

Public Ledger.

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UNION COUNTY.

We are indebted to the polite attention of James Leviston, Esq. for the following description of the small, but populous and flourishing county of Union. We have learned from one of the Seminary Trustees that the fund of that institution amounts to about \$1000,* besides more than \$600 by donation. Their public spirit will soon have in operation an academy, which if properly conducted will be to them a source of great benefit, and deserved commendation. We should rejoice to see the citizens of that county completing the system of popular education marked out by the constitution and laws, by organizing township schools.

The county of Union was erected out of the counties of Wayne, Franklin and Fayette, by act of the legislature, in the year 1821, and immediately organized; and at the time of its erection contained only 144 square miles, or 12 miles square. By an act of the legislature of 1826 an addition of 24 square miles was attached to it from Franklin county, giving the present limits 14 by 12 miles. The seat of justice was first located at Brownsville, where it remained until the spring of 1823, when a majority of the citizens having manifested dissatisfaction, it was re-located, by commissioners appointed by the legislature, at the town of Liberty, near the geographical centre of the county.

The county, as to its land, is nearly all a fertile plain, with quite a dense population. From the assessments of the spring of 1821 we had about 600 taxable polls, and at the last assessment about 1100; as a considerable number are missed by the assessors, and some old men are exempt from a poll tax, I think there are about 1200 voters at this time in the county.

The principal water courses are, the East Fork of Whitewater, Richland creek, Silver creek, Hannah's creek, Ely's creek, Simpson's creek, Four Mile and Indian creek, all of which are sufficient to propel mills and machinery, and all occupied by several establishments of the kind.

The financial concerns of the county have been managed with so much economy, that, notwithstanding the relocation of the seat of justice involved us in a debt of about \$700, we have been for two years past out of debt, our county orders at par, and will have a surplus in our treasury this fall of at least \$500. To this, much is owing to the economical conduct of our county officers, but more to the vigilance and punctuality of the collector of our revenue. The amount of our duplicate the present year is about \$1200 state tax, and \$800 county tax. Our county tax has not generally been charged so high as in the neighboring counties.

The Society of Friends compose about one-fourth of the population of this county, and are remarkable for their morality, industry and steady habits. There are several other respectable religious societies, as Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, New Lights, United Brethren, &c.

Our County Seminary is now erecting at Liberty, and will be completed next spring; it is a brick building, 40 feet long by 26 wide, two stories high, and is to be finished in a good, plain, decent style. Our Seminary fund is sufficient to complete it, and leave, perhaps, an overplus.

The village of Liberty was laid out in 1822, and contained but two or three families until the seat of justice was located here. It now contains 40 families—4 taverns, 3 stores, 2 tan-yards, 3 black smith shops, 2 tailors' shops, 2 hatters' shops, 2 cabinet shops, 2 shoemakers' shops, 1 saddler's shop—also, 4 practising physicians and 2 lawyers. Liberty is remarkable for the very considerable business transacted at so small and new a village; the merchants here inform me that there is at least \$15,000 worth of store goods annually vendible in the village. There are 3 other villages in the county—Brownsville, Dunlapville and Union, the first of which is a place of considerable population and business.

*What is the amount of the Seminary Fund for Wayne county? We guess there are very few that know.

BLOOMINGTON.—The present season there have been (in town) ten brick buildings commenced and will soon be completed, and several other foundations commenced. We have 6 stores, 3 taverns, 4 cabinet shops, 3 black smiths' shops and a gunsmith, 2 wagon makers' shops, 2 chair makers' establishments, 4 shoe makers' shops, 3 grist mills and a steam mill commenced within a few miles of town. 2 wool carding machines, 1 hatter, 1 tinner, 1 tailor, 1

powder mill, 1 fulling mill, 2 tanyards, 2 groceries, 3 saddlers, 3 attorneys, 2 physicians, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. and but one printing office. We have mill-wrights, silver-smith, stone masons, blue dyers, 3 schools, &c. In the neighborhood of town there is manufactured, at the least calculation, 210 bushels of first rate salt in a week.—*Indiana Gazette.*

From the Louisville Gazette.

NEW HARMONY.

The experiment which Mr. Owen is now making, to establish a new system of society, by way of communities, has of late attracted a good deal of the public attention. Having been favored with a letter from an intelligent friend, who lately visited the establishment at Harmony, we are enabled to present our readers with a few extracts, which, in the present dearth of news, may not be altogether uninteresting:

"I visited Mr. Owen's establishment at New Harmony, and, agreeably to my promise, I shall give you as good a description of it as my humble observations and abilities will enable me to do. I remained there only four days. The situation of the place, that is, of the town and principal plantations, are in the low grounds, or bottoms of the Wabash river, which are moderately rich and quite level—and is bounded back from the river by a range of adulating hills, which are cleared for a very considerable distance; set with grass and interspersed with pastures, vineyard, &c. and afford a very handsome and picturesque view from the town. From the summit of those hills, the view of the town and plantations below, present a very handsome appearance. There are several very commodious dwelling houses in the town, with many smaller ones, and several public buildings of a very peculiar taste; a large steam mill for the purpose of manufacturing of different kinds, with work shops of every kind, almost, and two or three very large granaries. The gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds are extensive, but void of taste, and for the most part much neglected, & grown almost over with weeds; the plantations have no appearance of superior cultivation, but rather that of neglect. The population presents a singular appearance to visitors, particularly some of the females, who are dressed in a kind of Turkish costume, which Mr. Owen has recommended, but which is not generally adopted as yet; the men wear a convenient dress, (for summer) made of brown linen, consisting of a shirt and trousers, with a belt round the waist, uniting them together, similar to little boys dresses which you have seen. There is a tavern kept in the town for the accommodation of travellers and visitors; their charges are about the same as at other taverns in the state, by the day; they charge three dollars per week for board; the living is tolerable good, and the landlord is a very accommodating and communicative man. A stranger at once discovers the lack of servants in the arrangement, but the inconvenience is trifling to what I would have supposed. Every kind of business seems to be done there without orders from any one. I found many persons visiting the place, like myself, for the purpose of getting true information as to the principle of which Mr. Owen had endeavored to unite so many people; but from every enquiry I made, I was generally informed that the people there were not satisfied with Mr. Owen's original views altogether, but were disposed to form themselves into separate and distinct communities and interests, under his patronage, and according with the chief part of his ideas on the subject of union, &c. Before I left there five different communities had purchased properties from Mr. Owen; he gave them ten years' credit, charging an interest of five per cent. per annum. They have an education community, mechanic and manufacturing community, a pastoral community, and two agricultural communities; every member of each community is equally interested in the community to which he belongs, and as soon as they have all their arrangements made, new members will be admitted into some of them, and if those that are now formed should go on well many new ones will be formed very soon. To maintain as nearly as possible, Mr. Owen's original principles, each of these communities agree to exchange the product of their labor with the other upon the most equal terms, setting no other value on any article produced, more than the time or labor required to produce the same; and in order to fix such value, a board of union is formed by a delegate from each community, who are to agree and fix such value of the products of all the communities. This board of union keeps the accounts of the different communities with each other, directs the disposal of their surplus produce, and purchases every thing necessary for their accommodation. In fact, they are the general agents, and the different communities are the same as so many partnerships

in which each member is an equal partner. When they have paid Mr. Owen for the property purchased of him, each member of their representative will be entitled to draw the value of an equal share of the estate, in the production thereof, if he wishes to withdraw from the community; or, if he wishes to withdraw before, he will be paid at the time of his withdrawing, according to what may appear reasonable to allow him under the then circumstances of the community. It is possible, in my opinion, that many alterations and amendments in their system will be made, as while I remained there they held two meetings to make arrangements for establishing a board of union, and also to establish a currency to circulate among themselves, of what they termed *labor notes*, which would be payable and receivable at their general magazine, in which the products of the whole of the communities are kept, and every thing necessary for their use. For instance, a note given an individual for twelve hours' labour, would purchase a pair of shoes, which would require twelve hours to make them, &c. &c. so that no cash will be necessary in any of their transactions with each other; but they must necessarily sell as much of their labor for cash as will make their payment to Mr. Owen, and also to pay for all they require beyond the productions of their own labor. So soon as Mr. Owen is paid, and they have surplus of cash over and above supplying their wants, I was told that such surplus, when sufficient, is to be employed in the purchase of land, &c. to establish new communities on; by which means they say they will become very rich, and that much sooner than it is common in individual society, and will be free from all those dreadful failures and embarrassments which are the severest scourges in human existence. The most of the members of the different communities which I conversed with, seemed to place much confidence and hope of success upon the new arrangements they were about to make. Some of them told me they had lived but indifferently hitherto, but were in great hopes of an improvement very shortly. There is certainly great economy in living in communities. They eat at one table generally, and those who are married have private rooms in the same house; some families have a house to themselves, and are furnished with rations suitable to their numbers.

"Persons wishing to indulge in dissipation of any kind, will find Harmony an extremely dull place; every person there is obliged to employ his time in something useful, therefore the many evils growing out of idleness cannot flourish here. For innocent amusement it is excellent. They have a concert and two balls every week, attended by very genteel ladies, many of whom appear to great advantage in the costume they wear. The prospect for educating the children of these communities I think are highly flattering—they are taught on the Pestalozian system, and they have the celebrated Neef and his son at the head of the boy's school, and at the girl's school is a Madame Trettichieu and Miss Neef. About two hours in each day the boys are taken from the school, and are employed in gardening, or in mechanical operations, according with their choice, by which means every body will, by the time he is sixteen years old, be made a good English scholar, and taught some useful trade or calling; he will then be at liberty to become a member of the society, or to go out into the world, furnished with clothing and a little pocket money. The girls employ part of their time every day in performing some domestic duty; they are taught dancing, music, and every thing useful and ornamental.

"Persons used to labor may be easily reconciled to join such of these communities as gives them employments like those they have been accustomed to, but for persons who have never been accustomed to labor, there are but few stations among them that would be desirable. As to religion every person enjoys his own ideas on that subject; but for Mr. Owen's I refer you to his oration on the 4th of July, which I have no doubt you have seen."

St. Louis, Oct. 5.

Indian Council.—There has been, for the last week, a council held between the Delaware, and their allies, the Shawnee, Kickapoos, &c. on the one part, and the Osages, on the other. A war has existed, for the last 14 months, between these nations, and many scalps have been taken. The Osages have, it is said, generally been the greatest sufferers in their predatory excursions. The parties were invited to assemble here, by Gen. Clark, the superintendant of Indian affairs, with a view to an amicable adjustment, under the auspices of the United States, of the existing differences between them. From what we have heard, it appears, that the Osages are willing to make peace, but that the Dela-

ware, finding themselves in the wrong, averse to the proposition. A resort to the tomahawk and scalping knife, is to be the most probable result of the attempt to heal the wounds of the respective tribes; and we believe we are not far in supposing, from the embittered feelings of animosity expressed towards each other, that the contest, if resolved on, will be bloody and exterminating one.

The Osages, it is presumed, can rate about two thousand warriors; and their opponents and allies are not so strong; but this disadvantage in numbers is counterbalanced by their being better supplied with fire arms, their superiority in using them, and their bravery, which latter quality the Osages have been greatly distinguished.—*Republic.*

COLLECTOR'S LAST NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given, to all persons whom it may concern, that I will, on the Second Monday in November next, commence selling at the house door, of the county of Wayne, state of Indiana, all and singular the lots and TOWN LOTS, in said county, which the taxes due thereon for the year 1826, are not paid on or before the second Monday in November next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, until all said land and town lots are offered for sale, or so much as will pay the tax and all legal costs and charges thereon.

The expenses allowed by law for advertising lands and town lots will not be acted from those who pay their taxes before the day of sale.

I also hereby give notice, that all persons who do not own land, and are not taxed for the year 1826, must not expect indulgence after the 25th of October.

It is not my wish that any person should pay cost, it is therefore necessary that they should look to their own interest and charge the same immediately, as my duty to the law of the state will no longer indulge me.

I will attend at Milton on Thursday, Centreville on Friday, and at Richmond on Saturday of each week, until the 1st of November.

WILLIAM M. CLAIN,

Collector for Wayne county.

October 6th, 1826.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

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

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

WHEAT.

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

New Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has erected a NEW FULLING MILL, on the East Fork of Whitewater, one mile north of Richmond, and immediately above Charles Moditt's grist Mill, and is now ready to receive CLOTH, CASSIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINSEY, which he will DYE and DRESS in the best manner he is capable of, with despatch, on reasonable terms. From his long experience in business he hesitates not in believing he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

BENJAMIN HINEBAUGH.

10th mo. 20, 1826.

MILLINERY.

ELIZA D. WHARTON, and ANNA M. DONNELLAN.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in the room formerly occupied by Misses Wharton and Wright. They are keeping on hand PLAIN and FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. Leghorn hats and bonnets black and colored; Canton Crapes, Silks, Cloth, &c. colored black or other colors, to pattern; gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks, and Ladies' Coats and made in the latest fashion. October 20th, 1826.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday (the 18th day of November) all the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to the estate of Caleb Williams, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, the terms of sale will be made known.

DANIEL CLARK, HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.

October 27, 1826.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Caleb Williams, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, authenticated, within one year from this date.

DANIEL CLARK, HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.

October 27, 1826.