

Richmond.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826.

Last week no paper was issued from this office. The first side was printed last week, and is dated for Saturday last.

We have received a second communication from "Amicus Justitia," which shall appear in our next. We would have given it this week, but that our columns were so nearly full, when it was received, as not to admit of it.

GEN. WALLER TAYLOR, formerly a member of the U. S. Senate, died, on the 26th ult. at the residence of his mother, in Lunenburg county, Va.

Mr. JOHN F. DUFOR, post-master at Vevay, Ia., has issued proposals for publishing a weekly agricultural paper, to be called the "Western Farmer." It will be printed on a super-royal half-sheet, at \$3 per annum, in advance, and will be commenced as soon as the number of subscribers will justify it. Post-masters are desired to act as agents. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

From the evidence of this gentleman's abilities which we have seen, we should say that he was capable of making it a useful and interesting work—such an one as should be patronized in this country. Something seems to be wanting to arouse the attention of farmers to their true interests, and excite them to some better method of cultivating their lands. The circumstances of the country—its recent settlement and remote situation—no doubt conspire to paralyze exertion, and chain down its energies to the existing systems of agriculture. In new settlements corn, wheat, pork, &c. should doubtless receive the chief attention—but, where the forest has comparatively disappeared, and excellent farms smile in close contiguity—where all the energies of the population are not necessary to the production of the mere necessities of life—reason might seem to dictate the cultivation of something more beneficial. Salubrious, well-watered, fertile and usefully diversified, the Whitewater country presents an aspect at once inviting and indicative of vast resources. But so long as our farmers shall pursue the present systems, we may not expect to see it show the improvement of which it is capable. Mr. Dufour recommends the cultivation of the vine and wool as congenial to our situation. We cannot entertain a doubt that the vine would flourish in most parts of the state, nor that the rearing of sheep would be attended with good success, in the more improved parts of it. This, if persevered in, would eventually establish manufactures among us, which would secure a home market, more stable than any foreign one can be.

The following is from the Chillicothean:

"Mr. Jennings has been re-elected in Indiana; and Messrs. Smith and Blake have been elected in place of Messrs. Test and Bono—all three Jacksonians."

We can scarcely think the editor wished to deceive his readers, but he is certainly mistaken. Neither of the present members or the members-elect, in this state, are Jacksonians. On the contrary, they are all firm supporters of the present administration. There was but one candidate declared himself in favor of Gen. Jackson, and he was left out by a very large majority. We feel confident that had Mr. Smith declared himself opposed to the administration, he could not have been elected. We know Mr. Smith's sentiments on this subject—being a member of the "Adams Corresponding Committee" previous to the election.

Judge TEST, in an article addressed to the editor of the Indiana Palladium, censures them for publishing an article, by request, from the Vevay paper. We published the same article, by request of two respectable citizens of Wayne county. In doing so, we think we acted correctly, and were willing to publish an answer to it had one been offered. Whatever our private opinions may have been, as editors we took no part in the recent congressional election. Our columns were open to all parties, and we are not willing to be under the imputation of disseminating falsehood, because only one party used them. These remarks we felt bound to make, because Judge Test, indirectly, makes a charge against all editors who published the article from the Vevay paper of "lending themselves and their columns to give currency to falsehood."

Some of the Jackson papers have frequently made statements relative to the public opinion of this State as regards the next Presidential contest, which we conceive to be sufficiently wide of the truth. The editors of the Lawrenceburgh paper, who, as they reside within the State, and are men of some intelligence, should have known better, lately made some remarks which might induce some to suppose that a large majority of the citizens are Jacksonians—and that, whether the election be determined by the electoral college or devolve upon the House of Representatives, the General is sure of getting the vote of this State. We have as yet seen no evidence that this result will take place. All the newly elected members of Congress, it is said, will, doubtless, represent the will of the people, in the event of an election by the House. Should the wishes of the people be unequivocally expressed, it is probable this may be the case; though we much doubt whether they would be favorable to the Gen. But there is generally a difficulty in clearly knowing the popular will. In the last contest, when what the Lawrenceburgh editors denominated "the spirit of '25" displayed itself, there certainly was not a clear expression of this will. Three tickets were run—Jackson's obtained 7,343, Clay's 5,315, and Adams' 3,093. Gen. Jackson obtained more than either of the others; but still a majority actu-

ally voted AGAINST him. Was this the "voice of the people?" Can it be admitted that seven thousand voters spoke the "voice" of more than thirty thousand, the number in the State, or even of nearly sixteen thousand, the number that deposited their suffrages? It is preposterous to draw the conclusion, from these premises, and we can think of no others, that the vote of this State will be for the General. We know of some who supported Gen. Jackson at the former election, who are now so well satisfied with Mr. Adams' administration as to be anxious for his re-election: and surely, our editors will not claim, as the General's friends, those who voted for Mr. Clay—a name which Jackson's partisans have used all arts to stigmatize, and upon which they have heaped calumny and abuse sufficient to gratify malignity itself. In future, we hope the editors of the Palladium will not think it necessary, in the support of their candidate, to warp fact in prejudice to truth.

The editor of the Centreville Emporium now says that any person who will write an article against another and conceal his name, would poison him, if he had an opportunity. It is amusing to observe with what facility this "second Daniel" can change his sentiments. Was he of the same opinion when he wrote several anonymous articles against certain candidates in 1823? Was he of the same opinion when he admitted into his paper, in 1824, a long tirade against Mr. Ray? Was he of the same opinion in June last, when he published an article against us? We suspect not; but,

"No one ever felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

Smarting under deserved flagellation, the Judge gave vent to the above sentiment: but we would advise him to put on his "considering cap," before he again lays down a rule which may so palpably condemn himself.

LA FAYETTE entered upon the 70th year of his age, on the 6th inst. Where are his companions in arms?

ENGINEERS.—We are highly gratified, and so will the public be generally, that Asa Moore, Esq. is appointed to succeed James Shriver, deceased, as Chief of the Brigade of U. S. Civil Engineers now in this State. We understand that the Brigade will leave this place (where it has been encamped for a short time past) early next week, to recommence operations, and will, we suppose, shortly decide the fate of the Whitewater country, so far as it respects the practicability of our contemplated Canal.—Brookville paper, Sept. 12.

WOLVES.—The Vincennes Sun of the 26th ult. contains a paragraph which states, that an experiment had been tried by a few young men, of decoying wolves with a composition of assafetida. "They greased a sheepskin with tallow and applied the composition; this they hauled after them" to a place previously agreed upon, where they were immediately followed by so formidable a body of wolves, that they were afraid to commence an attack on them as was their intention. In communicating this information the paragraphist calls upon sportsmen and sheep owners to assemble on the first Monday in October next, provided with the means of exterminating these animals.

The American Congress of Deputies, which lately met at Panama, has adjourned its sessions to a more healthful position, in the Territory and near the city of Mexico.—Nat. Journal.

PAUPERS.—It is stated in an eastern paper, that the poor rates in Massachusetts have increased three-fifths within twenty-five years. There are 7,000 paupers in that state, who cost the public \$360,000 annually. Intoxication is said to be the common source of pauperism.

SEPTEMBER, the month of fruits and fivers, of sultry noons and dewy evenings, has commenced its reign of incipient desolation. The opulent green of the summer verdure begins to fade into a variety of sickly tints under its withering influence: and the dry rustling of falling leaves, robbed of their juicy elasticity, and scattered by every breath of the annual breeze will soon begin to teach us the gloomy but salutary lesson of our own decay. There is, after all, however, a mellowness and a beauty in the autumn landscape, which, to the contemplative mind is more fascinating than the gaudier livery of the summer. The vegetation of our forests "dies like the dolphin," changing to a thousand splendid hues; day pours its profusions of light upon us with a moderated intensity of heat: and the intellectual and physical systems begin to resume the vigorous tone which had languished and become paralyzed under a powerful influence of a vertical sun.

The vintage and the gathering of fruits belong to this season; the grape yields its wine, and the apple and the peach give their grateful juices: the harvests are housed; and nature pours all her annual bounties into the lap of man. If we were to designate the period in human existence to which the month of September corresponds, we should select the time when the hair turns grey, when the blood abates its fiery and tumultuous course through the veins, when the intemperance of the passions subside into a calm and even course, and when we begin to nerve ourselves for the struggle of decay and death.

Nat. Journal.

THE WORK GOING ON.—The friends of emancipation in North Carolina, are still increasing in an astonishing degree. We continually hear of the formation of new associations, as branches of the manumission society of that state. The following is an extract of a letter just received of a gentleman of the most unquestionable veracity. "The section of country to which he alludes, is near the mountainous district in the north-western part of the state:

"I was at a meeting near the Yadkin river, the past week, where there was an accession of sixty-three new members; and out of nearly 300, that were present on the occasion, none opposed, but, on the contrary, applauded what was done. Many expressed their good will, who did not wish to join at that time. There was not a Quaker amongst them."—Gen. U. E.

INDIAN CONVENTION.—We learn that a Convention of Delegates from the Indian tribes in the state of New York, Michigan, and some of the Canadian tribes, is to be held at Green Bay, in Michigan territory, on the 1st of December next, for the purpose of adopting means and measures for the government of these unfortunate people. A President has already been appointed, and some of the Representatives chosen. The Rev. Eleazer Williams, minister at Green Bay, is to preach the election sermon. We understand that it will be one of the first objects of the Convention to draft a system of Education for the Indian youth in the principles of the English Language and in Practical Husbandry. Another object will be to prepare a code of laws for the security of civil society. It is well known that their trials are in general of a summary nature; the injured party, in many instances, constituting one of the jury; and that trifling offences are frequently punished by a death of ignominy and torture. Their struggles after the benefits of civilization ought to be aided by us to the utmost of our power. We have taken from them all which they held valuable, let us give them whatever we regard as valuable, as a recompense.

N. Y. Enquirer.

The New-York Times says—"A friend has obligingly handed us an extract of a letter, dated Mexico, 11th of July, from our minister, Mr. Poinsett, in which he states that he had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both Houses."

THE CANADAS, if not now, are about to become the most important foreign possessions of Great Britain, and great efforts have lately been made to secure the allegiance of the people, &c. It is true, that the government of Canada costs the nation much more than is received in the shape of taxes; but the commerce and navigation, the supplies for the navy in men and materials, with the quantity of manufactures which it furnishes a market for, abundantly makes up this loss to the people, and yields a large general profit in behalf of the governing country or parent state. And it is stated that new fortifications are erecting by the British at Quebec, Montreal, Grenville, Kingston, &c.—Those at Quebec are upon a scale of strength, durability and magnificence, hardly to be surpassed by any other fortifications in the British possessions. Six hundred thousand dollars are appropriated, of which 60,000 are expended every year.—Niles.

BLUE CLOTHS, of British manufacture, in large quantities and of very inferior quality, beautiful to the eye but of fugitive colors, turning into a reddish brown after a few days exposure to the air, are forced into our market, through sales at auction, at New-York and elsewhere. No allowance is made or satisfaction given on account of the fraud, when it is manifest. The tailors have suffered severely, being compelled to take back the clothes made of these goods, or disoblige and lose their customers. If these cloths had been American, what a pretty peal of clamor should we have had about them!—Niles.

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

Governor Troup has actually ordered the surveyors to enter the Creek Territory for the purpose of surveying the lands and taking possession of them on the first of September, according to the stipulations of the old Treaty—the one abrogated, or superseded by the new Treaty made at Washington last winter. We were incredulous as to this fact, when we saw it announced some time since; but the Millidgeville papers contain a notice from the Surveyor General which confirms it. It now remains for the General Government to shew whether it has the power to make a Treaty and to compel obedience to its provisions from the state authorities; if it possesses this power, the new treaty must be enforced, and every person, Governor Troup, Surveyors and all, who enters upon the Creek Territory in contravention of its provisions, must be proceeded against according to the laws of the land—which subject such delinquents to fine and imprisonment; if it does not possess the Treaty making power, it is high time the fact was made known—in that case, Governor Troup may proceed, and survey and take possession of the lands. The Georgia Patriot, noticing the order to the Surveyors, says, "the Rubicon is passed!" Not so, Troup is no Caesar, nor has he a General without troops nor troops without a General to deal with. The general government is bound by solemn treaties to protect the Indians from intrusion; and, however disagreeable the result may be, we hope it possesses sufficient energy on this occasion to fulfil its contract to the letter.

Baltimore Patriot.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 20th inst. at Arba meeting house, in Randolph county, JESSE ARNOLD to MARY PUCKETT, and JESSE PARKER to PHEBE PUCKETT.

—On Thursday evening, 21st inst. by John Finley Esq. MR. SAMUEL B. WALLING, one of the Editors of the Public Leger, to Miss JANE LACEY.

—On Friday last, by Elijah Lacey Esq. MILES LAMB to REBECCA GRAY.

WHEAT.

31 1-4 CENTS will be given, in Store Goods, for a few hundred bushels of clean heavy WHEAT, delivered at my Mill. JOSEPH P. PLUMMER. 9th mo. 23, 1826. 126

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the last Saturday in October next, at the house of Maj. Dougherty, in Centreville, one wagon, two horses, two colts, 12 head of cattle, and a dozen sheep—on which a credit of twelve months will be given. CHARLES CARTER. September 22, 1826.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and will continue until the end of the ensuing February, on the following subjects: viz.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, by Jedediah Cobb, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA and OBSTETRICS, by Josiah Whitman, M. D.

CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY, by Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M.

THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by John Moorhead, M. D.

Professor Cobb will lecture daily—price of his tickets, 12 dollars. Each of the other Professors will lecture at least five times a week: price of each of their tickets 10 dollars.

The fee for Matriculation, including the use of the Library and admittance to the Hospital, is 3 dollars, making the aggregate cost of instruction 45 dollars.

In the Hospital, (the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio,) a regular course of Clinical Instructions is delivered on the most important of the cases presented.

The cost of Graduation and the Diploma is 15 dollars.

The large and commodious College Edifice now erecting will be in readiness, and a Library be provided against the opening of the Session.

Each of the Medical Districts of Ohio is entitled to select and to send for gratuitous admission to all the Lectures one indigent pupil.

By order of the Faculty, JOHN MOORHEAD, Dean. Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, Aug. 28, 1826. 126-4

SEE HERE!

THE subscriber is under the necessity of calling upon those indebted to him, to remember that in this busy world it is impossible to carry on business, or to supply the necessities of life, by looking over long standing accounts, however numerous they may be. He really hopes that those in his debt will come forward prepared for settlement. There are various kinds of produce which he is willing to take in payment of debts.

ACHILLES WILLIAMS. Richmond, 9th mo. 28th, 1826. 124-3

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

JOHN M. LAW, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, on Main street, two doors east of David Holloway's, where all work entrusted to his care will be carefully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters himself he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

N. B. Clocks and watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted. Richmond, August 11, 1826. 120tf

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.