

Richmond:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1825.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions have passed both houses of the General Assembly, to request General LAFAYETTE to visit this state, and to authorize the Governor to make the necessary arrangements for his reception and to draw on the contingent fund for money to defray the incidental expenses.

Intemperance has been called the national vice of Americans, and one is almost ready to acknowledge the correctness of the charge, from observing, on election, master, or other public days, so many persons in a state of beastly intoxication.—While spirituous liquors are so cheap, I know of no measure so well calculated to allay the evil effects arising from the free use of it, as that proposed by Mr. Power, i. e. "to secure the property of intemperate drunkards to their children."

If men will yield themselves willing victims to drunkenness and its attendant diseases, there is no reason why their families should suffer by it.

A great number of petitions have been presented to the Legislature, for the alteration of state roads.

On the first page of to-day's paper may be seen a detailed account of the proceedings of the legislature, as far as has been received. As the session (it is expected) will be a short one, I have thought best to give a tolerably full account of the business which has and may come before it.

CONGRESS.—As will be seen upon reference to the summary of its proceedings, another column, Congress seems disposed to do something towards the construction of the great national road, from Wheeling to the Mississippi, passing through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The people of the west have waited with much anxiety for the government to take such measures for its completion, and there is reason to believe that their wishes will be gratified during the present session of Congress.

The following is an extract from the message of DE WITT CLINTON, governor of New-York, to the legislature of that state, now in session.

"A respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, recommended to our favorable notice by their virtuous lives, exemplary habits of industry, and their zealous co-operation in all benevolent undertakings, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and to the payment of fines imposed for non-attendance in the militia. A complete relief can only be effected by the interposition of congress, or by an alteration of the constitution; and that it ought to be granted I entertain no doubt. A sufficient equivalent is already rendered to the state by the exclusive support of their own poor, besides their full participation in the maintenance of the poor in general. In this enlightened age, when the rights of man are fully understood and practically asserted, it is surely not compatible with the tolerant and liberal spirit of the times, to wound the consciences of our unoffending fellow-men. At all events, it lies in your power to guard against abuses in the penal inflictions, which it is believed, have in some instances, been carried to oppressive lengths."

A petition has been presented to the Pennsylvania legislature, for privilege to form a LOTTERY, in aid of the funds of a CHURCH in Philadelphia! Would it not be advisable for those missionary societies in the east, who profess to be so anxious about the 'heathens' in the west, to spend a portion of their funds in converting the members of this church to Christianity?

The following is said to be a correct statement of the birth places and occupation of the members of our present legislature.

N. Carolina,	10	New-York,	2
S. Carolina,	1	Massachusetts,	2
Ohio,	2	Maryland,	1
Indiana,	1	Kentucky,	3
Connecticut,	3	Tennessee,	1
Virginia,	7	Ireland,	1
Pennsylvania,	7		
Total,			46

There are 33 farmers, 5 attorneys, 3 physicians, 4 merchants, 1 inn-keeper.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF INDIANA,

Permit me to tender myself a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing election in August next. On this occasion I am convinced that I do not appear before you clothed with the advantage of affluence, or even aided by the leading politicians of the state; yet, I conceive that a residence of ten years in the state (six of which has been employed in legislation) will enable the disinterested part of my fellow citizens to judge impartially as to my qualifications, to fill the office in question; and to that portion of the people I submit my claims, with due deference to the party in power. Should I be elected, I promise a faithful discharge of duty, without regard to local or sectional considerations. Internal improvements, as well as other matters connected with our common interests, in a state or national point of view, I shall consider it my duty to aid and further, so far as may be in my power. As president of the senate, (should I have the honor to be elected) in the exercise of my constitutional right, I shall be governed, in local matters, by the wishes of the people, thus locally interested: In all general questions, involving the interest of the state at large, I shall be governed by my own opinion, unless otherwise instructed from the legitimate source. If upon such considerations, the majority of my fellow-citizens should confer the important office, in question, upon me, I will discharge the duties incident thereto, faithfully and impartially, so far as my abilities and close application will enable me.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I am the public's obedient servant,
ELISHA HARRISON.
Indianapolis, January 15, 1825.

PUBLIC LANDS.

An important bill has been introduced into the Senate of the U. States, by Mr. Benton of Missouri, entitled a bill to graduate the price of public lands.

The first section provides, that the public lands offered at public sale, and remaining unsold on the 4th day of March, next, shall be offered at private sale, until the sale thereof shall be effected, at the following graduation of prices: For one year next ensuing the 4th of March next, at one dollar per acre, and for twenty-five cents per acre less for every ensuing year, until the 4th of March, 1828, and then thereafter for an indefinite period, for twenty-five cents per acre.

The second section provides, that the public lands that shall hereafter be offered at public sale, and shall remain unsold at the close of the sale, shall be offered at private sale at the following graduation of prices: For one year next ensuing the close of the public sale, at which they had been offered, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and at twenty-five cents less per acre for every succeeding year, until they shall be offered at fifty cents, at which price they shall continue until sold.

The third section authorizes any head of a family, young man over 21 years of age, or widow, not being the owner of any land, to demand of, and receive from the Registers of the Land Offices, a written permission to settle on any half-quarter section of land which shall remain unsold for the space of one year after it shall have been offered at fifty cents per acre, and if such person shall settle and cultivate the same, for five successive years, and shall be a citizen of the United States at the end of that time, upon making proof before the Register or Receiver of the district of such settlement, cultivation and citizenship, the person shall receive a patent for the same, as a donation from the United States.

The fourth section establishes the following rate of fees to be received by the Registers or Receivers: For a written permission to settle on land, 50 cents, each, and for taking the proof of settlement, cultivation, and granting patent, fifty cents.

We should conceive the above recited act to be impolitic, for who would buy the land at auction, if, by not doing so, they would be able to buy it at a less price at private sale. Speculators might, indeed, agree to let all the best land remain unsold at auction, and buy it at a bargain at private sale.—Balt. Patriot.

A NEW KIND OF TRAFFIC.—Yesterday a tall, grave-looking fellow, from the land of Steady Habits, made application in the way of business to the keeper of Petersfield, for the purchase of two human subjects for dissection. He said he was induced by some Doctors in Connecticut, to enter into the speculation, & expected it was a good one. The keeper did not exactly feel himself authorised to trade with Jonathan, so he told him he would introduce him to somebody who better understood such business and with whom he could drive his bargain to the best advantage, and accordingly took him to the police office. He soon however discovered from the interrogatories put to him by the justices, that there were doubts about his being able to accomplish his object; and that he had come on an awkward errand, which might perchance involve him in serious difficulty. In short he was given to understand, that although this was a great trading metropolis, where all kinds of goods and wares could be bought and sold, yet no one presumed to deal in dead human flesh. He then became excessively alarmed, begged pardon, and promised if they would let him go, he never would engage in such another speculation. In consideration of his ignorance and apparent simplicity, he was accordingly permitted to depart, and made off with all possible haste towards his native state.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

GREECE.—We observe with infinite satisfaction that each succeeding arrival gives assurance of the decided success of the Greeks. In consequence of their recent victories it is now said that the Porte has abandoned all hope of making any impression on the Morea, and it is even rumored that the Grand Seigneur has been deposed.—In other words, he, in pursuance of Turkish custom has been murdered, to make way for some not less atrocious despot. However, any change may be better and cannot be worse for the Greeks, whose fleet on 21st of October was stated to be blockading the Dardanelles, by which all supply of corn and provisions had been cut off from Constantinople, where the greatest consternation is said to have then prevailed, and this according to the system of the Turks, might doubtless lead to the murder of the Sovereign.

January 6.

The brig Clio, Captain Goodwin, has arrived at Boston, from Smyrna, and it is satisfactory to have, from such a source, a still further confirmation of the prosperous state of the Greek cause. The captain communicates the agreeable intelligence, that a Dutch frigate arrived at Smyrna on the 8th of October, and gave information of an engagement that took place on the 7th between the Turks and Greeks, between Scio and Mytilene, in which the latter destroyed by means of fire ships, three frigates, a brig and sloop. The frigate brought a Turk to Smyrna who was taken off a plank. It was reported he was the Captain of one of the frigates.

THE LATER OF SCIO.—A letter published in a late London paper, and dated "Trieste, Nov. 31," states that the British frigate which landed Lord Strangford at that place, fell in on her passage from the Dardanelles, with the "Greek fleet off Negropont, bound to Scio, for the recovery of which Island from the Ottoman power, a sufficient force had been embarked on board of these ships." By accounts received at Boston from Smyrna, it would appear that the last naval engagement, which terminated in the annihilation of the remains of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, took place in consequence of an attempt by the Ottomans to prevent the Greeks from carrying into effect their designs against Scio. We may, therefore, soon expect to hear of the recapture of that place by the patriots, and of that just retribution overtaking the barbarians for the horrid crimes they committed when they landed last year on the Island. The same letter states, that the celebrated Ismael Gibraltar, the Egyptian Admiral, had been taken by the Greeks, and carried to Hydra, where he was kept a prisoner of war. The following is given in a letter from Napoli di Romania of the 8th Sept. as the copy of a despatch sent in a frigate by Ibrahim Pacha to his father Mehemet Ali, of Egypt:—"My Father—All that we heard in Egypt on the state of Greece, and all that was written to us from Zante, namely that Greece was divided by factions, and that the Spartans were ready to receive us, was false. On the contrary, I have found the whole of Greece in union and amity, and Sparta in the same sentiments as the rest of Greece. I have found all unanimous and ready, by sea and land to oppose us, with incredible energy, and on that account I foresee that not only we shall not reach our aim, but I, and all our army, will be the victims of this undertaking. I beg, therefore, that you will order me to return. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry have left us, and deserted to Asia Minor."

Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 16.

"Since the 1st of January last, 106 American vessels have arrived—more than all the vessels of other nations together. 94,000 barrels Flour have arrived from the United States the present year, and we have now in store 19,000 barrels. The last vessels that have arrived here have done badly, not more than \$5.50 was offered for flour last week. The harvest looked well till within a few days, when suddenly such swarms of locusts visited us,

that it is probable the wheat will be entirely destroyed. The government of this province goes on very well, and it is thought it has now formed a bulwark against which the spirit of anarchy and revolution may strive in vain.

According to a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, it appears that the present population amounts to 16,605, exclusively of those in fort, barracks, and navy yard, being in the public service.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Three answers have been received to the mathematical question proposed by "Euclid," in last week's paper; the insertion of them, entire, would occupy more space than I can devote to such things, the answers alone must suffice.

"Bonnycastle" says the height of the column would be 6.36033.

"Trigonometricus" says that 12 feet, avoiding fractions, would be the height of the column.

And "Archimides" says that the height of the same would be 76 inches.

"Bonnycastle" proposes the following question:—

"The subscriber, under the false expectation of receiving a conical ingot of gold; the diameter of its base 3 inches, and its height 9 inches, is desirous of being informed by the readers of the Public Leger, what length of wire may be expected from it, without loss of metal, the diameter of the wire being one hundredth part of an inch.

BONNYCASTLE.

LOTS FOR SALE
IN THE TOWN OF
WINCHESTER.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, a number of LOTS in the town of WINCHESTER, to be paid for as follows:—one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in eighteen months, and one-fourth at twenty-four months. The purchaser by giving a bond and approved security will receive a deed from me.

PAUL W. WAY, Co. Agent.
January 25th. 47 3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 14th day of February next, all the personal property of WILLIAM STARBUCK, deceased consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and a good flock of Sheep, Corn, Wheat, and a quantity of Bacon, farming utensils, Household furniture &c. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately. And all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, legally authenticated for settlement, within one year from this date.

ESTHER STARBUCK, Adm'x.
EDWARD STARBUCK, Ad'mrs.
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Ad'mrs.
January 25th, 1825. 47 3t

WESTERN MAGAZINE, NO. 3.

THE FREEMAN'S
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1825,

FOR SALE AT THE LEGER OFFICE.
Oct. 9, 1824.

Allen Circuit Court.—August term, 1824.

Anna 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 Leger, 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

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, Beartholima Burroughs.
 - C—Jesse Clark, Dr. S. Y. Carrol, James Crabb.
 - D—James H. Dawson, Joseph Davis, John Dandorf.
 - E—Otis G. Ellis, John Estep.
 - G—Nehemiah Griffith, Stephen Grellett 2, John Gay, Josiah Gilbert.
 - H—Shadrach Henderson, William Heavy, 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 Podrick, Stephen Pitts.
 - R—Walter Robins.
 - S—Matthias Steelman, Azel Sparkling, William Strat, John Smeltzer, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Fanny Sexton.
 - W—Hannah Woods 2, Geo. White, James Woofter, James Wiston, Rebecca Wayd, Thomas Wiley, Andrew Wade, Hester Crosby or Jas. Wickersham.
 - Y—Frederick Yearion.
- ROBERT MORRISON, P. M.
Richmond, 1st mo. 2d, 1825. 44 3t