

## Richmond.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1827.

From some cause, unknown to us, no eastern nor western mail has been received this week. There seems to us to be great remissness on this route.

Four numbers more will complete the third volume of the PUBLIC LEGER; and it may be to the advantage of those who have not yet paid particularly to notice this, for the terms of the paper, of which each one is aware, will justify us in charging \$2 50 if not paid before the year expires. The concerns of the establishment will not allow us to relax from the terms. Those who owe for more than one year, will please to recollect that we have expended both labour and money, with an intention that it should be to their benefit.

A printing office cannot be kept in operation without cash; and if it is desirable that there should be one in the place, a competent support must be afforded. We consider every citizen interested in the welfare of the establishment—at any rate, every one will feel himself interested, who has an ordinary share of public spirit.

We must add, however, that, in general, our subscribers are punctual; and that we have received at least a tolerable encouragement. But there is room for more subscribers; and we will venture to hope for an increase. Our state election is drawing near—and the Presidential contest promises to be a warm one: Who does not feel an interest in these?

A writer in the last Brookville paper has called in question, in a long article, the correctness of a few observations which we made some weeks since on the subject of the northern boundary of this state.—We then stated, in substance, that the President was authorised to designate the boundary, and that the people of Michigan were apprehensive of losing ten miles of what they claimed to be their territory.—A long article had appeared on the subject in the Michigan Herald, the object of which was to prove that the Ordinance of Congress of 13th July, 1737, gave no authority to extend our boundary any further north than the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. The Ordinance says the line shall pass "through the southerly bend or extreme" of that Lake. The Act of Congress of April 19, 1816, authorising the people of Indiana to form a state government, establishes the northern boundary along an east and west line "drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan;" and the act of 2d March last authorises the President to designate the boundary, agreeably to the act of 1816. When we wrote the little article in question we had not seen the late act; but, judging from its title, and not recollecting the purport of the act of 1816, we concluded that it was left, in some degree, to the discretion of the President. In this we were in error; but not intentionally.

The Brookville writer will have it that there has been no controversy on the subject of this boundary; but we will take the liberty to refer him to Gov. Ray's first message, and to the speech of Gov. Cass to the legislative council of Michigan, in December last, in both of which he will find something on the subject. Gov. Ray attempts to prove that the act of 1816 was not contrary to the Ordinance of 1737—Gov. Cass, and other writers in the Territory, contend that it was, and therefore void. Gov. Ray contends that the line runs ten miles further north than Gov. Cass will admit.

AMERICAN STATISTICS. The whole number of people in the United States, by the last census, is nine millions, six hundred and twenty-nine thousand. Of this number it is stated that two millions and sixty-five thousand are engaged in agriculture, three hundred and forty-nine thousand in manufactures, and seventy-two thousand in commerce. Only the efficient or labouring persons in each class appear to have been enumerated. Add the women and children, and the invalids,

and there will be found to be eight millions in the agricultural, two hundred thousand in the commercial, and one million and three hundred thousand in the manufacturing. In England the agricultural class does not exceed one third of the whole population. This one third is not only sufficient to produce bread stuffs and provisions enough for themselves and the other two thirds, but also to produce enough wool for all the extensive woolen factories in the kingdom, with the exception of a small quantity of fine quality. The wool produced amounts annually to twenty-eight millions of dollars in value. Four fifths of our nation are employed to produce the same effect that follow from the labours of one third of the British nation.

It is lamentable how much space is devoted in most of the newspapers to the Presidential Question, so called—a question known to be one not of fundamental policy, but of personal predelection and aim. There seems to be a devotion to the interests of men, which is irreconcilable with the principles and profession of Republicans. In Congress, all instant and really national business was either postponed, or discussed as if it referred mainly to the question just mentioned. In like manner the editors and correspondents of the daily press appear to consider it as chiefly important and interesting to their readers; and those columns which might be filled with truly useful information of various kinds, collected from domestic or foreign sources are devoted to eulogies or imputations on individuals in connection with a choice which is to be made eighteen or nineteen months hence, and which may be determined according to the chapter of accidents quite differently from all present designs and calculations. Passions are thus prematurely or gratuitously inflamed:—invective is substituted for doctrine—sland for sense and instruction—personal for national advantage.—*Nat. Gazette.*

### CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN WHITEHEAD,  
WILLIAM MCCLINE.

LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM STEELE.

### WOOL DRESSING.

THE subscriber is prepared to card wool into rolls, at his new Pulling Mill, on Whitewater, above Charles Moffitt's Grist Mill, and will endeavour to card all wool entrusted to his care in the best manner, at short notice.

The wool, to make good rolls, should be well picked from burrs, sticks, &c. and one pound of clean grease sent to every 3 or 10 of wool.

BENJAMIN HIBBERD.

4th mo. 26th, 1827.

152\*3

### ESTRAY MARE AND COLT.

TAKEN UP, by Joseph Stephenson, of Wayne township, an estray MARE and COLT: The mare is a light iron gray, near fifteen hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and supposed to be six years old. The colt is a sorrel mare yearling, with a blaze face, the near foot partly white. The mare appraised to forty dollars, and the colt to ten dollars, by Elisha W. Fulton and George Stevenson, before me, the 23d day of April, 1827.

JOHN FINLEY, J. P.

152\*3

### BEEF CATTLE.

THE subscribers intend purchasing, throughout the ensuing summer, any number of well-fed BEEF CATTLE, for which they will invariably pay CASH. They will be at Richmond, prepared to purchase, about every third week, when they hope those who have Cattle to sell will call upon them. During their absence, JEHU STUART, sen. will attend to the business for them.

JEHU STUART,

NATHANIEL M. REEDER.

April 20, 1826.

151tf

### SHOE & BOOT MAKING.

JOSEPH G. HOPKINS, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, on Main street, two doors east of John Baldwin's Tavern, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials, and having a number of excellent workmen, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom. All orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. He has now on hand an assortment of women's Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, of an excellent quality; also, men's and women's fine and coarse leather do. all of which he will sell low for cash, or approved country produce.

Richmond, 4th mo. 6, 1827.

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### SHINGLES.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends constantly keeping on hand, at his dwelling, and at Vaughan's Hotel, in Richmond, a supply of superior SHINGLES, which he will sell lower, according to quality, than any other person. He will also make Shingles, any where in Wayne county, for \$2 per thousand, or \$1 50 if the stuff be ready hewed. Beef cattle will be taken for work.

JOSEPH SWETT.

April 20, 1827.

151\*3

## Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

## New Goods!

JUST received, from Philadelphia, a neat and plain assortment of  
DIY GOODS, &  
HARDWARE.

Among which are

100 pair super morocco and prunelle shots,  
Calicoes, Seersuckers,  
Washington Stripe,  
4-4, 7-8 & 3-4 Mustins, brown & bleached,  
6-4 & 4-4 Cambric } Mustins,  
do. do. Book }  
Silks, Braids, Linen & Cotton Checks,  
Gorum and Metal Buttons,  
Razors, Strops & Paste, &c. &c. &c.

J. P. PLUMMER.

3d mo. 29th, 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 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.

120tf

### TO GERMANS.

A GERMAN PAPER is now published weekly in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, entitled,

THE GERMAN NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The paper is printed on a medium sheet, at \$1 25 per annum, and enjoys already a liberal circulation.

Postmasters, printers and other friends, are requested to use their influence among the Germans within their respective districts, to obtain subscribers for us.

EDWARD SHEFFER.

Germantown, March 24.

### AMERICAN FARMER.

WE wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers and remit their \$20, we will send the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5 on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly—about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvement, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index, and title page to the whole volume, is published and forwarded with the last number. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication. To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union. Baltimore, February 16, 1827.

### CINCINNATI GENERAL AGENCY, AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE subscriber has opened an Office of the above description, at No. 97, Main, opposite Lower Market street, and will undertake to negotiate for loans on Bills, Notes, Bonds, real or personal estate, and also for loans of money on Bottomry & Respondential Bonds, on steam boats and river craft.

Those who have Lands or Farms to sell or lease in the adjacent country, and those who have Lots, houses, stores, or tenements of any kind to dispose of in this city, as well as those who wish to purchase, lease, or rent, will find through the medium of this office, a convenient and expeditious mode of transacting their business.

There is often much difficulty in obtaining persons of either sex well qualified for the important business of instruction: those who wish to employ a teacher do not know where to obtain such one as they desire. Teachers, on the other hand, cannot always find such schools as they would prefer—the consequence is that both parties are obliged to remain dissatisfied, because they have no way to remedy these evils. But the undersigned is confident that these difficulties may be in some measure removed through the medium of this establishment. For this purpose, it would be necessary that the committee or trustees of each vacant school or academy in the surrounding country should furnish the subscriber an accurate account of their respective institutions, what would be the number of pupils, the different branches they wish taught, and also, what would be the compensation, and such other information as they may think proper to communicate. Such private families, also, as wish to employ instructors would do well to give the same information. All teachers whether belonging to this city or from abroad, who make application to the subscriber, shall receive all the information that he can give, but it will be expected that they should produce satisfactory testimonials of character and ability, before they can be recommended to any particular place.

Clerks, mechanics, manufacturers and labourers, and women and girls who wish employment, and those who wish to engage the same, will meet with attention.

Articles which are lost may be restored to the owners by means of this establishment more readily than by any other way.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make every exertion to concentrate at his office such general and important information relative to the western country, and to this city and vicinity in particular, as cannot fail to be satisfactory and useful both to citizens and strangers.

N. HOLLEY.

N. B. All letters to the proprietor on business of the writer must be post paid: if they contain a description of land for sale or to lease, to be entered on book, or of a school that wants a teacher, each one must be accompanied with one dollar, to assist in defraying the expenses of this office.

passed, it would have been \$5 17.

There is one other fact, in relation to the subject of English woollens, which is small, is worth attending to. It is that they pay an export duty on being shipped from England of 4 or 5 cents, which is out of the pocket of the American consumer. Whether this is the reason for our Jackson politicians are so much against throwing discouragements in the way of the operation, we shall not now take time to enquire.

The contrivance of importing wool on the basis of duty, to the great injury of the American wool raiser, would have been entirely defeated by the bill.

The provisions which the bill contained for the benefit of the farmers who raise wool for sale, (and there are very few in the state who might not raise it to great advantage) will not escape their observation. It does more for them than for the manufacturer. For it not only guards their interests against the frauds of underbidding the article to diminish the duty, but actually raises the duty on wool, only allowing a reasonable time for the flocks to increase so as to supply the manufacturer with wool from 30 to 35 per cent, and then from 35 to 40 per cent. Supposing what is called common wool to cost in Europe 16 cents per pound, the duty on a fleece, weighing 4 lbs, by the present law, would amount to 21 cents. If the bill had passed, the duty on such fleece would have been reduced after June 1829, to seventy cents, a cent as much as it costs annually, to keep a sheep which produce it, in this state.—The duty on a fleece of fine wool costing 50 cents per pound in Europe, would have been 20 cents.

Such wool, if the bill had passed, could have been valued under 44 cents per pound. Under the law as it now stands it is being deceitfully represented, as having \$15 or 16 cents a pound, and pay about 15 cents duty—or it may perhaps be imported on the skins and pay no duty at all.

If the bill had passed, the duty could have been reduced below 70 cents on a pound of fine wool by such tricks.

Would not this be a sufficient encouragement and protection to the farmer? If proved insufficient upon trial, do not the friends of the American system evince disposition to go still further?

The bill has been styled, not very appropriately, the *manufacturer's Bill*; it should have been called *THE FARMERS*

Bill. When the farmers come to understand the facts, they will be able to determine whether the friends of the American system are desirous of sacrificing their interests to New England incorporated companies, or whether another set of politicians are not willing to barter off those interests to English manufacturers and the like, for a compensation, to be paid, not by the farmers of the west, but by southern planters, who are willing to be equivalent on their part, to—support Gen. Jackson for the presidency.

### RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. March 20.

These two modes of internal improvement are the order of day in various parts of the Union. Our sister state Pennsylvania is making vigorous exertions to accomplish her plans of connecting the Atlantic with the western waters. But of all schemes for effecting the communication of the seaboard with the interior of the country, whether we regard its magnitude or its novelty the Baltimore rail way is the lead—

But this plan is practicable we have no doubt;—money, the sinew of improvement can accomplish any thing not within the range of impossibility.

have talked twenty years ago, of an road between Baltimore and the Ohio, and have been as absurd as to have proposed a bridge to the moon;—we confess are a good deal sceptical as to the advantage of this scheme; and cannot believe it is said about it. There have been bubbles, which have ended in disappointment and ruin. It is to be hoped, however, that the economists of Baltimore think they are leaping, and before they leap with their superfluous dollars, will be led with other demonstration than calculations on paper. Should this gigantic undertaking succeed, the following consequences must result:

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be abandoned.

The city of Philadelphia, to preserve its trade with the west, will entertain similar projects.

A vast deal of money will be thrown into circulation, affording employment to poorer classes of society.

Should absolute loss or failure accrue, a vast number will be of the wealthiest of the community.—*Herald.*