

Richmond.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

It appears by a document from the Treasury Department, that, in the year 1824, there were sold, at the different Land Offices in the United States, 40 in number, 749,323 acres of land—and the payments made into the Treasury, on account of lands, amounted to \$364,418. Of these Land Offices five are in Indiana, at which were sold 124,553 acres, and from which were paid into the Treasury \$203,081—a good round sum for one state.

In the two first quarters of 1825 there were sold 428,077 acres. Payments made into the Treasury, \$725,440 17. During the 3d quarter \$261,462 50 were paid into the Treasury—making a total, received on account of public lands, during the three first quarters of last year, of \$976,902 67—which shows that the demand for public lands increases as our population augments. Emigration still rolls westward, and will continue to till it is arrested by the billows of the Pacific. The number of acres sold in this state, during the first half of 1825, was 63,156—and the sum paid into the Treasury—\$65,535 13.

From a tabular statement in the Indiana Intelligencer, it appears that of the 46 members of the House of Representatives of this State, 8 were born in Pennsylvania, 9 in Kentucky, 12 in Virginia, 3 in Connecticut, 5 in North Carolina, 3 in New York, 1 in Massachusetts, 3 in Maryland, 1 in New Jersey, and ONE in INDIANA. This one is Mr. Beckes, of Knox county. Judging from this statement, it would seem that the greater part of our population were emigrants from the more southern states—and, in truth, we believe this to be the case.

The law passed at the late session of the Indiana Legislature, for the relief of revolutionary soldiers, provides, that all those who served either in the army or navy, during that war, for the term of three months, shall be exempt from paying any poll tax, or tax upon personal property. The veteran, to obtain the relief granted by this law, must produce to the lister or collector an affidavit, sworn to before some Justice of the county in which he lives, that he did serve as aforesaid. The Justice shall not receive any fee or compensation for taking this affidavit. "Very good."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We are indebted to Mr. Test for a copy of a bill on this subject, which he thinks will pass in some shape. It provides that the money remaining in the Treasury, after the appropriations of each session shall have been paid, shall be a fund, which may be used by the General Government in subscribing to the stocks of incorporated Companies, or in aiding any of the States in such objects as may meet the approbation of Congress—and shall receive its proportion of the profits from such works; but each state shall have the right, at any time, to purchase such stock, and to extinguish the debt, in cases where the United States has advanced money to aid them. The United States Engineers must, however, examine the proposed works and report favorably, before the money is invested.

The Society of Friends, in North Carolina, have come to the determination to send out a vessel early in the spring, to Hayti, with a number of blacks. It is estimated that there are nearly a thousand under the care of the Society, and it is believed that nearly the whole of them will be sent out in a year or two. We hope so.

On the 16th ult. a vessel sailed from Baltimore, for the colony of Liberia, with about 20 colored persons. The Rev. Moses Freeman, a minister of the Methodist Church, accompanies them. Col. Dickinson, of Baltimore, sends out a slave belonging to him, with a quantity of tobacco and other articles as an outfit. Another gentleman, of the same place, it is said, offers to liberate a number of slaves, on condition that they be sent to Liberia.

A Presbyterian clergyman, of Virginia, passed through Richmond, on his way to Norfolk, with all his slaves, 10 in number, to procure for them a passage in a vessel about to sail for Liberia.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of South Carolina, has set out with his whole family of slaves, 7 in number, for the establishment of Miss FRANCES WRIGHT, in West Tennessee, where they will be slaves no longer.—This establishment is founded on the social system, for purchasing, instructing and liberating slaves. To this object Miss Wright has donated 5000, dollars, and devoted her own services—and the good Lafayette has given 10,000 dollars.

As was anticipated, the Senator from "ould know," John Ewing, has, in a most furious manner, laid hold, tooth and nail, of one of the editors of this paper. It was not to have been expected that a man who had been, for a series of years, endeavoring to scribble himself into notice, would let pass so favorable an opportunity for pouring out all the malignity of his disposition. The venom scribbled, with which he has been so long infected, could not, however, permit him to rest contented with personal abuse, but he has pouched, nothing

loath, upon the Legislature bodily. According to his dictum, nothing has been done right, nothing correct, except the Wabash canal report; and, forsooth, is a master-piece, a noble effort of intellect. "Surely the moon comes nearer the earth than she was wont!" Indeed, Mr. Ewing plagues intimates that he, the HONORABLE John Ewing, himself, is the only independent, consistent, upright, intelligent, and public spirited member of the State Legislature. Nay, if one may believe him, all the wisdom of the State is concentrated in his little person. "RISUM TENEATIS?"

A few extracts will show how lustily he belabors the General Assembly.

The Apportionment Bill "is IMPOLITIC and JUST," and in passing it "the principle of rights is trampled upon" by the Legislature. "certainty of an increasing revenue affords the mitigating circumstance to THE IMPOLICY AND JUSTICE I [who but I!] HAVE EXPOSED."

The memorial to Congress on the Wabash Canal "was only a MISERABLE SHIFT." Of the Wabash Canal he says, "PARTY SPIRIT and sectional ing PREVAILED over the prosperity and happiness of the people"—[alms, the canal to facilitate communication between the Indian wigwams of north.] Of his report on the subject he says, "report accompanying the introduction of the will be found in the journal of proceedings—an cannot fail, I think, to refute the opposition clamor of my enemies, to the satisfaction of every dispassionate mind." Pro—di—gi—o—u—s!!

After these specimens it could not be expected that he would speak in any other terms, than such as the following, of one who had incurred his high displeasure—"hireling," "journeyman editor," "fellow," "slanderer," "worthless creature," "falsehood," &c. &c.—and so—forth.

We will not here notice the redoubtable John Ewing in any other manner. His whole course of legislation, his circulars, &c. appear to be directed to the attainment of one object. Happily, he himself has furnished us with a clue to unravel his views, and we understood his circular perfectly, repeating at the close of each paragraph, "begin to talk of ME for Congress!"

UPPER CANADA.—It seems, by a census taken 1825, that this province contained a population of 157,541 souls; being an increase of 6,444, in year. There has been of late considerable interest in the colony on the subject of the alien law the York paper states, that there was a representation had arrived from England, to the citizens of the United States from settling there. But this is not probable. Yankees make to able citizens to be refused at that rate. Families, from Ontario county, N. Y. have been on account of some difficulty in procuring title government lands. There has a law passed committee of the whole, of the Provincial Parliament, declaring all the Americans in Canada British subjects, to all intents and purposes. Numbers of the Irish emigrants, sent over at the expense of the English government, find their way across the line into the United States.

We are authorized to announce O. H. SMITH, of Connorsville, Fayette county, (now Prosecuting Attorney for the Judicial Circuit,) as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the 20th Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Chronicle of the 5th ult. says that bills are before the Legislature for the incorporation of companies to complete the following projected works:

1. To incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. The bill gives the assent of Pennsylvania to the act of Virginia, of 27th January, 1824, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, with one exception to its details, and with certain reservations in favor of Pennsylvania, such as the extension of the line of canal to Pittsburgh, and with regard to lateral canals, &c. By the act of Virginia, the capital of this company is \$6,000,000; its corporate powers are perpetual; and the canal and all its works are for ever exempted from taxation.

2. To incorporate the Tioga navigation company, capital stock \$125,000. The object, a canal and slack water navigation on the Tioga, and to the coal mines at Peters' camp.

3. To incorporate the Delaware and Susquehanna canal and rail road company. Capital stock, \$1,500,000. The works to commence at Lackawannock, and proceed to the Delaware Water Gap and Easton.

4. Wilkesbarre and Delaware central railway company. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. To connect by a line from Wilkesbarre to the Delaware Water Gap.

5. Lackawanna and Susquehanna rail road company. Capital stock, \$150,000. To connect by a line from the Susquehanna to the Belmont coal mines.

We learn from Arkansas, that the Quapaw Indians were removing from the lands ceded by them to the United States, in Nov. 1824, and were on their way to the Red river country, to join the Caddo Indians, on the southern border of that territory. The lands heretofore owned by the Quapaws, is represented as very fertile, and nearly in the centre of Arkansas territory.—Louis. Pub. Adv.

though of a novel character, contains rules and regulations, which in the hands of good men, we think cannot fail to give its members an advantage over general society.

The 1st section of the first article states the object of the society to be the establishment of a social community, composed of such individuals and families, as are willing to associate together as one family.

The society is to be governed by a president, a general committee of twelve members and treasurer, which are to be chosen annually by ballot, each member having one vote.

By the 3d sec. of the article for the admission of members, females over twenty-one years of age, are admitted to membership on the same terms, and are allowed the same privileges as males. The 12th section which is to remain unalterable secures to all members a complete liberty of conscience, and every facility is to be afforded for the exercise of those practices of religious worship and devotion, which they may respectively prefer.

The children and youth from two to twenty years, are to be subject to the rules and regulations of the community, but are allowed to remain with their parents, and when they shall be twenty years, they will be permitted either to become members, or to go into general society.

SANTA FE.—It is stated in the Jackson Mississippi Gazette of December last, that several persons who set out from that place last spring on a trading adventure to Santa Fe, had returned within a few days, in good health bringing with them a considerable number of fine looking mules, though in bad order. They met with the misfortune of losing many of their mules on their return, occasioned by a sudden interruption and howling of a gang of wolves late in the night, which, awakening the sentinel, so terrified him that he at the same time came running and screaming into the camp exclaiming "Indians! Indians!" This alarmed the mules, which to the number of 130, broke from the gang, and were irretrievably lost. The ad-

the adjacent range, called 16.

BARBAROUS.—A black man, aged 18, ars, named Stephen Maxwell, who lived Caroline county, Maryland, has been snatched and carried away from his parents, and nothing since heard of him.

In Prussia a large number of young men ve cut off their thumb in order to claim exemption from military duty.

ROTHSCHILD.—It is stated in an Irish paper that baron Rothschild, [a Jewish banker in London,] can hardly write his own name. His signature to a check can only be deciphered by those acquainted—his e received as part of her marriage portion from him, a million of pounds sterling, with two millions to follow at fixed odds.—Niles.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment, issued by me, and directed to M. D. Springer, Constable, certain credits have been attached, as belonging to Henry Strader, in the hands of Jeremiah L. Meek, at the suit of Alexander C. Jones; and that I will proceed to act on said writ at my office, in Richmond, on the 4th day of March next; of which the said Henry Strader will take notice.

JOHN FINLEY, J. P.
February 9, 1826. 96—3

VAUGHAN'S HOTEL.

W. H. VAUGHAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Centerville to Richmond, where he has opened a house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, in the building formerly occupied by E. Lacy. His stabling is equal to any in the state; his bar will be regularly furnished with choice foreign and domestic liquors, and his table supplied with the best the market affords. His old customers are invited to give him a call.

Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1825. 86

AT a special meeting of the House Carpenter and Joiner's Society of Richmond, Indiana, held 2d month 1st, 1826,

RESOLVED—That the following Notice have three insertions in the Public Ledger:

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the members of said Society, that their stated meeting will be held on the last Seventh-day, in the present month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the shop occupied by Johnson & Keneday, on Front street, back of Dr. Warner's. The attendance of the members is solicited, as business of importance will claim their attention. Neighboring Carpenters, who are not members, are requested to attend.

Signed,

REUBEN HARDEN, Pres.

Attest, ENOS GRAVE, Sec. 95—3

Wheat & Flaxseed.