

will not undertake to say but that in
cases individuals suffer by stay laws,
that they are equally advantageous to
the state; and that the stays on
judgments in Indiana, are as short perhaps
as in any other state, is equally evident.
The frequent contracting of debts
between this state and the adjoining states,
certainly becomes the duty of the legis-
lature of this state, to guard the property
of the citizens of Indiana, to such an ex-
tent, that the adjoining states can have no
mediate advantage of us in the collec-
tion of debts.

The next subject objected to by the ed-
itor of the Public Leger, which I shall not
touch, is the frequent changes in the laws of
the state; as tho' we were under the Per-
sian administration, and as tho' we differed
from other states on this subject. I will
not undertake to controvert the principle,
that partial defects in our laws should be
corrected, rather than be constantly
amended; at the same time it will be ad-
mitted by all, that a bad law cannot be
reasonably amended, and a good law, when
people think it such, ought not to be
amended.

In a young and rising state like ours, a
change in the laws is a natural conse-
quence, growing out of its increased popu-
lation, and out of calculations made,
which in some cases, fall short of the ex-
pectations of the calculators, when, at the
same time, it is absolutely necessary for
the safety of the state, for such calcula-
tions to be made.

Of all laws, the Revenue Law is one in
which the people generally feel the deep-
est interest; it touches the purse strings of
the people; the high and low, the rich and
poor, are either directly or indirectly af-
fected by it. But when a change is effec-
ted in this law, to the advantage of every
one, it will be readily learned, and, I
trust, duly appreciated. Where would
the policy, I ask, to keep steadily the
rate of taxation, to the direct injury
of every member of society, and collect in
advance the circulating medium of the
state? The editor of the Leger ought to
be considered, that, in the year 1816,
when admitted into the Union, and at
that period we were in debt to a consider-
able amount, and that by banking, and the
expenses growing out of the organiza-
tion of a state government, our state
debt became increased; that in conse-
quence of this heavy debt hanging over us,
it became necessary to reach every kind of
property, almost, with a heavy tax; that
in having borne the heavy burden for a
number of years, and the state debt reduc-
ed to a mere nominal sum, and the re-
venues of the state becoming much bet-
ter with the rapid increase of population,
the large quantities of land subject to
tax still increasing, it was found con-
venient to take off a part of the burden
from the people, to their satisfaction, I pre-
sume, the editor of the Public Leger not-
withstanding.

A READER OF THE NEWS.
Grand Run, February, 1827.

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

Mathematical Problem.—The shute of a
saw mill is 13 feet long, 3 by 1 foot
wide at the top, (with 3 feet head a-
bove) and 32.5 square inches at the bot-
tom; what is the aperture when the gate is shut, ex-
cept the aperture below, and of sufficient
strength to resist the pressure of the at-
mosphere in case of a vacuum—I want to
know if a vacuum will be formed by the
sucking of the gate, and, if any, how large.

A MILL-WRIGHT.

The following resolution has been adop-
ed by the Legislature of Kentucky:

Resolved, &c. That they view with deep
friendly interest, the exertions of the
African Colonization Society, in estab-
lishing an Asylum on the coast of Africa,
for the free people of colour of the United
States; and that the Senators and Repre-
sentatives in Congress from this state be,
they are hereby requested to use their
efforts to facilitate the removal of such
persons of colour as may desire to re-
move from the United States to the
said colony, and to ensure them the patronage
of the general government, so far as may
be compatible with the safety of the Uni-
ted States.

EMBARGO AT HAVANA.

We have conversed with a gentleman
who has been a passenger in the Schooner Gen.
Parker, arrived yesterday from Havana,
dated on the 29th December, having
detained four days, by an embargo.
On the 24th, the American ship Canton
departed from Havana, having been
detained by Commodore Porter's fleet of
four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner,
on the 24th, from Havana. An embar-
go was immediately laid, which was kept
on the 29th when it was taken off.
The Commodore Laborde sailed
on the 29th with one 44, one cor-

vett, & a brig. On the 27th a Spanish
frigate arrived at Havana, and was prepar-
ing with all possible despatch to put to sea.
It was reported that Porter had captured
a Spanish Brig of 10 guns, said to be a val-
uable prize, with specie from Cadiz. The
excitement was very great when the Gen.
Pike left.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

A letter from Washington city, dated
24th Jan. states—"It is this day reported
in the city that Commodore Porter has
met and captured the Spanish fleet."

A letter from Nagadoches, (Texas) dated
on the 12th ult. and published in the Lex-
ington Reporter, states that open rupture is
about to take place between the settlers
from the U. States and the government of
Mexico. Hostilities have already commen-
ced between the people and the magis-
trates, on account of some of their late or-
ders. The legislature have passed a law
which prohibits the importation of slaves,
and limits the servitude of those born in the
country to 21 years; and this is the law
that the citizens have determined to resist,
who are all said to be up in arms. On the
part of the government, troops are supposed
to be already on their march to quell the
insurrection. Emigration is said to be com-
pletely stopped, and there is not a white man
on Leftwich's Grant at present. If this is
all the cause the citizens have of complaint,
it is to be hoped that the government will
prove successful.

Breaches not breeches.—A verdict was ob-
tained against a Martin in N. Carolina, of
\$3,500 damages for a breach of the mar-
riage promise. True love it appears is
becoming quite a scarce commodity; or
perhaps the fair creatures look to cash in-
stead of comfort. We rather suspect that
the system of hypothecation, exchange, or
overdrawing, &c. in imitation of the
paper system, is finding its way into love
and matrimony. When speculation is car-
ried too far in cash, cotton or love, it al-
ways results in explosions. Every trade
is run down now a days—both love and
lucre—sugar and sensibility—molasses
and matrimony—cotton and coining.—
What strange times we have got into!

N. Y. Advocate.

The Hampshire Gazette publishes an
account of what it calls a "profitable wife."
It is of a farmer in Hampshire county who
has a great farm, "keeps 24 cows, makes
great quantities of butter and cheese."—
During the hay season, his wife brings the
24 cows from the pasture, milks them all
herself, makes the cheese, takes care of one
or two tons of cheese on the shelf, and does
the cooking, washing, and other work of
the family. We hope, for the honor of our
countrymen, that this story is not true. If
it is, say no more about the burdens im-
posed on Hindoo women. A man who owns
such a farm, and would permit his wife to
do so much, must be destitute of feeling,
and ought to be sent to the tread mill.

Troy Budget.

It appears from an Ohio paper, that the
Senate of that state have, on comparing
the returns, discovered that W. B. BEBE is
elected in the 11th district, to the 20th
Congress, vice J. C. WRIGHT. This re-
sult seems to have been brought about by
a failure in making a return for the coun-
ty of Holmes, where Mr. Wright received
a considerable majority.—*La Palladium.*

A coiner discovered.—We understand
that a mint on a small scale has been dis-
covered in Elm street. We have heard a
great deal of late about the gold mines of
North Carolina, the silver mines of Penn-
sylvania, and the copper mines of Ver-
mont. Who would have thought that we
in New York had a mine in Spanish dol-
lars, French five franc pieces, half dollars,
ten cent pieces, &c. so near as Elm street?
The discovery has been made by the eagle-
eyed police of our good city. A man,
who may be looked upon as a philosopher,
or a chemist, has been quite busy for some
time past, with his crucible, his piece of
zinc and his moulds. He has been throw-
ing off coins of every description with
great sang froid. The discovery was made
in this manner: a person was found pas-
sing some of these counterfeit dollars and
apprehended. He told them where he
had got the false coin, and after the police
officer had caught the coiner and his cruci-
ble, the other was sent adrift. On Sat-
urday the police looked like the labora-
tory of one of those, where men spend days
and nights in search of the philosopher's
stone. The chemist will be brought up
with the other rogues before the Recorder
at the next criminal court.—*Nat. Adv.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—The New-
buryport Herald has given an account of
the factories in Salisbury and Amesbury,
which towns are separated by the river
Powow, a narrow stream on which the

factories are erected. All the works are
built and carried on in a space of forty
rods viz:—A nail factory, connected with
a rolling and Slitting Mill, at which 1,000
tons of iron have been wrought yearly.
Extensive Anchor Works. A Broadcloth
manufactory at present discontinued. A
Flannel manufactory owned by the Salis-
bury Manufacturing Company—has 2,500
spindles, employs 86 hands pays \$20,000
yearly for labour, and manufactures 100
pieces of flannel weekly. The Amesbury
Flannel Company has 5,000 spindles, em-
ploys, 180 workmen, pays \$40,000 for
labour per year, and manufactures 260
pieces of flannel per week. Attached is a
dye-house, Fulling mill and Bleachery,
and an extensive warehouse, connected are
two large machine shops, at which all the
work is performed for the factories. The
Salisbury Manufacturing Company are
erecting a new factory, at the Upper falls,
to contain 10,000 spindles, and to make up-
wards of four hundred pieces of flannel per
week. When completed, it is calculated
that 35,000 pieces of flannel will be made
yearly, and 1000 hands employed within
the distance of 40 rods.

Besides the above, there are within the
above distance three grist mills, three saw
mills, a clothier's establishment, a nail fac-
tory, carding machines, &c. The supply
of water is abundant.

The individuals employed in these Fac-
tories are distributed into three principal
departments—carding spinning and weav-
ing, over each of which is an overseer.
The proportion of males to females is
three to one. The former receive each
about one dollar per day, and the latter
fifty cents, which is paid quarterly. The
hours of work at the present season are
from 8 in the morning to 8 in the evening.
The intermissions include about two
hours.

From our Correspondent, Washington, Jan. 13.

In the House the battle is still carried
on upon the subject of revolutionary com-
pensations. Mr. Webster gave yesterday
one of his powerful speeches upon the
subject. To day Mr. Wickliffe took the
floor at an early hour, and advanced an
argument similar to that which I noticed
in my last, with considerable vehemence.
He was followed by Mr. Test, of Ind. who
spoke at great length against the bill.
He condemned it as partial in its allot-
ment of the remunerations which it con-
templated, and as giving to the officers a
greater proportion of the sum than they
were entitled to. He thought that the
country was equally indebted to the mili-
tia as to the regulars, and to the privates
as to the officers; but he would not allow
that the United States owed a debt to
these men. If it was a debt of gratitude
that was meant; then it was true, the debt
was boundless. But the men of the revolu-
tion fought for glory, for independence
and not for mercenary reward. If it was
in the power of the country to provide for
all those who served, he should be in favor
of the bill; but while it was not possible to
reward all according to their merits, he
thought the distribution of what we could
give should be equally dispensed to all.
Besides he complained that the bill did not
discriminate, as to the condition of the
officers. There might be some abounding
in wealth—and to them he would not
give; but show him a poor officer of the
revolution, and as far as his influence went
that man should be shielded from want,
during the remainder of his days. Mr.
Clark, of Kentucky, next took the floor.
He argued upon the point, that the heirs of
the deceased revolutionary soldiers were
also entitled to the compensation, as well
as the survivors, and urged his ideas with
very strong statements and deductions.
Still I must object to this course of reason-
ing; because, if it prevails, by throwing a
mountain of expenditures in the way, it
will defeat the object of the bill. Mr.
Sprague, of Maine, followed in nearly the
same strain; but no question was taken
before the adjournment.

New York American.

MORE TROUBLES IN GEORGIA. The Georgia
Patriot of the 16th inst. says, we have un-
derstood that an express arrived in town
to the governor, the other day, bringing
the information, that the Georgia surveyors
appointed to run off the land laying to the
westward of the new treaty line, as desig-
nated by Mr. Bright, the United States
agent, and to the east of the Georgia com-
missioners line, had been arrested in their
course by a deputation of Indian Chiefs
from the Little Prince; and it is also re-
ported that their instruments &c. had been
taken from them.

The Indians, it is said, exhibited to the
surveyors a plot of that section of country,
with the new treaty lines, as run by Mr.
Bright marked thereon, and protested a-
gainst the right of Georgia to cross it, for
the purpose of surveying the territory
which in fact, yet belonged to the Indians.

Colombia. A battle was fought on the
19th ultimo, between the troops under
gen. Bermudez and the militia who de-
clared for the federal system, in which the
former were defeated and general Bermu-
dez compelled to fly to Barcelona.

Bolivar had arrived in the neighbor-
hood of Maracaibo, and was expected to
reach the city on the 16th Dec.

Gen. Parz was at Valencia. He had
arranged, or was about to conclude a truce
with general Mendez, who held Porto Ca-
vella, to abstain from any further hostile
acts between the contending parties, until
the arrival of the liberator. Bolvar, who,
it was still believed, would put an end to
the political troubles in the department.

The country was under martial law.
But a few troops remained at Caracas,
Parz having taken most of them to Valen-
cia.

When Mendez, late intendant at Cara-
cas, was removed from that office, he was
ordered to leave the country in ten days.
He proceeded to La Guayra and embark-
ed on board the British mail boat for St.
Thomas; but before the vessel sailed, he
received counter orders from Parz, to a-
wait his further commands. Subsequently
he had effected his escape.

A boat from the United States frigate
Constellation had been fired on from a
Spanish frigate in the port of Havana.
The officer of the boat surrendered himself
as a prisoner on board the Spanish frigate
where he remained all night. The next
morning the commander of the Constella-
tion demanded the release of his officer
from the admiral, and the punishment of
the Spanish captain, who was under trial,
and it was supposed he would be broke.

The Caledonian Mercury gives an ac-
count of the most awfully destructive storm
of wind and snow that ever devastated the
highlands of Perth and Inverness, (in Scot-
land.) The loss of human life is deplora-
ble. It being on a market day and the
night succeeding, numbers of poor people
from the country perished. Eleven bod-
ies had been dug out of the snow. In
some parts of the highlands the snow is
drifted to the depth of 100 feet. The
Caledonian stage, between Perth and In-
verness, lay buried in snow. In Perth
and the low country adjacent, there was
less snow but the cold was intense, and the
wind blew a hurricane. Immense num-
bers of sheep had perished, and those
which still survived, must soon perish for
want of sustenance. The loss of shipping
on the coast of Scotland was great; in one
vessel twenty persons were lost, and in an-
other, the captain and four men. The
melancholy detail of these disasters, fills
more than a column of a Liverpool paper.

Nat. Intelligencer.

MILLINERY & MANTUEMAKING.
MRS. GRAY,
BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Rich-
mond, and Wayne generally, that she is now
carrying on the above business, in their branches,
in the house formerly owned by Levi Stratten,
and immediately opposite Mr. E. Lacey's, where all or-
ders which she may be favored with, will be execu-
ted in the best and most fashionable manner.

She will alter and whiten Ladies' Leghorn and
Straw Hats and Bonnets, in a superior manner to
any thing heretofore done in this place. Also:
Plain Sewing of all kinds done in the best manner
and shortest notice. Having made arrangements
to receive the fashions regularly from the East, she
hopes to give general satisfaction.

Produce of all kinds will be taken at the highest
market price in exchange for her work.

Feb. 16, 1827. (142*)

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.
JOHN M. LAWS respectfully informs the in-
habitants 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 care-
fully attended to. He, having served a regular ap-
prenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, flatters
himself he will be enabled to give general satisfac-
tion 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

Flax Seed.
37 1-2 CENTS will be given in
CASH for clean FLAX-SEED.
JOSEPH P. PLUMMER.
Richmond, 11th mo. 1826. 131

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public,
that he has been for some time engaged, with
the approbation of the Judges with whom he is as-
sociated on the bench of the Supreme Court, in pre-
paring the decisions of that Court for publication,
with notes and references, and that the printing
will be commenced in this place, as soon as it is as-
certained that a sufficient support can be depended
on to justify the undertaking. This work will con-
tain four or five hundred pages, and will commence
with the decisions delivered at the first term of the
Court. It shall be neatly bound and lettered, and
in every other respect handsomely executed. The
price to subscribers, upon delivery, will be four dol-
lars. No expense or trouble will be spared by the
Reporter, to render this book acceptable and useful,
and he flatters himself with the hope, that he will
receive the encouragement of a liberal public.

ISAAC BLACKFORD.
Indianapolis, 1st Jan. 1827.