

Richmond:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1825.

Those persons who hold subscription papers for the MEDLEY, are requested to transmit to the office of the Public Ledger the names of the subscribers they may have procured.

J. Q.

Congress.—Up to the 6th inst. nothing of peculiar interest to the people of the west, had been brought before Congress. The members appear more zealous in attending to General Lafayette, than to the business of the nation. The principal part of the business which has as yet been transacted, is of a commercial nature, the details of which would be uninteresting to the readers of a country newspaper.

Many petitions have been presented, praying Congress to lay a duty on sales at auction, and to take measures for suppressing the West India pirates. The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," passed to a third reading in the senate, on the 4th inst. On the 6th, the speaker laid before the house a message from the President, inviting an investigation of his conduct in the disbursement of the public money while he has been in office.

The message of Governor HENDRICKS, (which may be found in another part of to-day's paper,) presents a very favorable view of the situation of the state treasury, and his recommendation of a reduction of taxes, will no doubt give much satisfaction to the people, who have had much cause to complain of the weight of the public burdens. Throughout the whole of the message, the governor breathes an anxious desire for the improvement of the state, by the construction of roads and canals; and it is ardently desired that the Legislature may second his enlightened views on this subject. The state debt and mismanagement of the local concerns of the state have heretofore kept Indiana in the back ground in the improvement of her internal resources, but these causes are daily losing their force, and the people have a right to expect that their representatives will do something to retrieve the character of the state, and promote the permanent interest of their constituents.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from letters from HENRY HOOVER, esq. representative from Wayne county, to the editor.

"Indianapolis, 1st mo. 12th,

"FRIEND BUXTON.—Yesterday morning the standing committees were appointed, and I have endeavored to obtain a list of them, but have not, as yet, succeeded.— This day was spent in the election of a Senator, and Secretary of State. After four different ballottings, Gov. Hendricks was elected by a majority of two votes. The ballots stood thus: 1st ballot, Hendricks 25, Blackford 26, Jennings 10, and Reuben W. Nelson 1. 2d ballot, Hendricks 29, Blackford 30, Jennings 2, Stapp 1. 3d ballot, Hendricks 31, Blackford 29, Jennings 3. 4th ballot, Hendricks 32, Blackford 30; Hendricks having a majority of the whole number given, was declared duly elected. The house then proceeded to the election of a Secretary of State, and after four different ballots John had 24, Wick 24, and others scattering.— The house then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow."

"1st month, 13th

"This day Wm. W. Wick was elected Secretary of State, and Judge Goodlet re-elected Circuit Judge of the first district. We have a Circuit Judge to elect in the second district, and one for the fifth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wick."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Supposing I mount a flight of stairs whose steps are each 6 inches in height, and the same number of inches in breadth; and there are 20 such steps: on the highest of these I find, on taking observation of the top of a column rising from the foot of the stairs, that the line of the quadrant

cuts a certain number of degrees, making the angle of depression 20°: I inquire of the readers of the Leger what would be the height of the column. ECLIP.

CONGRESS.—SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Benton rose, and stated to the senate that he had received a paper which he took the liberty of presenting. It was a statement of facts in relation to the origin, present state and future prospects, of trade and intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the internal provinces of Mexico. Intending, for a year past, to bring this subject before the senate, and to claim for it a share of the national protection, Mr. B. said, that he had felt the necessity of resting his demand upon a solid foundation of facts. With this view, he had addressed himself, during the last summer, to many inhabitants of Missouri, who had been personally engaged in the trade; among others, to Mr. Augustus Storrs, late of New Hampshire, a gentleman of character and intelligence, every way capable of relating things as he saw them, and incapable of relating them otherwise. This gentleman had been one of a caravan of eighty persons, one hundred and fifty-six horses, and twenty-three wagons and carriages, which had made the expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe, (of New Mexico,) in the months of May and June last. His account was full of interest and novelty. It sounded like romance to hear of caravans of men, horses and wagons traversing with their merchandize, the vast plain which lies between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte. The story seemed better adapted to Asia than to North America. But romantic as it might seem, the reality had already exceeded the visions of the wildest imagination. The journey to New Mexico, but lately deemed a chimerical project, had become an affair of ordinary occurrence. Santa Fe, but lately the Ultima Thule of American enterprise, was now considered as a stage only in the progress, or rather, a new point of departure to our invincible citizens.— Instead of turning back from that point, the caravans broke up there, and the subdivisions branched off in different directions, in search of new theatres for their enterprise.

Some proceeded down the river to the *Passo del Norte*; some to the mines of Chihuahua and Durango, in the province of New Biscay; some to Sonora and Sinaloa, on the Gulf of California; and some, seeking new lines of communication with the Pacific, had undertaken to descend the western slope of our continent, through the unexplored regions of the Multnomah and Buenaventura. The fruit of this enterprise, for the present year, amounted to \$190,000 in gold and silver bullion and coin, and precious furs; a sum considerable in itself, in the commerce of an infant state, but chiefly deserving a statesman's notice, as an earnest of what might be expected from a regulated and protected trade. The principal article given in exchange is that of which we have the greatest abundance, and which has the peculiar advantage of making the circuit of the Union before it departs the territories of the republic—cotton—which grows in the south, is manufactured in the north, and exported from the west. Mr. B. said that the attention of the senate had already been drawn to this subject, and the committee on Indian affairs, stood charged with an inquiry into the expediency of treating with the Indian tribes between Missouri and Mexico, for the right of a safe passage through their countries. The paper presented contained information essential to that committee. It contained precise information upon the route to be pursued, and the tribes to be conciliated. It contained, besides, authentic details upon the extent and value of the trade, and suggestions for its protection. It had been drawn up at his particular request, and in answer to queries propounded by him. He deemed it the fairest, safest, and most satisfactory manner of conveying to the senate the body of facts on which he should rely when the question of extending protection to this trade shall be called up for decision. He therefore moved, that the statement of Mr. Storrs might be printed for the use of the senate, and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

(From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.)

The editor of this paper has received the very interesting information from several of the leading members of the society of Friends, in North Carolina, that the Yearly meeting of that state, adopted a resolution, and its recent sitting, to send all the people of color, under its care, to the Haytian Republic.—On examination, it was found that the number of those persons, thus situated, amounted to about seven hundred. An order was granted to raise funds immediately, for the purpose

of conveying them to some place "on the sea board, which may be convenient for their embarkation. When we take into view the particular section of our country from which so large a number is to be removed; the great effect that the circumstance will be calculated to produce in paving the way for a further prosecution of the general removal of the colored population; the excitement which it will raise in the bosoms of a portion of our countrymen, as respects a desire to obtain further information upon this subject; and the extensions of liberal principles;—when these things are duly considered this will, unquestionably, appear to be the most important step that has yet been taken relative to Haytian emigration. As many of the readers of this work are probably unacquainted with the tenure by which the colored people, above alluded to, are held by the Society, it may not be amiss to give a brief explanation of it.

The fact is pretty generally known, though not as extensively as it should be, that the members of the Society of Friends, (commonly called "Quakers,") are not permitted to hold their fellow men in bondage. This was long since established as an indispensable regulation, among them, and it may safely be asserted, that not a Quaker upon earth, who is fairly acknowledged as a member of this society, can claim a legal title to a human being, as property. But when the Yearly Meeting of Friends, in America, came to the determination to abolish the system of slavery within the limits of their jurisdiction, the Provincial laws in some parts of the country did not permit an unconditional emancipation of the colored people, who were held as slaves. In North Carolina, laws of this character are still in force. The slaves that were manumitted by the Friends, in that state, under the aforesaid regulations, were therefore held in trust, by the society.—Those who still remain there are so held to this day; though they are as free, to all intents and purposes, as may be possible, under the legal restrictions imposed on them. On account of the many obstacles which prevented the removal of these people to a place where they might enjoy the blessing of freedom in extent, their number has increased until they have become a grievous burthen to the Society. And it appears that the members have very promptly resolved to embrace the propositions of the Haytian government. It cannot be doubted, that this is the wisest course that they could have pursued; as they have thereby rid themselves of much trouble and anxiety, and conferred a lasting benefit on the coloured people, themselves.

CANAL REPORT.—In our last paper we gave a synopsis of the canal on the Scioto and Muskingum route. In this paper we are enabled to present a short view of the canal by the way of the Maumee and Miami. This canal will enter the Ohio river at Cincinnati, pass through Dayton, thence on to the foot of the rapids at the village of Maumee, and down the river to the lake. The whole length of this route, including 24 miles of feeder, is 290 miles and some chains. The whole amount of lockage is estimated at 889 feet. The whole expense of constructing a canal on this route is \$2,929,957. The expense for that section of it from Cincinnati to Dayton, is \$566,639.

We learn from the very short sketch of the canal report given in the Columbus Gazette, that many difficulties present themselves on this route. Several embankments will be required, and the canal will have to pass along, for many miles, on the sides of steep hills, and over several deep valleys and ravines. The obstacles, however, can all be surmounted, and the expense appears not to be so great as on the other route. From this place to Dayton, a distance of 66 miles and 71 chains, the construction of a canal is not only practicable, but quite easy.—Cincinnati Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at West point, to a friend in Albany, N. Y.

"In the course of our studies in Civil Engineering and while particularly attending to the subject of canals, a calculation has been made, by our professor, of the annual diminution in expense of transportation, which arises from the canal between the lakes and the Hudson. The result is that the value of 272,400 days' work of men, with 2,089,400 days' work of horses, is yearly saved in the expense which would be incident to land carriage.

The following is an estimate made by the Editors of the Albany daily Advertiser, of the value of the different articles of domestic produce received at Albany, by the Canal, during the last season: Furs, \$376,320 00, flour 630,219 00; beef and pork, 187,898 00; pot and pearl ashes, 647,375 00; wheat, 144,114 00; other grain, 13,669 20; gypsum, 2,048 00; whiskey, 88,629 84; boards and plank, 96,782 11 1-2;

window glass, 18,354 00; linseed oil 22,244 80; waterline, 16,275 00; pipe, hnd. and bl. staves, 22,545 60; sail 16,850 00; fire wood, 14,32 00: Total, \$2,309,206 43 1-2.

In the above list there are many articles omitted, such as hops, butter, cheese, lard, wool, paper, timber, &c. &c. which will swell the amount several hundred dollars, and bring it near to three millions.

The editors justly remark, "if such be the state of things now, when the Western Canal is not completed, what will be the consequence when that main artery shall have been finished, and at once connect the waters of the Hudson with a western lake navigation of more than two thousand miles in extent, surrounded with a soil prolific in all the riches of nature?"

HAYTI.—The general account from the free blacks who lately emigrated from the United States to the island and republic of Hayti is pleasing. It seems that they have been well received, and those that are willing to work find ready employment and good wages; and the Haytiens have been very kind and attentive to them. Mechanics are very much encouraged. It however, appears very plain, that the island is unfitted for the intemperate and the lazy. But this class makes out badly every where.

Niles.

GOLD.—It is stated that the number of persons engaged, in seeking for this precious metal in Montgomery county, North Carolina, averages about 150. The ground is searched on shares—any one may dig for gold, who will give the half of what he finds to the proprietors of the soil. It is obtained in lumps of various sizes, by washing the earth, and is so pure that it requires two carats of alloy to reduce it to the American standard. The largest piece lately picked up weighing four pounds ten ounces—but one was found, some years ago, that weighed twenty eight pounds. They have not yet gone more than twelve feet below the surface of the earth. No persons of capital have yet engaged in this business; and, from hence, it is reasonably certain, that this seeking for gold is not a profitable employment. The surface, on different parts of which this precious metal has yet been discovered, extends about thirty miles, within which space there are eight diggings, some more and some less productive.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Allen Circuit Court.—August term, 1824.

Auna Canada,

vs. Nathaniel Canada, On a petition for a Divorce.

NOW, at this time came the Complainant, by WILLIAM G. EWING, her Attorney, and filed her petition praying a Divorce from her said Husband, for reasons in the said petition set forth; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathaniel Canada, the defendant aforesaid, is not a resident of this state: It is therefore ruled and ordered, that notice of the pendency of the said petition be published for four weeks successively in the PUBLIC LEADER, a newspaper printed in Richmond, in this state, requiring the said defendant to be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court, at their term on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer to the petition aforesaid, or the same will be heard in his absence.

A copy—test,

ANTHONY L. DAVIS, C. A. C.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 4, 1825. 46 4

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested, that the undersigned, Administratrix and Administratrix of the estate of AMOS HAWKINS, deceased, have filed in the Clerk's office of the Wayne Circuit Court, their petition praying for the settlement of the aforesaid estate as an insolvent estate, and that all creditors of the said estate, must come in and present their claims before the final determination of the court thereon, otherwise their demands will be postponed and they be finally barred of the same.

ROBERT HILL, Adm'r.

RACHEL HAWKINS, Adm'x.

1st month 21st, 1825. 46 3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, which, if not taken out by the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A—William Aker.
B—Joseph Berry, Edward Barton, Beatholins Burroughs.
C—Jesse Clark, Dr. S. Y. Carroll, James Crabb.
D—James H. Dawson, Joseph Davis, John Deas, doff.
E—Otis G. Ellis, John Estep.
G—Nehemiah Griffith, Stephen Grellett 2, John Gay, Josiah Gilbert.
H—Shadrach Henderson, William Henry, Curtis and Larkin Hall.
J—Abraham Jeffers.
K—Samuel Knowles 2.
L—James Livingston.
M—Benjamin B. Moore, Thankful Montgomery.
O—Toney Overman.
P—Elizabeth Pearce, Maurice Place, Richard Peirick, Stephen Pitts.
R—Walter Robins.
S—Matthias Steelman, Axel Sparkling, William Strat, John Smolter, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Fanny Sexton.
W—Hannah Woods 2, Geo. White, James Woolter, James Wiston, Rebecca Ward, Thomas Wiley, Andrew Waile, Hester Crosby or Jas. Wickersham.
Y—Frederick Yearion.

ROBERT MORRISON, P. M.

Richmond, 1st mo. 21, 1825. 44 3

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.