

THE MECHANICS.

The merchant introducing those articles of distant manufacture, purchased with the proceeds of the toil and labour of his neighbor, to the almost entire exclusion of home industry, can furnish, as he thinks, strong reasons, but which is indeed a pitiful excuse, in justification of his course of dealing. He tells us that he can purchase those articles at a distance of five or six hundred miles from home, pay freight, commission &c. and sell them for the same price paid for the home manufactured article, and realize a nett profit of 25 per cent. But let me ask that merchant so completely wrapt in his own sordid selfish views, the cause of this material difference in the cost of those articles, purchased abroad or at home, and if he possess the least degree of candour, he will tell you that when he purchases those articles abroad, he purchases a large amount, for which he pays cash; which enables the artisan or manufacturer to purchase his yearly stock at the lowest possible price. But if he purchases the same articles of home manufacture, from his neighbor, he calculates to pay in trade, in goods from his own store, securing to himself a double profit; realizing an advance of 25 per cent upon his goods, and the same upon the manufactured article. He will pay no more for the article manufactured at home, than he pays abroad. Will this enable the western mechanic to purchase his stock, which cash alone will procure? Is this a correct course? Is this good policy? Is this supporting and encouraging mutual interests, and dispensing mutual benefits? I think not, and every member of the community possessed of reason, will think with me. Let the merchant purchase his articles of the home manufacturer; let him pay the same price for the same articles, and for the same amount; let him pay cash, although that cash is drawn from the labour and industry of the western farmer and mechanic; and he enables the artisan to purchase his stock; it enables him to keep on hand a constant supply of articles in his line; it excites him to labour; it encourages him to redouble his exertions; it creates bustle and activity; and instead of the mournful cry of hard times, you will hear nothing but the joyous song of the artisan, while he pursues his labour. The sound of the hammer and anvil of the blacksmith; the swedge and mallet of the tin plate worker; the bustle of the shoemaker; the activity of the hatter; will take the place of dull stillness, that otherwise pervades our western villages; and each person in the vicinity will reap some share of the benefits, and all seem to partake of the general joy of prosperity. Instead of idle carts and cattle, large piles of wood, lounging laborers, and idle mechanics, filling our streets and public places, you will see the streets in front of vacant lots, filled with stone, brick, timber other materials for the purpose of erecting dwellings. The surplus cash of the mechanic, the rich reward of his industry and skill, is expended in building, or otherwise improving the village; which is of primary importance. In order to illustrate the fact, let it be supposed that the amount of manufactured articles, purchased abroad, and sold at the different stores in this town, such as hats, shoes and boots, hardware, cutlery, saddles and bridles, tin ware, and such other articles as can be manufactured in the place, will amount to \$3,000 per annum; divide this sum proportionably among the different classes of mechanics; the farming and labouring class of the community share its benefits; its influence is felt by all. But on the contrary, if it goes abroad we see it no more. In the present state of affairs, let the farmer or mechanic purchase any articles from the merchant, he is compelled to pay cash. Every dollar thus paid to the merchant, is hoarded up, until he has amassed a sufficient sum to justify a journey to some eastern city for a new supply. Does the merchant, from the proceeds of his exertions, improve the village? does he assist in improving the roads and bridges? or are the proceeds of his occupation carefully laid up for the purpose of encouraging foreign industry? His whole attention is directed to the best possible means of drawing every single dollar from circulation; and when the toil and fatigue, the trouble, and perplexity, of the day's trade is over, he retires to his desk to count his treasure, calculate his per cent, and devise new plans, by which he may the better blind his customers, and draw away the resources of the country for his own personal benefit, regardless alike of the results or the effects which may be produced. And let me here remark, that, if the merchant really felt an interest in the general welfare and prosperity of the whole, he would look forward for more lasting interest, and more general benefits to himself and the community at large; he would at once abandon his present course,

and unite in effecting and supporting a system of policy entirely contrary to the one now pursued; and from which he would realize far greater and more lasting benefits. It cannot be contradicted, with any chance of success, but that the prosperity and wealth of the farmer and mechanic is the very life and soul of any country; and in proportion to their advancement to wealth and independence, the whole community share in its good effects. It is their exertions and labour which supports and enlivens commerce, and produces an exchange of different commodities between remote nations. It is their labour and indefatigable industry which supports and enriches the merchant or dealer; it should therefore be the merchant's interest to encourage and support agriculture and the arts, by which we are all more or less benefited.

A MECHANIC.

In New England great efforts are making and with apparent success to restore society to its original purity and the virtuous state that characterised the age of the Pilgrims, by the suppression of intemperance. These efforts are also extending to various parts of the country, & the subject seems to be relieving an attention corresponding with its importance to the interests of community. It is a subject that calls alike for the helping hand of the Christian, the Patriot and the Philanthropist, inasmuch as it involves all the interests of men, and presents the shoals of licentiousness that have hitherto marked the downfall of Republics and shipwrecked the best interests pertaining to humanity. The suppression of intemperance requires bold and energetic measures; as it must be done through suppression of grog shops and gambling houses, established upon public patronage, and tolerated by public countenance, to an extent that they may be upheld by strong currents of popular sentiment; led by unrelenting avarice regardless alike of the interests of society and the welfare of men. Many honest and well meaning men are amassing wealth in the traffic of ardent spirits at a great moral expense, scarcely reflecting that they are "filling the land with beggars widows, orphans and crimes; which peoples the grave yard with premature mortality, and the world of woe with victims of despair." Let the arm of every good man be raised to stay the progress of intemperance before its current shall become irresistible and the blight of its mildew universal. And though he may meet the scoffs of the interested and unprincipled, he will find his reward in participation of an approving conscience derived from the recollection of having contributed something to the promotion of virtue, something to the perpetuity of his country.

G. C. Republican.

Another cure for intemperance.—We are informed that Dr. Thomas Brown, Medical Electrician of this city has discovered an effectual cure for the most destructive vice. It has been tested by the cure of several individuals long habituated to drunkenness and has not failed in a single case, when taken according to directions. As it contains not a particle of any mineral or imported drug, it is perfectly harmless, and acceptable to the taste, and may be given without the knowledge of the patient, as it does not alter the taste of the liquor in which it is taken.—Persons at a distance desirous to avail themselves of this invaluable medicine, can have it sent by letter, on application (postpaid) to Dr. Brown, No. 7, North Pearl street Albany.

White slaves in Virginia.—The Winchester (Va.) Republican, gives us the particulars of a strange proceeding in one of the neighboring counties. A number of gentlemen wished to form an Anti Slavery Society, and a notice for a public meeting was published as usual on such occasions. When the time arrived, it was found that the magistrates had possession of the court house, with constables stationed at every point. They forbade the meeting, or any discussion of the subject of slavery and ordered the people home on pain of arrest and imprisonment. In vain did the gentlemen contend for their legal and constitutional right at all times peaceably to assemble together and deliberate upon public measures. The magistrates said they had searched the statutes of Virginia, and could find no law authorizing such a meeting, or allowing them to discuss the subject of slavery, and consequently they would allow no meeting to be held. In reply to these, "Daniels" it was very properly maintained, that laws authorizing such meetings were not necessary. The magistrates must show that such meetings were prohibited by law, otherwise they were lawful and proper. But all was in vain. The people were driven home, without being permitted to talk upon the subject of slavery, or to form a society to promote its extinction, or a mitigation of its horrors. Whether has fled the lofty and chivalrous character of Virginians, if they will submit to indignities like this? Had the government of Great Britain attempted so great an outrage upon the liberties of the people during our colonial vassalage, it would have kindled a flame of indignation from Georgia to New Brunswick. It was not in the power of the British battalions in Boston, to prevent the people from meeting in the "Old South Church," or to deter the intrepid Warren from delivering his electrical oration. And will the freemen of Virginia submit to insults like this? If so, they are no longer freemen, and in proportion as they have more intelligence than their negroes, is their own bondage the more severe.—N. Y. Spectator.

PROSPERITY OF CINCINNATI.

It is stated in DRAKE and MANSFIELD'S "Cincinnati in 1826," that during that year 185 houses were built; and about ten millions of bricks manufactured and used up. From personal inquiries and observations, within the last few weeks, we feel confident that at least two hundred and fifty houses have already been commenced in Cincinnati during the present year. We have also been informed, that the quantity of bricks manufactured in 1827, will be nearly double the quantity of 1825. It is fair, therefore, to infer, that upwards of 300 houses will be erected within this year; and yet there are no vacant tenements: such is the influx of immigrants, that the new houses are always rented before they are finished. A great amount of paving, with other public improvements, has been commenced, and will have been completed by the end of the year. It would be no easy task to point out a place in the United States, which has more substantial prosperity, either present or prospective, than Cincinnati. The health of the city continues remarkably good.

S. E. Chronicle.

There was a riot at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 12th June, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne. As the Orange men were walking in procession, they were met by the adverse party, and assailed with stones. Pistols were used on both sides and one man was shot in the leg. Ross, a constable had his skull fractured, and a soldier who accompanied the procession, was severely bruised in the head. Mr. Cassidy, of Kingston, was cut in the skull, and several others were injured.

Albany Gazette.

From the Middletown Gazette.

An instance of the beneficial effect of the medicine of Dr. Chambers in reform-

ing habitual drunkenness, has occurred within our own knowledge. A merchant who has resided in this vicinity for a number of years, and who was formerly a respectable and industrious man, commenced the practice of hard drinking eight or ten years ago, and had finally acquired the habit of daily intoxication. His business was almost entirely neglected, he was reduced to poverty, and upon his wife, an amiable and very respectable woman, devolved the necessity of procuring for the wants of the family. The treatment of this woman to her husband is worthy of admiration. She used every means in her power to induce him to continue the ruinous practice; but when he came home intoxicated, she treated him with all the care and attention which she could have bestowed upon him if his sickness had arisen from any other cause. She finally heard of Dr. Chambers' medicine, and wished her husband to make use of it to this he readily assented, and told her there was nothing to which he would not submit, in order to rid him of a habit which had become uncontrollable. He made use of the medicine a number of weeks since, and the consequence is, that he has entirely left off the use of spirituous liquors, has returned to business, and is the comfort and support of a family which before he was a curse.

The drought has been very severe in Georgia and some parts of Louisiana. The St. Francisville paper states that in six weeks there had not fallen rain enough to lay the dust, during which period the heat had been excessive, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 92."

Com. Porter has arrived at New Orleans on a visit. It was proposed to have a public dinner.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury congratulates the public on the evidence of duelling in South Carolina. "Man of honor," says the writer, now reluctantly approach this mode of settling their differences."

An office hunter in Pennsylvania says that he was induced to become a candidate through the strong solicitations of his friends. This is a stale excuse—why not tell the people—I want the office, after the manner of the Governor of Indiana.

Anna Braithwaite a celebrated preacher of the society of Friends in England, is now on her third ministering visit to the United States.

The editor of the Nantucket Journal says, that while he has resided on that island he has never seen one person intoxicated with ardent spirits.

A recent letter from Georgetown, S. C. mentions that Col. Aaron Barr was near in that place, his appearance indicating the last extremity of old age. He is probably on the verge of four score.

The extensive establishment of the New-England Glass Manufacturing Company at Lechmere's Point, near Boston, was lately destroyed by fire.

At the Jersey Glass Works near New-York, stained and marble glass is manufactured: coloring and ornamenting the common window glass are beautifully done.

The new Carpet Factory in Dedham, Mass. belonging to a Mr. Golding, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

On the 1st inst. a petition from nearly 3000 citizens was presented to the common council of Boston, praying for a survey of a route for a railway from Boston to the Hudson river, and asking for a piece of land for a depot and termination of said road.

Michigan Election.—The Michigan Herald of July 25, gives as the result of the election for a Delegate from that territory, for Mr. Wing, (late Delegate) 1040 votes; for Mr. Biddle, 1038; for Mr. Richard, 816.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Town Lots advertised to take place at Richmond on the 11th inst. was, on account of the wet weather, POSTPONED to the 25th of this month, when they will be offered to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, the amount being equally divided the purchaser to give note and security.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

8th mo. (Aug.) 13, 1827.

Corporation Taxes.

NON RESIDENTS, owning LOTS or parts of Lots in the town of Richmond, Ind. will be NO TICE, that, unless the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827, are previously paid, they will be forced for sale, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the Taxes, on Tuesday, the 18th of September next, at the house of John Smith, Gr.

DANIEL REID, Collector.

August 13th, 1827.

Arkansas Bounty Lands.

NATHANIEL COFFIN, near Richmond, Ind. wishes to purchase a number of Bounty Rights to Military Bounty Lands in Arkansas Territory, for which he will give a fair price. Persons holding them may find it to their advantage to sell on him.

July 12, 1827.