

will not undertake to say but that in my cases individuals suffer by stay laws, that they are equally advantageous to others is certain; and that the stays on gents in Indiana, are as short perhaps in any other state, is equally evident, this being frequently contracted between this state and the adjoining states, certainly becomes the duty of the legislature of this state, to guard the property of the citizens of Indiana, to such an extent, that the adjoining states can have no immediate advantage of us in the collection of debts.

The next subject objected to by the editor of the Public Leger, which I shall note, is the frequent changes in the laws of the state; as tho' we were under the Perpetual administration, and as tho' we differed from the other states on this subject. I will undertake to controvert the principle, that partial defects in our laws should be made with, rather than be constantly changing; at the same time it will be admitted by all, that a bad law cannot be soon amended, and a good law, when people think it such, ought not to be repealed.

In a young and rising state like ours, a change in the laws is a natural consequence, growing out of its increased population, and out of calculations made, which in some cases, fall short of the expectations of the calculators, when, at the same time, it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the state, for such calculations to be made.

In all laws, the Revenue Law is one in which the people generally feel the deepest interest; it touches the purse strings of people; the high and low, the rich and poor, are either directly or indirectly affected by it. But when a change is effected in this law, to the advantage of every one, it will be readily learned, and, I suppose, duly appreciated. Where would be the policy, I ask, to keep steadily the rate of taxation, to the direct injury of every member of society, and collect in spite of the circulating medium of the state? The editor of the Leger ought to be considered, that, in the year 1816, we were admitted into the Union, and at that period we were in debt to a considerable amount, and that by banking, and the general expenses growing out of the organization of a state government, our state became increased; that in consequence of this heavy debt hanging over us, became necessary to reach every kind of property, almost, with a heavy tax; that having borne the heavy burden for a number of years, and the state debt reduced to a mere nominal sum, and the resources of the state becoming much better with the rapid increase of population, the large quantities of land subject to taxation still increasing, it was found convenient to take off a part of the burden from the people, to their satisfaction, I presume, the editor of the Public Leger notwithstanding.

A READER OF THE NEWS.
New York, February, 1827.

FOR THE PUBLIC LERER.
Mathematical Problem.—The shute of a coin strew mill is 13 feet long, 3 by 1 foot wide at the top, (with 3 feet head and) and 32.5 square inches at the bottom tight when the gate is shut, except the aperture below, and of sufficient length to resist the pressure of the atmosphere in case of a vacuum—I want to know if a vacuum will be formed by the closing of the gate, and, if any, how large.

A MILL-WRIGHT.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky: That they view with deep friendly interest, the exertions of the African Colonization Society, in establishing an Asylum on the coast of Africa, for the free people of colour of the United States; and that the Senators and Representatives 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 leave the United States to the general government, so far as may be compatible with the safety of the United States.

EMBARGO AT HAVANA.
We have conversed with a gentleman who was a passenger in the Schooner General, arrived yesterday from Havana, having been detained four days, by an embargo, on the 24th, the American ship Cadiz, bound there from Cadiz, having been captured, two brigs, and one schooner, 100 miles from Havana. An embargo was immediately laid, which was kept until the 26th when it was taken off. Commodore Laboree sailed in company with the General, having one 44, one cor-

vette, & a brig. On the 27th a Spanish frigate arrived at Havana, and was preparing 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 valuable prize, with specie from Cadiz. The excitement was very great when the General 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 Lexington 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 commenced between the people and the magistrates, on account of some of their late orders. 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 completely 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 obtained against a Martin in N. Carolina, of \$3,500 damages for a breach of the marriage promise. True love it appears is becoming quite a scarce commodity; or perhaps the fair creatures look to cash instead of comfort. We rather suspect that the system of hypothecation, exchange, overdrawing, &c. &c. in imitation of the paper system, is finding its way into love and matrimony. When speculation is carried too far in cash, cotton or love, it always results in explosions. Every trade is run down now a days—both love and lucre—sugar and sensibility—molasses and matrimony—cotton and cousins.—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 Hampden 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. It is, say no more about the burdens imposed 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 treadmill.

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 result seems to have been brought about by a failure in making a return for the county 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 discovered in Elm street. We have heard a great deal of late about the gold mines of North Carolina, the silver mines of Pennsylvania, and the copper mines of Vermont. Who would have thought that we in New York had a mine in Spanish dollars, 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 throwing off coins of every description with great sang froid. The discovery was made in this manner: a person was found passing 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 crucible, the other was sent adrift. On Saturday the police looked like the laboratory 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 Bedford Herald has given an account of the factories in Salisbury and Amherst, 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 Salisbury Manufacturing Company—has 2,500 spindles, employs 86 hands pays \$20,000 yearly for labour, and manufactures 100 pieces of Flannel weekly. The Amherst Flannel Company has 5,000 spindles, employs, 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 upwards 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 factory, carding machines, &c. The supply of water is abundant.

The individuals employed in these factories are distributed into three principal departments—carding spinning and weaving, 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 compensation. 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 allotment of the remunerations which it contemplated, 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 militia 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 revolution fought for glory, for independence and not for mercenary reward. If it was in the power of the country to provide for all these 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 abundance in wealth—and to them he would not give—but shew 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 reasoning; 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 understood 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 designated by Mr. Bright, the United States agent, and to the east of the Georgia commissioners line, had been arrested in their course by a deputation of Indian Chiefs from the Little Prince; and it is also reported 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 against 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 declared for the federal system, in which the former were defeated and general Bermudez compelled to fly to Barcelona.

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

Gen. Paez was at Valencia. He had arranged, or was about to conclude a truce with general Mendez, who held Porto Cabello, to abstain from any further hostile acts between the contending parties, until the arrival of the liberator, Bolivar, 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, Paez having taken most of them to Valencia.

When Mendez, late intendant at Caracas, was removed from that office, he was ordered to leave the country in ten days. He proceeded to La Guayra and embarked on board the British mail boat for St. Thomas; but before the vessel sailed, he received counter orders from Paez to await 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 Constellation 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 account of the most awfully destructive storm of wind and snow that ever devastated the highlands of Perth and Inverness, (in Scotland.) The loss of human life is deplorable. It being on a market day, and the night succeeding, numbers of poor people from the country perished. Eleven bodies 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 Inverness, 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 numbers 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 another, the captain and four men. The melancholy detail of these disasters, fills more than a column of a Liverpool paper.

Nat. Intelligencer.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. GRAY,

EGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Richmond, and Wayne generally, that she is now carrying on the above business, in their branches, in the house formerly owned by Levi Stratton, and immediately opposite Mr. E. Lacey's, where all orders which she may be favored with, will be executed 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.

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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 with their custom.

N. B. Clocks and watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted.

Richmond, August 11, 1826.

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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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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 associated on the bench of the Supreme Court, in preparing 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 ascertained that a sufficient support can be depended on to justify the undertaking. This work will contain 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 dollars. 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.