

# Richmond.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.—The season is now close at hand, when our attention will be arrested by the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures. We all, as indeed we should, an interest in the measures that may be adopted by either of these bodies—each one feels that they are his representatives, and that their cause must be considered as his own. This double anxiety it will be our duty, as also our pleasure, to gratify, as much as we can in our little paper. We shall "do our duty and leave the rest."

It is likely that there will be some very interesting and important subjects agitated in either government. In Congress, it is expected, a strenuous effort will be made to decide that Congress has not the right, under the constitution, to construct roads and canals; and some even apprehend the attempt may prove successful. But we do fear—our country will not yet swell the melancholy procession of retrograde nations. Her destiny is yet to go forward nobly—and if her example is to give interplausibility to the dictum of political wisdom, that there is a point of elevation and depression, beyond which nations cannot advance, but from which they usually return—if this doctrine is to be learned by her example, many an age will have first been past, and many a moment will then remain of the towering enterprise of freemen.

Let whatever subjects may be agitated, they shall have our attention, and we hope that of our fellow-citizens; for we shall like to see an enlightened public to bear upon every important

of greater extent, we expect yet to see springing up at every eligible mill seat, (and they are numerous,) from near the mouth to near the sources of the White-water river.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Rogers intends to apply to the Legislature of this state, at the approaching session, for an incorporation of his present establishment, with the privilege of increasing his investment of capital to forty or fifty thousand dollars.—*Brookville paper.*

MICHIGAN.—On the 6th ultimo, Gov. Cass delivered his speech to the Legislative Council of this Territory, at the commencement of its session. It is an able and interesting paper—unfolding in a sensible manner the state of the laws and the prospects of the Territory, and points out the subjects which should claim the attention of the Council. He states that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have all extended their northern boundaries further than they are warranted by right.—A revision of the laws for the collection of debts is urged; and he justly concludes that these should throw as few impediments in the way of a speedy collection of debts as possible. Stay laws are really unjust in their operation, and tend to sap the very foundations of political society.—There are several passages in the speech which would amply repay a perusal; but we can now give only one, which relates to a subject of more than ordinary import, and which we seriously hope may claim the attention of our own legislators:

"At the last session of Congress an additional grant was made for the support of a seminary of learning in the Territory.—The land appropriated to this object is now equal to two townships, and authority has been given to make a location in small tracts; a provision equally valuable to the institution itself, and to the community.—A foundation has been laid by this measure, and by the grant of section numbered 17 in each township, for the establishment and support of a system of education commensurate with the wants of society, and extending to all classes of the community. When the country becomes improved, and dense settlements are everywhere formed, a revenue will probably be derived from these reservations, amounting to almost one thirtieth part of the Territory, adequate to the great purposes of public education. But until then, we shall in vain look for any vigorous or systematic effort upon this subject, without the powerful intervention of the legislature. Individual zeal and exertion may accomplish something, but experience proves that they are neither sufficiently extensive nor permanent to embrace within their operations all who require instruction, and who have not the means of obtaining it. The wealthy will provide for their own children; but those who have been less fortunate in life must look to their country for assistance. Of all the purposes to which a revenue, derived from the people, can be applied, under a government emanating from the people, there is none more interesting in itself, nor more important in its effects, than the maintenance of a public and general course of moral and mental discipline. Our civil officers are paid, our poor supported, and our criminals are prosecuted and punished—and our public treasuries provide for these expenditures.

But our system for the diffusion of knowledge and of correct principles among youth, by which our officers would be rendered able and upright, our citizens industrious and frugal, and the community generally virtuous, are wholly inefficient, and in many sections of the Union independent of the public will and of the public means. They are not, as they should be, established and maintained by all, for the cultivation and improvement of all. Many republics have preceded us in the progress of human society; but they have disappeared; leaving behind them little besides the history of their follies and dissensions, to serve as a warning to their successors in the career of self-government. Unless the foundation of such governments is laid in the virtue and intelligence of the community, they must be swept away by the first commotion to which political circumstances may give birth. Whenever education is diffused among the people generally, they will appreciate the value of free institutions, and as they have the power, so must they have the will to maintain them. It appears to me that a plan may be devised, which will not press too heavily upon the means of the country, and which will insure a competent portion of education to all the youth in the Territory; and I recommend the subject to your consideration."

FRANKLIN FACTORY.—We have recently visited this place of industry, were highly gratified in finding every apartment, and in the establishment, from regularity of arrangement, neatness, and industry, speak loudly in favor of skill, economy and wise management of the agent, Mr. L. Ingalls. The Franklin Factory is owned by Wm. Rogers, of Cincinnati, and has been in operation about two years, running at present, all but four of which [fathoms] are women and boys, and netts, (as the uniforms are,) by nothing but spinning, and profit to the owner, clear of all expenses, of 75 dollars. The establishment is in a small dwelling house belonging to it, occupied by those employed in the factory, and taken all together, is a handsome little village, evidencing a productive industry. Such villages, or

## NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have just received a general assortment of GOODS, that have been carefully selected and purchased with cash, in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, which they offer for sale at their old stand,

### WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

As cheap as they can be purchased anywhere west of the mountains; among which are,

Real superfine black, blue, brown, snuff,

olive and drab Broad Cloths,

Double mill blue Cassimere,

Blue, brown and plum colored Pelisse

Cloths,

Camblets, Tartan Plaid,

Fancy Vestings,

Figured black silk ditto,

Plain and figured Bombazetts,

Bombazines,

Plain and bordered Waterloo and real

Merino Shawls,

Crape ditto,

Plain and figured silk ditto.

Black and light colored figured Silks,

Black and light colored Levantine ditto.

Plain Gro de nap,

Black and white Sattin, Black Mode,

Black, white and green Sarsinetts,

Green, black and white Italian Crapes,

Plain and figured Canton Crapes,

Crape Robes,

Flag and black Silk Handkerchiefs,

Cotton and Silk Gloves,

Silk Umbrellas,

Plain Swiss Muslin,

Ditto, figured,

Plain and figured Book,

Figured Malt, White Robes,

Cambric Muslin, Irish Linens,

Straw Bonnets, English Straw ditto.

Bolivars,

Leghorn Hats with extra crowns,

Ditto, Bonnets, ditto. Bolivars,

Bleached and brown Shirting and

Sheetings,

Sattinetts, Casinetts,

Checks, Tickings,

Ladies' high-heeled Pumps and walking

Shoes,

Boots ditto.

AND a general assortment of

HAIRDWARE,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY and

QUEENSWARE.

CROSS CUT and MILL SAWS constantly on hand.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

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## NEW STORE.

### CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne, and the public generally, that he is now opening, at his store, (one door east of Mr. J. Baldwin's brick tavern,) a general assortment of Merchandise, which has been purchased with care, and selected with care. He will sell unusually low for CASH, or in exchange for suitable produce, promptly delivered.

He will also keep constantly on hand Ladies' plain and fashionable Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats and Bonnets.

ISAAC GRAY.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1826.

N. B. A three horse WAGGON, Virginia built, for sale.

(1313)

CROSS CUT and MILL SAWS constantly on hand.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

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37 1-2 CENTS per bushel, or

in CASH for any quantity of clean FLAX SEED, delivered at my Mill, on Elkhorn, or at Robert Morrison's, in Richmond.

CLARK WILLIAMS.

November 17, 1826.

1313

## Flax Seed.

37 1-2 CENTS will be given in CASH for clean FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH P. PLUMMER.

Richmond, 11th mo. 1826.

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### BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my Merchantile 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; being part section 20, township 9, range 2, east of the principal meridian; respecting which apply to Joseph Hawkins, in Eaton.

JAMES MAGUIRE.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1826.

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### HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

A GENERAL assortment of HATTERS' TRIMMINGS just received from New York. Gentlemen's Plaid and Camlet CLOAKS, constantly on hand, and for sale by

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

Richmond, 11th mo. 1826.

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### ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

IT becomes our duty to state, for the information of all concerned, that we suppose the estate of CALEB WILLIAMS, deceased, to be INSOLVENT.

DANIEL CLARK,

HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, & Adams.

November 24, 1826.

13243

37 AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office. One be-

tween 14 and 16 years of age would be

preferred. No one need apply, unless he

can come well recommended for moral and

industrious habits.

## 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.

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## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the office of the Public Leger,

## THE INDIANA CALENDAR,

### AND FARMERS' REGISTER,

FOR THE YEARS 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.

### PROPOSALS BY

JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR,

Postmaster at Vevay, Indiana,

For publishing by subscription,

A WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Under the title of the

## Western Farmer.

IN laying these proposals before the public an apology is due, for adding one more to the long list of periodicals of the day, it will suffice to observe, that while those kinds of publications which are devoted to Religion, Literature, Politics, &c. are very numerous, and still increasing in numbers, those devoted to Agriculture are but few, and their number remains the same, and that the present state of Agriculture in the western country seems to call for, and all enlightened agriculturalists will readily perceive the advantages to be derived from, the publication of such a work as the one now proposed to the patronage of the public.

By means of the WESTERN FARMER, that most numerous and useful class of our fellow-citizens, will be enabled to obtain the aid in pursuit of their avocation, which is derived from the interchange of ideas, and the mutual communication of experiment, discoveries, &c. &c. To promote this end its pages shall be principally occupied by communications from practical agriculturalists, Original Essays, and selections from domestic and foreign publications, on agriculture, horticulture, rural and domestic economy.

The editor having on hand a number of interesting answers to a Circular which, in January, 1825, he directed to many gentlemen throughout the Union, on the culture of the VINE, (which ill health and other circumstances have hitherto prevented him from publishing,) and being an eye witness to the successful experiments which have been made and are now making in that branch of agriculture, as well as in the rearing of the SILK WORM, in Vevay and its vicinity, will have it in his power to lay before his readers, a considerable stock of valuable information on those important subjects.

The markets for the surplus productions of a great part of the farming population of the western country, being so often glutted, the introduction of some new objects of culture, the products of which shall