

Richmond.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1827.

We were favored with letters from Mr. Noble, by the last eastern mail. He states that the Treaties concluded last fall with the Pottawatamie and Miami Indians were ratified on the 22d and 23d of last month. The bill to aid this state in the construction of the Wabash canal, had been necessarily delayed, waiting for this ratification, as upon it depended the right of Congress to grant the lands. Mr. Knight's report was expected shortly. The prospect of an additional east and west mail through this place is flattering—indeed, a fair and full representation of the

we doubt not, will

engagement

others.—The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, has been defeated, after having occupied the attention of the House for several weeks, and causing a great deal of debate. This subject has been constantly agitated for 15 years, while the old veterans have been, one after another, passing to the tomb.—This tardy performance of the demands of honor, justice and gratitude, argues not well for the public feelings of our country; though, upon other occasions, when excited by excessive sympathy or magnificent associations, those feelings seem to be extremely generous and liberal. The visit of La Fayette cost us hundreds of thousands, and the sufferings of the Greeks have meritoriously tested our charity; but we turn a deaf ear to the demands of those who encountered the fearful contest which resulted in our independence. This is not generous—it is not just.

The bill proposes to distribute among them *three millions of dollars*—a large sum, we know, but nothing, when put in the balance against national faith and gratitude. That it is justly owing, seems clear to us—that it ought to be appropriated, we are satisfied; but so do not think many of the representatives. They fear to appropriate so lavishly the *"people's money"*—a favorite phrase, by the way, with those dear souls who are ever courting the people's *votes*. This righteous bill received its quietus, by adopting an amendment including the heirs and legal representatives of deceased officers and soldiers—thus loading the bill with an enormous sum, or frittering down the proposed appropriation to a miserable pittance. Such are the tricks of legislation.

In opposition to this bill, Mr. Test made a very long speech. It is dubbed, however, by a certain editor, a master-piece of logical reasoning, and sound deduction.—We would publish it; but it is *too long*.

Manufacturers' Bill.—The bill to amend the acts imposing duties on the importation of woollen goods, has produced much discussion. Strenuous opposition is manifested, and principles wholly foreign to the subject have been dragged into the debate.

Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, made an able, convincing, and matter-of-fact speech in its favor, from which much statistical information may be gleaned. He estimates the amount of capital employed in the woollen manufacture, in Massachusetts, at eight millions of dollars, and throughout the Union at forty millions. This capital employs 60,000 persons. The sheep in the United States are estimated 14 millions, 10 millions of which were added to supply the home manufactures. To support 10 millions of sheep, 2,500,000 acres of land are necessary. The flour consumed in the New England States, and produced by the other states, is more than 600,000 bbls. per annum; while the export to *all* foreign countries amounted to only 858,000 bbls. in 1826. These statements shew at once the great advantage the agricultural interest would derive from the success of manufactures.

The object of the bill is to alter the

mode of levying import duties on woollen goods, so as to secure to the home manufacturer the protection which was intended by the tariff of 1824, and which is now evaded by foreigners so easily as almost to have put a stop to the business in the U. States. The advancement of our country in the career of wealth, respectability and prosperity, depends much, perhaps altogether, upon the cultivation of our internal resources—those which the God of nature has allotted to us, and which to neglect would be censurable in more than one point of view. We place much reliance upon the prosecution of this branch of business, to relieve the west of many of its peculiar disadvantages.

Mr. Mallary said, he would advert to the advantages of wool-growing to this country. It gave a value to hills and mountains. Remote sections of the nation, most removed from navigable rivers and good roads, would be rendered valuable. Nothing else could be produced that would pay transportation to market.—No article could be produced so valuable as wool, in proportion to its weight.—Those portions of New England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Virginia, which are of little value for grain, would become profitable and valuable, could this great staple have a market. Some of the best flocks in the U. States are in West Virginia. It has already found its way at New York and Boston, & found a valuable market. As it regards the other great employments of the nation, it does not interfere. All our markets are now filled to overflowing with agricultural products."

Steam Boats.—Within the week ending on the 11th inst. there arrived at, and departed from Cincinnati, 21 steam boats, with an aggregate of 4,310 tons. Three of these were new boats, from Pittsburgh. In a few days, after the 17th, six more new boats were to depart—3 built at Pittsburgh, and 3 at Cincinnati. Some of these are among the finest boats in the world; and one of them is stated to be, probably, the most powerful. The Wm. Tell arrived on the 14th, in 39 hours and 15 minutes, from Pittsburgh, a distance of more than 500 miles.

The following is from the *National Intelligencer*. The Treaty with the Miamies was ratified without modification.

In the second article of the treaty with the Pottawatamies, which conveys a cession of land 100 feet wide, for a road from Lake Michigan to the Wabash, "and also one section of good land contiguous to said road, for each mile of the same, and also for each mile of said road from the termination thereof, through Indianapolis to some convenient point on the Ohio river;" the Senate has struck out the following concluding sentence of the article: "And the General Assembly of the State of Indiana shall have a right to locate said road, and to apply the said sections or the proceeds thereof, to the making of the same, or any part thereof, and the said grant shall be at their sole disposal."

FOR THE PUBLIC LEGER.

Answer to "A Mill-wright's" question, in last week's paper.—There will be no vacuum produced, provided the water keep an even surface at top, and the floor above be level; the effective momentum of the water in motion is insufficient, by nearly 1000 lbs. to produce the least possible vacuum on the surface above.

Suppose it did *not* precisely 1000 lbs. how much higher must the head of water be raised above to produce a vacuum?

NO MILL-WRIGHT.

Lawrenceburg, February 10.—The difficulty and inconvenience attending the attempt heretofore made, have prevented us thus far from giving a weekly statement of the amount of produce shipped at this place for the lower country market; however we are confident that the quantity already sent and that which is yet to go, will far exceed the exports of last year. Agreeably to a calculation made last spring, the produce exported amounted to nearly \$50,000.—This year the article of pork and lard alone will almost, if not quite, amount to this sum. Five thousand barrels have been put up by merchants and others since the pork season commenced with something like an equal quantity of kegs of lard, averaging 50 lbs. each. The amount of Corn and whiskey, exported will be a large increase on last season and a source of considerable revenue to our citizens.

Large Load.—It may not be uninteresting to notice the departure of a flat boat on

Wednesday last, owned by Mr. Daniel Brown of this place, with the extraordinary number of 850 barrels of pork, weighing about one hundred and twenty-one tons. This was the largest load ever shipped or exported from this, or, perhaps, any other place on the river in a flat boat.

Palladium.

The clear revenue of the state, for the year 1826, will amount to \$35,000. The present revenue laws have considerably reduced the proportion of delinquencies, and the annual publication of the report of the committee of ways and means, which details all the financial concerns of the state for public inspection, has insured the payment into the treasury of a considerable amount collected of unlisted property, which was formerly in most cases forgotten. The poll tax which is to the land tax as 5 to 6, has been reduced one fourth; the land tax, taking the first, second and third rate together and the quantities returned of each, is to what it was as 8 to 11, or a reduction of somewhat more than a fourth

Indiana Journal.

Steam engines.—The following curious facts (says the *Albion*) were stated by Mr. Webster, in a lecture on steam engines, delivered at the Crown and Anchor Tavern London. It has been ascertained, with some degree of certainty, that there are now in Great Britain 15,000 steam engines at work, some of almost incredible power. Taking it for granted, that on an average these engines are each of 25 horse power, this would be equal to 385,000 horses: According to Mr. Watt's calculations, five and a half men are equal to the power of a horse. Great Britain has thus, it appears, a power through the medium of steam engines equal to near two millions of men. Each horse for his keep per year, requires the produce of two acres of land, and thus 750,000 acres are at the disposal of the inhabitants of Great Britain, more than if the same work, which is now done by steam, had to be performed by horses.

Commodore Porter.—It is stated that Commodore Porter with the Mexican fleet under his command, consisting of a 32 gun frigate, two brigs and a schooner, is blockaded in the harbor of Key West, by Commodore Laborde with the Spanish squadron. We are without particulars.

Two prizes to Commodore Porter, had arrived at Vera Cruz, one a valuable vessel, & the other a slaver, not of much value, the latter of which he had cut out from under the Moro castle, at Havana.—*Niles*

Small pox.—This loathsome disease is making great ravages in the city of New York. The public authorities are endeavoring to arrest its progress in connection with the city dispensary, the trustees of which request all persons who have not been vaccinated to call at their office for the purpose of having the operation performed.—*Niles*.

New Republic.—New Orleans papers to the 13th were received at Mobile on the 17th ult. They contain intelligence from Natchitoches of a revolution in Texas. On the 16th ult. the *United forces of Nacogdoches and Ayah Bayou*, had declared the Province of Texas *Free and Independent* of the United States of Mexico, and hoisted a flag in Nacogdoches with the words "Liberty and Independence" on it.

It is said a few days previous, six Indian Chiefs, in that vicinity, held a council, and promised to assist—and 200 Indians, principally Cherokees, had actually joined the new party. The new Republic had been christened, "Republic of Fredonia"—and their flag consists of a stripe of red and white, emblematical of the union between the red and white men. Later accounts, received at Natchitoches, furnish a treaty entered into between the insurgents and twenty-three tribes of Indians. A National Congress is to assemble at Nacogdoches on the 1st Monday in February.

The Sierra Leone Gazette, of the 9th September, on the authority of a correspondent, mentions a most atrocious act of barbarity, on the part of a French slave Captain, named Gilbion.—This fellow had carried off from the Gallinas, about six weeks before, 250 slaves, who he intended to introduce surreptitiously into Gaudalope. He succeeded in landing the whole except sixty-five, when having observed a French cutter coming towards the vessel, he threw those sixty-five miserable beings overboard, in order to avoid a discovery of the traffic he had been carrying on! The Governor of Gaudalope, it is added, gave orders to seize the murderer, when the crime had been perpetrated was discovered by the dead bodies that were drifted ashore; but he had sailed before the order could be executed.

INTEMPERANCE. The editor of the Middletown (Conn.) *Gazette* remarks that "there is one excellent mode in which gentlemen may do much to prevent the abuse of ardent spirit, and that is *not to drink* them. The example of respectable persons will do more towards effecting a reformation of the dissolute, than moral lectures, or associations for the correction of vice."

To the above excellent mode of preventing the abuse of ardent spirits, the editor of the Concord (N. Y.) *Statesman* adds a very plain and easy rule, prescribed by an eminent physician; that is, *always decline when your friend invites you to drink, and never invite your friend to drink*.

Upwards of 700 of the peasantry of Killmadeewa, near Loughrea, tenants of Lord Clancarty, Ireland, were lately released, by the Right Rev. Dr. Coen, from the curse of excommunication, which had been pronounced on them for sending their children to a Bible School established by their landlord in the parish. For a considerable time it appears, they had continued under the ban of their church and deprived of the rights of their religion. Between priest and landlord, the unfortunate creatures have a difficult part to act and every benevolent mind must feel for the risk to which they are exposed.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. GRAY,

BEGS 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 whitewash Ladies' Leghorns 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.

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

Feb. 16, 1827.

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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 appropriation 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.

LITERARY.

A PREMIUM OF TWENTY DOLLARS will be given by the proprietor of the Saturday Evening Chronicle, to the writer of the best tale for this Journal. The scenery and incidents must be located in the Western Country, and the author must be a resident of the west. The Tale must be sent in before the last day of March, and the premium will be awarded by a committee of three literary gentlemen of this city.

The communications must be accompanied by the author's name in a separate letter, and the names of none but the successful candidate will be disclosed. The tales which may be adjudged worthy of publication, will be inserted in the Chronicle, and the paper forwarded one year to their respective authors. All communications on the subject, from a distance, may be forwarded (post paid) by the mail.

Cincinnati, February 10.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM,

And Ladies' Weekly Gazette;

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper, and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such objects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegance of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original Essays and Poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (six Gold Medals, of the value of \$20) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

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