

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

I resume my subject. That conscience ought to be regarded, when its unqualified exercise cannot be detrimental to the state, no man will deny. That the Quakers deserve a reward for their busy industry, is equally certain: that the collection of fines from them has tended to paralyze that spirit of busy industry is certainly incontrovertible. That the policy of the state demands an exemption from military duty, or the payment of fines, owing to the tyrannizing check on emigration, is a position that none will deny. That the law is unequal and inequitable in its provisions so far as it regards the two kinds of delinquents; and that its administration has ever been partial, is also, I think, most true.

In the fifth place, the fines paid by persons who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, is more than a compensation for the non-performance of militia duty. What is the state benefitted under the present discipline? I answer emphatically nothing at all. Then is not \$2.50 too much for any delinquent to pay when the state is not benefitted by the performance of militia duty? Some of my readers may, by this time, be induced to believe that I am tenacious to abolish the system of doing military duty; but it is not my wish. Yet, while I retain an attachment to my country, I cannot silently slumber, when that very system of military discipline, which was, in its commencement, calculated for

so long as the Legislature continued to withhold an exemption of any part of the people from doing those duties. This much I am authorised by the constitution to say: if the Legislature can exempt a preacher on principles of religion or policy, it can, on a parity of reason, exempt a thousand other persons: and if the whole can by law be exempt, a part can also. I conclude my remarks on this head, by saying, that the constitution on this subject is constructive; and the Legislature ought to construe it in such a manner as to give efficiency to every thing which public policy may require in that behalf. The subject deserves much attentive consideration; and by the submission of the above, I only wish to excite a spirit of inquiry among the politicians of the state. If I should have leisure during the winter, I will discuss the subject with more particularity—at this time my opportunities will not permit. I wish none to think that this comes from a Quaker; for it does not.—The writer has always done militia duty, and will continue to, so long as he is able to raise arms in defence of his country; but he is very unwilling to see any part of the community oppressed.

BEHOLDER.

sary for the dissemination of elementary education among all the people. For the purpose of promoting the acquisition of the first rudiments of literary science; and that all, even the most indigent, might enjoy the benefits of scholastic instruction, a fund was created a few years since, the interest of which, when the principal was sufficiently enlarged, was to be applied to the establishment and support of free schools, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, in every county of our state. This fund, though small at first, has grown by annual increments, and by the fostering care of successive Legislatures, to a respectable size, and amounted on the 25th October last, to \$200,909 86 cents; to which, we have reason to hope, that \$100,000 of the balance now in the treasury will yet be added. This fund, thus enlarged, as it is each year, if carefully husbanded, will ere long be sufficient to fulfill the purposes of its creation, and visit the untaught inmates of every humble habitation in our State, with its blessings. Light is liberty, knowledge is power, and education opens a door to rational enjoyment. By promoting the cause of knowledge and imparting instruction to every class of our population, we make them better members of society. We strengthen the props that uphold our republican temple, and we adorn all its apartments with the lights of intelligence and virtue.

The following, from the New Harmony Gazette, gives some idea of that place.

With the machinery now on hand, our operations in the wool business should turn out one hundred and sixty pounds of yarn per day, but the want of spinners reduces the business much below that amount. The fulling and dressing departments have at present, neither regular superintendents or workmen; consequently they are not prosecuted with effect. The cotton spinning establishment is equal to producing between three and four hundred pounds of yarn per week, and is under very good direction; but skilful and steady hands are much wanting, which will furnish from our present population. The dye house is a spacious brick building, furnished with copper vessels capable of containing between 1500 and 2000 gallons; and will probably compare in convenience with any other in the U. States. At present, this valuable establishment is doing nothing, for the want of a skilful person to undertake the direction of it. The manufacture of soap, candles and glue, has hitherto, rather exceeded our consumption. A convenient and moderately extensive rope-walk has furnished the store with all articles in that trade. The hat manufacture is under a good organization, and has attached to it eight efficient workmen. The boot and shoe department is doing well; 17 workmen being constantly employed. Besides these in the employed professions are 36 farmers and field laborers, 4 tanners, 2 gardeners, 2 butchers, 2 bakers, 2 distillers, 1 brewer, 1 tinner, 2 watch-makers, 4 black and white smiths, 2 turners, 1 machine maker, 4 coopers, 3 printers, 1 stocking weaver, 3 sawyers 7 tailors, 12 seamstresses and mantua makers, 9 carpenters, 4 bricklayers, 2 stone cutters, 4 wheelwrights, 1 cabinet maker and 3 cloth weavers. The pottery is doing nothing for want of hands; and we have at present, neither saddlers, harness makers, leather dressers, copper smiths, brush makers, comb makers, painters, nor book binders.

A merchant mill, driven by water, at the Cut-off, (besides the one in the village operated by steam) is a large establishment, having three run of stones, and complete fixtures for the manufacture of flour; and is capable of turning out sixty barrels in 24 hours. A cotton gin of sixty saws is at this time in active operation, doing a good business, as well for the society as the neighboring country. One mile from the town is a saw mill, capable of furnishing an unlimited quantity of lumber, and in the neighborhood is an abundant supply of yellow poplar and ash, both of which furnish first rate materials for building. We have a well supplied apothecary's shop, under the direction of a highly respectable physician, who gives his attendance without charge to the citizens.

The merchantile store is doing an extensive business with the country, while it supplies the inhabitants with all their necessaries. The tavern which is large, commodious and well regulated, is much frequented by strangers, who are attracted to visit us, either through curiosity, or from a desire to partake of our social amusements.

KENTUCKY.—If we are to judge by what is stated in the newspapers of this state, the matters which, for years past, have so much agitated, injured and depopulated one of the most blessed portions of country on the globe, are not, by any means, settled. The old and new judges both claim the

right of adjudication, and it is plainly intimated that the governor will support the last *by force* until *two-thirds* of the legislature shall direct them to retire from office. But the rule should work both ways. As the old judges were superseded by the act of less than two-thirds of the two-houses of the legislature, may not the new ones be put down by the same species of management? We merely put the question. But such a process might be to acknowledge the legitimacy of the acts by which the judges were made, and so involve the people in the most perplexing disputes about the proceedings that have been had in the two courts, claiming the same jurisdiction, and at the same time acting upon it. We most earnestly hope that some plan may be devised and adopted to quiet the ferment which prevails, and Kentucky again take up her march to prosperity, and attain that rank in moral, as well as political power, which she ought to possess among her sister states.—*Viles.*

PROPOSALS For publishing in Cincinnati, a new paper, TO BE NAMED THE COLUMBIAN PARTHENON,

or WEEKLY JOURNAL OF

Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

In presenting a prospectus for a new paper to the public, it is incumbent on the publisher to state concisely the motives and reasons which have induced him to engage in the undertaking. It would seem that a sufficient number of papers has already been established in this city to meet the demands and the convenience of the community. This, we doubt, will be urged as an objection to the institution of another. If it were proposed to publish the intended Journal on the same plan and principles as those already established, the objection would be valid; but the Parthenon will take an entirely different course. It is proposed to divide it into two parts, one of which will be devoted to Literature, Science, and the Arts, which will be the great and prominent feature of the publication, embracing the following: Popular Moral Tales, fictions, or founded on real events of life: Reviews, of foreign and domestic publications; Essays, on literature, morals, history, &c. pathetic, satirical, and humorous: Historical Sketches of such persons as have become celebrated for their heroism, virtue, talents, or patriotism: Notices of new publications: Anecdotes, literary, historical, and humorous: Poetry. And a number of miscellaneous subjects which it would be unnecessary to enumerate.

The other part to contain the Political and Miscellaneous news of the day, and subjects locally interesting to the citizens of the state in a condensed form, with occasional remarks.

It has occurred to the publisher, that such a paper ought to be supported in this city. A great part of the finest prose writing and poetry is to be found in the periodical publications which are constantly teeming from the European and American presses; but from the pecuniarity of these journals, and their high price, their circulation is limited to the more wealthy, consequently a great number of these fine specimens of literature must be entirely lost to the great mass of the reading community, unless they are copied into journals which circulate among them for their special instruction and gratification. We feel a desire to preserve some of them at least from this general oblivion, and afford, in a great measure, to every citizen, at a trifling expense, the mental pleasures which are enjoyed, comparatively speaking, by only a few. And while we enliven our columns from other publications, we shall entitle ourselves to such selections as may be deemed worthy of publication or interesting to our patrons.

With this brief sketch of the foundation on which we propose to erect the super-structure of the Columbian Parthenon, we submit our prospectus to an enlightened and public spirited community, with one remark. The utility of these publications, and the small expense which they are afforded, induce many to partake in the benefits of reading, who, perhaps, otherwise would not.—This ought to entitle us to such selections as may be deemed worthy of publication or interesting to our patrons.

No exertions will be spared to collect within the columns of the Parthenon, every circumstance which will prove instructive and interesting to its patrons, and entitle it to a place among the useful papers of the day.

A. F. CARPENTER. CONDITIONS.

The Columbian Parthenon will be handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, in quarto form, and with new Long Primer and Brevier type.

The price will be Three Dollars per annum, in the following payments: one dollar in three, one dollar in six, and the other in nine months; but if not paid until after the expiration of the year it will be three dollars and fifty cents.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

The publication to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to warrant the undertaking.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge their accounts on or before the FIRST DAY of the ensuing year, or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. An attention to this notice may save costs. CORN and WHEAT will be taken in payment.

JOHN WRIGHT.

11th month 25th, 1825.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JEREMIAH MOFFITT, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: And all those having claims against said estate, are required to present their accounts, legally authenticated for settlement, within one year from this date. The estate is solvent.

CHARLES MOFFITT.

Administrator.

11th month 25th, 1825.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at public sale on SEVENTH DAY, the 10th of Twelfth month (Saturday, 10th of December) next,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS, in the town of Richmond, known on the plan thereof, as Nos. 12, and 47, in that part of the town laid out by Jeremiah Cox. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM COX.

10th of 11th month, 1825.