

Richmond.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

NATIONAL ROAD.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, dated August 26. After mentioning the departure of Mr. Knight from Columbus, the writer states that he heard from him the day before, when he was about a mile south of Springfield. He surveys four miles per day, and at this time must be within 20 or 30 miles of Richmond. Before our next publication, it is likely he will have been among us.

It seems that Mr. Reynolds is making a powerful impression on the public mind east of the mountains, and that it is probable an expedition will be fitted out for the south polar regions. We hope so—and we would wish that it should be by the General Government. We cannot see any approach to monarchy or aristocracy in the encouragement of science, or in enlarging, by national exertions, the range of human intellect, and giving a wider horizon to the mind. With no part of the Message of President Adams were we more pleased than with that in which he recommended voyages for scientific discovery. Well he said that we owed some exertions of this kind to the world. We have derived immense advantages from the researches of other nations, and we should reciprocate. We are not ambitious to plant the "striped banner" on the islands of the southern ocean, for the purpose of making them appendages, but we would glory that our flag should be the first to wave over their soil, and our countrymen the first to give an accurate scientific account of those immense regions. We are not entirely converts to the theory of Captain Symmes; yet are we willing that an opportunity should be given to put it to the test. We love to contemplate the march of mind, and we think the expedition now proposed will much enlarge the sphere of its activity, and do something towards the general improvement of our kind. The plan appears to be judicious—and is thus sketched by the *National Journal*:

"This expedition is designed to consist of two sail, one of 240 tons, and the other of one hundred tons, to be used rather as a *tender*. The destination is south, where it is believed the field of discovery still remains immense, half a hemisphere being unexplored: and "who can tell what there is, where man has never been?" It is proposed to select a crew exclusively from seamen who have been long accustomed to the whaling and sealing business, together with a sailing captain of much experience in the polar seas. The vessels to be manned by nearly double the number of men used on ordinary occasions. The whole to be provisioned for at least two years. The expedition is intended to set sail in the early part of the coming winter; and to be accompanied by a complete corps of scientific men, who shall have passed the ordeal of some Faculty as to their qualifications. It is desirable that the best of instruments be procured.

"The object of the expedition is immediately connected with the augmentation and diffusion of knowledge; the improvement of the condition of society; and the extension of the sources of commercial wealth and prosperity."

THE OPPOSITION.—We have but seldom alluded to the opposition which has grown up against the Administration. It seems to be composed of materials as various as opposing political tenets could make them. All these, however different in character, or however violent they may formerly have been against each other, are uniting upon General Jackson, who is to be the only candidate in opposition to President Adams, at the next election. Great activity is displayed by his friends in various parts of the Union—meetings are held, resolutions adopted, addresses circulated, and all the ordinary and extraordinary means resorted to that the people (they are very fond of this cabalistic term) may be persuaded that the Hero of New-Orleans is the only person who, by being elected President, can save our country from the ruin which threatens, and re-instate her in pristine purity and simplicity. But we will hazard the prediction that the people, the enlightened, the thinking people, are not to be duped and blinded by mere sounds and declamatory assertions. The reckless designs and violent measures, however, of those in opposition, are not suffered to pass unnoticed. Many a powerful pen and able intellect are employed in exposing their factious proceedings, and violent principles. John C. Wright, a Representative from Ohio, was invited to partake of a public dinner at Steubenville, and in the address which he there delivered he made the following just, pungent and appropriate remarks:

The President being elected, a cabinet was to be formed—the west never had a voice in the cabinet council. It was a matter of complaint. We had become too numerous, and our interests were too important to be overlooked by any President. In casting about for a suitable person to represent the west, as head of the department, who stood most prominent? Who was most generally known and confided in? Who was emphatically the great leader and champion of western rights and policy? Henry Clay. He stood confessedly pre-eminent. He was the father of the "American System." All would have thought it strange if he had been overlooked;

ed, and yet his selection has been attributed to intrigue, bargain and corruption!

Since the organization of the Executive government, an opposition to the administration has been got up, composed of nearly all those who had been disappointed in their calculations on the election, with but few principles of cohesion—an opposition that has been aptly enough denominated "Mosaic"—that seems indiscriminate in its attack of the measures of the administration, and actuated by one settled design to put out those in office, whatever may be their merits. I have said, that pending the election, many thought there was a settled determination to keep the office of President in the slaveholding states—facts since developed, tend to make that history now, which was then surmise. The opposition is most confined to the slaveholding states, and open hostility to those of the free states. It would seem these people are not satisfied with the constitutional inequality, which gives to Virginia, with a free white population of about 25,000 more than Ohio, 22 Representatives, while Ohio has but 14, giving to each freeman in Virginia, an influence in the general government, more than equal to one freeman and a half in Ohio, but are determined to secure to their section of country, still greater advantages in the continued enjoyment of public office. I do not mention these things with a view to excite sectional feelings, but with a view to repel those, who, while continually crying out against such feelings, are continually pushing their advantages, furnishing new evidence of the existence of the feeling where there is the greatest cry against it. This we must meet as becomes us, and while we scrupulously give to our Southern brethren everything that belongs to them, we must repel their attempts to wrest from us advantages to which they have no just claim.

The great measures of the administration, touching western interest, were: the extending relief to purchasers of public lands—the Panama mission—and the Judiciary Bill.—The first was agreed to without much opposition—the second was violently opposed, but finally passed. This measure was particularly interesting to us, as affecting the whole trade of the Ohio and Mississippi. An advantageous trade in the Gulf of Mexico, would open a market to our farmers for their surplus produce. When the tariff was under discussion, which was intended among other things to make manufacturers profitable consumers of bread stuffs and open a market at home to our farmers, the Southern members opposed it with great violence, and several threatened to dissolve the Union! On the question as to Congress at Panama, which is so intimately connected with our markets, we meet the same determined opposition—and we have other threats. Now we touch their slave property, and are modestly told that "this is a question which they will not permit us to discuss or negotiate about." That "that is a domestic question they will not allow to be called in question in any way, a question the nation has nothing to do with!" On the Judiciary Bill, which has been lost, an opposition Senator is said to have said, the formation of a judicial district of the three north-western states exclusive of Missouri "was hellish—damnable! that it originated in the determination to draw a line of distinction between the free and slave states, to be repelled at all hazards!" Such declarations are continually made by the opposition. I thought Ohio would not wish to be identified with such feelings, either in support of, or in opposition to any administration. I thought our citizens too independent to be driven forward or deterred by threats from pursuing their own interest. Have I been mistaken? The present administration, during the one year of its existence, you will find by looking at the appropriation bills, and other acts of the last session of congress have done as much if not more to advance the interest of the west, than has been accomplished in any preceding administration during its whole period. Did Ohio expect her Representatives to engage in opposition to measures intended for her good, or that they should unite in an indiscriminate opposition to the administration from whom these acts emanated? I cannot engage in such opposition—nor do I believe that sober thinking men require it of me.

When success attends the violence and threatening of the opposition, they despise the Representative of the free states. One of the distinguished leaders in opposition in the last congress, speaking of the Representatives from the free states, said, "We know what we are doing! We of the south are united from the Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite; but you of the north are beginning to divide, and you will divide. We have beat you once, (alluding to the Missouri question) and we can and will conquer you again. Aye, sir, we will arise you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there,

and will nail you down like base money."—Will the free states submit to this, and support the measures of those that utter it? Will free Ohio consent to be chained to the car of a nabob—give up her own rights for fear of offending, or touching the sacred slave question? Will she consent to be distracted about men, divided, conquered, driven to the wall, kept there, and nailed down like base money? I have fearlessly answered no. Yet I may be mistaken; there may be those amongst us who would thus submit. If there be such, and we do submit, we richly deserve to be nailed down like base money. We have neither the spirit nor the power of free men; we sink to the service of a slave as to a legitimate inheritance. I think, my friends, there is something here that is paramount to a love of men. There is a devotion to principle, to which the love of men must always yield. Let us then look to those principles and defend them, or cease to act for ourselves.

I will with permission, offer a toast:

An enlightened people—The safeguard of free governments against the open attacks of despots, and the insidious flatteries and intrigues of Demagogues.

Washington, Aug. 12. On Thursday evening, Mr. REYNOLDS delivered, in compliance with a request from a great number of citizens, a third lecture on the theory of the Earth, in the Meeting House of Dr. Laurie, which was filled by a most respectable and attentive audience. The favourable impressions made at his former lectures were confirmed by the last; and but a single opinion seemed to prevail as to the propriety of furnishing an outfit for an expedition to the unexplored regions of the South. This disposition manifested itself at the close of the lecture, in a spirited and liberal commencement of a subscription in aid of the perilous but honorable enterprise.

GEORGIA.—It appears, by the facts now ascertained, as we learn by the *Georgia Patriot*, that the new treaty is much more beneficial to the state than the old, as taking in more land, on account of the erroneous opinions held as to the course of the Chathachawie. It seems that by the old treaty, Georgia would have lost the river for a considerable distance, and a whole county, both which she gets by the new one.—*Niles*.

IMPROVEMENT.—Three villages have been laid out, and the lands are now offered to the public for sale on the line of the canal. This augurs something well for the increased value which lands will soon bear on the located route. In a few years it will be studded with villages from Cleveland to Portsmouth.

MANUFACTURES.—We learn by a note of friend from Steubenville, that this flourishing town now contains 2 Copperas manufactures; 2 Brewries; 1 paper mill; 1 air foundry in which hollow ware is cast; 1 manufactory for cotton and woollen machinery; 1 steam engine manufactory; 2 steam flour mills; 2 cotton manufactories; 2 wool carding machines, for the country, one of which is propelled by steam; and 1 extensive woollen manufactory.

Ohio against the world.—A hatter in Lancaster, Ohio, advertises to make on the shortest notice, fire, salamander, water, and wind proof hats. He insures the two former.—*Statesman*.

Tornado.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, the town of Chatham, U. C. on the river Thames, was visited by a tornado, accompanied with rain and Snow! It came across lake St. Clair, and passed over the neck of the peninsula lying between that lake and lake Erie, and for the width of a mile in its course, prostrated houses, barns, fences, orchard, and forest trees. The standing grain was destroyed, and the roads rendered impassable for a time. The snow covered the ground, and did not disappear for 24 hours. Two men on a raft on the American side of St. Clair, were struck by the tornado, and hurried by its irresistible fury across the lake. They preserved their lives by clinging to the raft. Their hats, setting polls, provisions and every loose thing were washed or blown away, and they made the Canada shore under bare polls.

Michigan Herald.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—We have hardly ever heard of such a drought as has existed in the lower part of this state. A late letter, after mentioning several streams that had nearly stopped, says—"on Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough, in this and the adjoining counties, to feed the population plentifully for six months; and what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuffs at this

time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now for present use to the tavern keepers, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 80 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year.—All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted, in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe, of the product as big as a common marble."

[A famine appears to be apprehended in this state—subscriptions are already opened for the relief of the people.]—*Niles*.

OBITUARY.

If angels, ever did stand and watch
Around the sick'ning bed,
'Tis when the infant feels death's sting,
And calmly bows its head.

DIED.—On Tuesday last after an illness of several weeks, MILTON LACEY, aged 1 year and 5 months, only child of ELIJAH and EDITH LACEY of this place.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the office of the Public Leger,

THE INDIANA CALENDAR,

AND FARMERS' REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

1827:

Which will be sold by the Gross, Dozen or Single, at the Cincinnati prices.

—ALSO—

In Press, and will be published in a few days,

THE FRIENDS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE SAME YEAR:

Which contains, besides the astronomical and other matter, the times of holding the quarterly, monthly, and weekly meetings within the Indiana Yearly Meeting—and is arranged in a manner more appropriate than last year. It will be sold by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Richmond, September 2, 1826.

(The printers in Salem, Indianapolis, Brookville, Connersville, and Centreville, are solicited to give the above a few insertions.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE citizens of WAYNE COUNTY are hereby notified that I have commenced the collection of the revenue for the present year. I will attend at Richmond, Wayne township, on the third Saturday of July, August and September—in Washington township on the first, and in Centre township on the second Saturday in August and September. JONATHAN PLATTS is appointed collector for Jackson and Perry townships; and LEWIS MCCLANE for Green and New Garden townships. It is earnestly requested that those interested will prepare themselves to discharge their taxes when called on.

WM. MCCLANE, Col. W. C.

July 15, 1826. 116f

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing A DUE BILE or NOTE, payable to JAMES HORNBACK, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, in BILLS, due 12th mo. 1st, dated Richmond, 8th mo. 2d, 1826—as I shall not pay it unless the person to whom it was given come forward and substantiate his claim.

JOHN PAGE.

Richmond, 8th mo. 16th, 1826. 121-3

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and will continue to receive from the city of Philadelphia, A SPLENDID SELECTION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Comprising FANCY as well as STAPLE articles.

ALSO, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and GROCERIES,

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or approved Produce.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

Richmond, June 23, 1826. 113-6

THE ALBUM,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication, issued on Wednesday, in Philadelphia. It has been commenced upon the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts; a general weekly summary of foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of select miscellaneous literature. It is neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form, eight pages, without advertisements. The price is only two dollars, payable yearly in advance.

Among the numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck, Osborn, the Boston Bard, &c.—and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to one hundred dollars.

All communications must be addressed to THOMAS C. CLARK, editor and proprietor, No. 40, Race street, Philadelphia.

(Subscriptions received at this office.

PRODUCE.

THE following articles of produce will be received on subscription for the Leger, at the market price, if delivered at the Office, at Williams Wright's store, in Milton, or at Mills' store, in the Tennessee Settlement—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Ginseng, Bees-wax, Candles, Flax, Wool, Linen, Rags, &c.

Grain, Bees-wax, Sugar, Ginseng, and Rags, will be received at Col. Rose's mill, in Union co. at Maj. Lewis' tavern, in Liberty, by Josh. Yous, in Brownsville, at Johnson's mill, on Green's Fork, and by Dr. Way, in Newport.

OATS.

WANTED, immediately, at this Office, on subscription for the Public Leger, a quantity of OATS, for which the highest market price will be given.