without subscribing, and copies will be forwarded accordingly.

All copies will be sent by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Price of a copy, in sheets, fifty cents. Those who receive and pay over the price, of ten copies, shall have an eleventh copy in lieu of commission.

FROM BUENOS AYRES and CHILI.

Capt. Bancroft, of the ship Georgian, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Buenos Ayres, gave the following information:

The deputies from most of the provinces of Rio de la Plata had been elected, several of whom had been received at Buenos Ayres, and the General Congress it was supposed would assemble in November.—

A salute was fired a day previous to the sailing of the Georgian, on the receipt of the news of the victory of Junin, gained by the cavalry of Gen. Bolivar. The country was considerably disturbed by the Pampas Indians, in consequence of which, travelling in the interior was rendered extremely dangerous; but the government was making preparations to send a somewhat formidable expedition against them, notwithstanding they had been unfortunate in two former ones. News had been received of some trifling advantages having been gained over the Indians. A revolution took place at Mendoza, in favor of the republican party, in July; previous to that, the partisans of monarchy had united in deceiving the ignorant, under the pretext that their religion was in danger, and they had succeeded so far as to put a stop to schools and every thing connected with the improvement of the mind, when the fortunate revolution took place through the exertions of the young men, and some of the aged who were of more liberal views.

In Chili, things had taken a favorable turn. The liberal party are decidedly triumphant. The bishop, who had always been opposed to the revolution, has been banished, and even the pope’s nuncio has become a liberal, having been gained over to the popular party. In consequence of this, he is making great reformations in the church on both sides of the Andes, curtailing the number of feast days, and secularizing the friars, as fast as possible.

ter of thanks, Capt. Sturt says, “Permit me at the same time, to observe that the forts originated in a sense of duty, & we conceive the ties of consanguinity and friendship, so happily existing between two independent nations, render it natural and compulsory; and, in consequence of the flattering way in which you thought proper to notice our exertions, and eulogise our conduct, must be attributed more to partiality and congeniality than to either merit or desert; particularly as we feel confident America would, with equal promptitude, and perseverance, have acted toward English ship, similarly circumstance we did towards yours. We therefore, for this persuasion, do not conceive ourselves entitled to any particular applause, and can only receive the savor testimonial of your approbation, mark of esteem and friendship from a people identified with ourselves, and possessing, in a high degree, those principles of honor, rectitude and liberality, which are the prominent features of a great nation as well as the characteristics of a brave and generous people, through the influence of which, gentlemen, you and your consul have been led to view our exertions with too partial an eye, and extolled far above what we conceive they merit.”

Take Notice,

THAT I will apply to the Circuit Court, to be held in and for the county of Randolph, on the third Monday in February next, for division to be made of the whole of the real estate lately belonging to Henry Kizer deceased.

ELIAS KIZER.

January 1st, 1825.

434

THE PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN RICHMOND, INDIANA, WITH THE APPELLATION OF THE MEDLEY.

This paper, though it will be more particularly intended for the juvenile part of society, will willingly receive the experience of elderage. Many of our youths, whose talents are now kept within themselves, may be the means of improving each other’s minds, by unfolding their abilities in communications for the Medley. Thus, hours, which would otherwise pass unimproved, may find employment for one, and bring entertainment and instruction to another. A man of knowledge and experience, who makes no use of his abilities, has been, by an author, compared to a miser. I desire that my little paper may be the means of drawing out,—for the good of others,—the wealth of the juvenile mind, and the dormant properties of experience.

The female world may find the Medley a receptacle for their expanding talents and acquired abilities, which may furnish for both sexes, instruction and amusement.

Though my paper may be an olio, yet there will be, ever and anon, a matter treated of, which cannot be commingled with the mixture. Political subjects are too generating of heat to become an ingredient of our feast. Communications tending to the injury of any particular person, will be counted a poison to the sociable entertainment, and will be cast into oblivion’s gulch.

Sometimes I may throw into the dishes, an ingredient of considerable gravity, but not so powerful as to draw the sun from its station, nor the revolving moon from its singularly singular orb. Neither shall the stellar bodies dance in sympathetic time to my poetic and mellifluous words, nor this earth Symmesian burst its shell with laughter at my wit: but, the virtuous may find delight in modest apparel,—the gleeful youth receive instruction from the “entertainments of sense”—and the wisdom of age, pleasure from various sources bounded by reason, and stimulation from the whole.

JNO. QUIDAM.

CONDITIONS.

1. THE MEDLEY will contain eight pages, and will be printed on fine medium paper, once in each month.

2. It will be delivered to subscribers in town at fifty cents per year. To subscribers at a distance it will be regularly transmitted by mail.

3. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and all subscribers are to pay in advance.

The first No. will be issued as soon as subscribers enough shall be received to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions received at this office.

WESTERN MAGAZINE, NO. 3.

THE MAN’S ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1825,

FOR SALE AT THE LEGER OFFICE.

Oct. 9, 1824.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trespassing upon the east half of Lot No. 15, or the building thereon; (lately occupied by me as a store,) as they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

JAMES MAGUIRE.

N. B. All person having accounts against me are requested to present them: as I will not pay any that have not been contracted by me.

Richmond, Dec. 24, 1824.

423.

NOTICE.

I hereby give, to all persons interested, that the Estate of AMOS HAWKINS, dec’d. who died intestate, on the—day of August, 1823, is ascertained to be insolvent; and that application will be made to the Wayne Circuit Court, to have the said Estate settled as an insolvent Estate, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT HILL. } Adm’r.
RACHEL HAWKINS. } Adm’x.
12th month 10th, 1824. 31—32.

PRODUCE.

The following articles of country Produce will be taken in payment for subscriptions to the LEGER, viz: Wheat—Rye—Oats—Corn—Bacon—Lard—Sugar—Ginseng—Bees-wax—Tallow—Candles—Flax—Wool—Linen Rags, &c. &c.—to be delivered at the office.

June 19, 1824.