

# Richmond.

ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1826.

**NATIONAL ROAD.**—Mr. Knight has located this road to the eastern boundary of Indiana, four miles east of this place, where his party encamped on Friday, the 1st. The campaign is now concluded, and the party have gone to their homes. Richmond is made a point. Should Congress accede to the proposition of General, to open and grade the road through this state immediately, travelling, improvements and accommodations will multiply on it at a great rate.

**Life!**—We have had on our table a TURKEY, 29 inches in circumference, and weighed 12 lbs. which we obtained upon the same condition we did the BEET. Wonder any body will bring us a mammoth or on the same terms—ha?

**SEMINARY FUND.**—We are informed that a report of the Agent of the Seminary of this county, submitted at the late Justice Court, this Fund is about \$450. Is this all that has been collected for the benefit of this Fund? It is a little sum.—Just compare it with that of the small and new county of Union.

**EDUCATION.**—There cannot, surely, be a subject of more importance to the ultimate and permanent prosperity of our State than that of Popular Education. It therefore becomes a matter of interesting inquiry, whether the law now in existence on this subject is the best that can be devised, under our present circumstances. It is likely that the subject will be agitated at the coming session of the Legislature, as it has been a topic of discussion in some parts of the State.

Experience fully proves the utility of a systematic and permanent plan for the general education of youth. The attention paid to this in the New-England states, from their earliest settlement, and the neglect of it in the southern states, has contributed more, perhaps, than any other circumstance, to the great diversity of character which exists between the people of these two sections of the Union. Which suffers by the contrast? But a better day is dawning in the south—and a commendable attention is beginning to be paid to this vital interest.

The Convention which formed the Constitution of this state, evinced a very laudable solicitude on the subject of education, and of general intelligence. Funds are established in every county for the support of County Seminaries. Several of them are already organized and put into operation. A fund for a County Library was instituted in each of the counties formed after the adoption of the Constitution.—Some of these have also gone into operation. In Fayette county there is an excellent library, accessible by every citizen of the county, upon the payment of fifty cents a year. These two funds are of very great importance, and merit the most scrutinizing attention. Their benefits may be felt after the lapse of many a year.

In the same enlarged and enlightened spirit, the following clause was introduced into the Constitution:

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law, for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all."

Will not circumstances now permit?—What has been done comes very far short of the scope of this excellent provision.

\* In the year 1671, Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, thus wrote: "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world; and printing has divulged them; and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

"Let INDEPENDENCE be our boast."

**Great National interests.**—Under this head we have given some extracts from an article in Niles' Register, which is worthy of all consideration. They embody a wonderful mass of facts, highly interesting—

a thousand times more so than all the bickerings of party which agitate our country. We felt some degree of surprise upon reading this article, to find that manufactures are carried on to so great an extent. A very few years has produced an astonishing difference in the aggregate of our manufacturing industry, and this increase has opened a home market for agricultural products, more important to our farmers than that afforded by all Europe.

The war of Independence is yet waging—but instead of the sword and the bayonet, the spindle and the loom are now the weapons—and they are wielded, as the former were, by arms nerved with freedom and patriotism. Our country seems to be running a glorious career—and if her councils are continued to be guided by wisdom, unshackled by the prejudices of party or the broils of faction, who shall place bounds to her future greatness?—There is something for every one to do. Every hand that is employed in useful labor, contributes to the independence of our country, and to the comforts and prosperity of her citizens.

Can we, in Indiana, do nothing that will weigh in the scale of our nation's prosperity—add some item to the accumulating aggregate of her wealth and resources?—The articles of wool, flax, silk and wine, might all be extensively raised in this state. Wool and flax are in great demand and are imported in large quantities, for the use of our manufactories. This should not be—and we hope it will not be long before American farmers will furnish a full supply. Towards this, Indiana may do much. The silk worm and the vine have succeeded well at Vevay, and no doubt would in other parts of the state. Try them! They are much more profitable than grain. It is stated that a yard of silk can be made with as little labor as a yard of linen. And yet several yards of the latter are given for one of the former!

In speaking of his article, Mr. Niles remarks:

"When these slight views are examined, the mind will be somewhat prepared to grasp the mighty whole—but yet the magnitude of the subject cannot be reached. It may, however, be sufficiently estimated for general purposes, and bring each person to query with himself—What would be the state of our country were all these things done away—prostrated by a suicidal policy, or blasted by neglect? What would become of the two millions of individuals employed by or subsisted through them—of the HOME MARKET for bread-stuffs and meats, cotton, and the thousand et ceteras which make up the wants of this numerous population?"

A Patent said to be the greatest invention of the age has lately been taken out of the Patent Office in Washington, which saves three-quarters or four-fifths of the expense of Bells now in common use. It was invented in Indiana. It is a simple triangular bar of cast steel, hung up by one corner, three hammers of different sizes are placed near the centre, which strike the base by means of turning a crank—sounds are produced every way as loud and pleasant as from the common bells.

Massachusetts paper.

[The inventor of this bell resided in Brookville, and was thought a very ingenious worker in iron; but we have forgotten his name. He erected a bell on the court house in that place, which may be heard to a distance of several miles. It cost, we believe, about 40 dollars, and is said to answer as good a purpose as a common one that would cost 200 dollars. He put a smaller one on Capt. Sample's hotel, in Connersville. May his ingenuity be rewarded.]

From the Indianapolis Gazette.  
**INDIAN TREATY.**

The Governor and other persons who attended the treaty, from this place, have just returned. The treaty with the Miami Indians was concluded on the 23 inst. in which they agree to cede to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana north and west of the Wabash and Miami rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's Oct. 6, 1816.

From the cession aforesaid reservations have been made of fourteen sections of land at Seek's village; five sections for the Beaver, below and adjoining the succe-

ding reservation; thirty six sections at Flat Bellys village; two for Little Charley on the north side of Eel river; one section opposite the island fifteen miles below Fort Wayne; one above and adjoining Seek's village; ten at the White Racoon village; ten at the mouth of mud creek on Eel river, at the old village; ten at the forks of the Wabash; one reservation commencing two miles and a half below the mouth of the Massasinewa, and running up the Wabash five miles with the bank thereof, and from these points running due north to Eel river.

It is agreed that the state of Indiana may lay out a canal or a road through any of their reservations, and for the use of a canal, six chains along the same are hereby appropriated.

It is agreed that an annuity of thirty five thousand dollars, ten thousand of which shall be in goods, shall be paid to the said tribe in the year 1827; and thirty thousand, five thousand of which shall be in goods, in the year 1828; after which time a permanent annuity of \$25,000 shall be paid to them, as long as they exist together as a tribe, which several sums are to include the annuities due by preceding treaties to said tribe.

A considerable amount of goods have been delivered and are hereafter to be delivered to the Indians, for which should the treaty fail to be ratified by the President and Senate, they are to allow for out of their present annuities. Several tracts of land have been granted to certain individuals and their heirs, which are not to be conveyed without consent of the President of the United States.

The United States are to furnish a wagon and five yoke of oxen each, to nine persons; and a wagon and a yoke of oxen for the band living at the forks of the Wabash, and also to cause to be built a house not exceeding the value of \$600, for each of nine individuals.

And also to furnish 200 head of cattle from 4 to 6 years old, 200 head of hogs, and cause to be annually delivered to them 2000 lbs. of iron, 1000 lbs. of steel and 1000 lbs. of tobacco: And to provide five laborers to work three months in the year for the small villages, and three laborers to work three months in the year for the Massasinewa band.

The Miamies being anxious to pay certain claims against them, made an arrangement for the United States to satisfy the same.

The United States agree to appropriate the sum of \$2000 annually, as long as Congress may think proper, for the support of poor and infirm persons of the Miami tribe, and for the education of the youth of said tribe, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

The United States are to purchase certain land granted certain individuals of the Miamies by the treaty of St. Mary's and shall pay the price agreed upon by commissioners; the payment to be made when the title of the land is conveyed to the United States.

The Miami tribe shall enjoy the right of hunting upon the land herein conveyed as long as the same shall be the property of the United States.

St. Louis, October 12.

**Indian affairs.**—The Osage and Delaware chiefs, who have been for some time in council at this place, have agreed to bury the tomahawk and smoke the pipe of peace. We have not been informed of the particulars of the treaty, but understand that in all future difficulties, each agrees to apprehend those of their nation who may disturb the good understanding now existing, and deliver them over to the authorities of the United States, to be dealt with as their great father, the President, may think proper.

Much credit is due to the superintendent of Indian affairs at this place, for bringing the council to a close in so short a time, and restoring peace and harmony again among the Indians.

**RAIL ROAD.** Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first Rail road in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a railway from the quarry in Quincy to the water's edge, would be a great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured and the rail road commenced in May last.—Its whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top of the timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished—contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston have already been made.—*Balt. American.*

**LARGE LOAD.**—A short time since Mr. William Bell, residing within four miles of Gettysburgh, Pa. brought to Baltimore market, in a common farmer's wagon with five horses, 10 barrels of whiskey and 15 barrels of flour, besides a few kegs of butter. The weight of the whole exceeded three tons and a half. So much for a good road.—*Niles.*

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday evening last, by William Brown, Esq. Mr. THOMAS NEWMAN to Mrs. MELICUT ALEERTSON.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my Mercantile Stock, and my Store House and Lot, in Richmond. The goods and the house and lot will be sold together, or separately. If the goods alone are disposed of, the house and lot will be rented.

ALSO:  
EIGHTY acres of land, lying in Preble county, Ohio, respecting which apply to Joseph Hawkin, in Eaton.  
Richmond, Nov. 10, 1826. JAMES MAGUIRE. 1301f

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

TO all those concerned, that the subscriber holds a number of Certificates of Non-Residents' LANDS and TOWN LOTS, in Wayne county, sold for taxes. The time of redemption is now expired: those that think proper to embrace the present opportunity, and settle for their Certificates, and also pay for the advertisement, will apply to the subscriber, otherwise he will proceed agreeably to law.  
Richmond, Nov. 10, 1826. ITHAMER WARNER. 130\*3

**CASH FOR OATS!**

THE highest price, in CASH, will be given for a quantity of OATS, if delivered soon. W. H. VAUGHAN.  
Richmond, Nov. 3, 1826. 126.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified their respective accounts are now in the hands of JOHN FINLEY, Esq. of Richmond, who will be ready at any time to receive whatever is due. If this notice is not attended to immediately, the accounts will absolutely be issued on.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
11th mo. 3d, 1826. 129\*3

**WHEAT.**

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

**CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.**

JOHN M. LAWS 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. 1201f

**ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.**

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

DANIEL CLARK, Admrs.  
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 said estate will present them for settlement, duly authenticated, within one year from this date.

DANIEL CLARK, Admrs.  
HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, }  
October 27, 1826. 129-3

**LITERARY PRIZES.**

THE proprietor of the Philadelphia Album intends distributing the following literary prizes. The merit of the pieces to be decided by a committee of literary gentlemen of Philadelphia, viz:  
For the best original Tale, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.  
For the second best original Tale, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.  
For the best original Essay, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.  
For the second best original Essay, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.  
For the best original Poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.  
For the second best original Poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

To be forwarded, free of expense, to THOMAS C. CLARKE, proprietor of "The Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette," Philadelphia, as follows: The Tales on or before the 1st day of December next; The Essays on or before the 20th day of January next; and the Poems on or before the 22d day of February next: each article to be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the writer's name and address, which will in no case be opened, unless a premium be awarded to the writer thereof.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for sale at the office of the Public Ledger,  
**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 3, September 2, 1826.