

PUBLIC LEGER.

"FRIENDLY TO THE BEST PURSUITS OF MAN,
FRIENDLY TO THOUGHT, TO FREEDOM, AND TO PEACE."—*Cowper.*

[VOLUME IV. No. 24.]

RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1827.

[WHOLE NUMBER, 180.]

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SAMUEL B. WALLING.

Front street, opposite the Richmond Hotel.

TERMS.

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in advance;
Two dollars, within the year; or
Two dollars and fifty cents, after the year expires.
A failure to pay arrearages and notify a discon-
tinuation will be considered a new engagement, at
the option of the publisher.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three
times for one dollar—each subsequent insertion,
twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements in the
due proportion.

PRODUCE.

Such as grain, sugar, beeswax, wool, linen, rags,
&c. will be taken on subscription, if deliv-
ered at the Office: at Wm. Wright's store, Milton;
to Wm. in Newport; Col. Rose's mill, in Union
county; May Lewis' tavern, in Liberty; or at Jon
Walling's, near Brownsville.

Wood Land for sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public
sale, on Second-day, the 26th inst. about
14 LOTS OF WOOD LAND,

in the west bank of White-Water, and
near the town of Richmond: part of them
will front the National Road, and a part
the old State Road. Each Lot will have
extent of about 20 rods on the road, and
back 40 rods, and contain about five
acres. A credit of one and two years will
be given, with approved security. Those
who may wish to have grass or wood lots
will find it to their advantage to purchase.
Sale to commence, on the premises, at 10
o'clock.
J. P. PLUMMER.
11th mo. 16, 1827. 23-2

TAKEN UP.

BY James Wales, living on Hanna's
creek, on the Oxford road, Union county,
Harrison township, state of Indiana, one
BLACK HORSE, 3 years old past, fifteen
hands high, shod before, hipshot in the
left hip, with a small white ring round
the edge of the hoof on the off
leg; appraised to 35 dollars:

ALSO—one BAY MARE, with a white
cucumber nose, shod before, fifteen and a
half hands high, 4 years old past; apprais-
ed to 40 dollars, by Aaron Gard and Rob-
ert Harvey.
LOT GARD, J. P.
October 13, 1827. 23p3

TAKEN UP.

By Charles Albertson, of Green's Fork
township, Randolph county, Indiana, a
Dark Bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high,
a small star in her forehead; appraised to
20 dollars, by William Johnson and Val-
entine Oyster.

JOSEPH HALE, J. P.

October 11, 1827. 22p3

FOR SALE.

That well known

TAVERN STAND,

in the town of Richmond, lately in the occupa-
tion of Wm. H. Vaughan. A bargain will be given
for possession at any time that may suit the
purchaser.

EPHRAIM LACEY.

Richmond, Sep. 23d, 1827.

RICHMOND HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the
Public, that he has taken that well known
and excellent

TAVERN STAND,

Front Street, Richmond, Indiana,

formerly occupied by Wm. H. Vaughan; where he
will receive attention, and good and agree-
able accommodations, to merit and receive a share
of the public patronage.

For low priced BOARDERS can be accom-
modated.
S. B. WALLING.

Printing.

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

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

Continued, November 10.—The Ohio has
since the late rains, several feet, and
is now navigable for the smaller boats.
Commercial business is becoming more
active, and the bustle in the streets occa-
sionally reminds us of the great Eastern
cities.

Gen. Scott arrived here a few days
since to assume the command of the West-
ern Military District. He will we under-
stand, make this place his head quarters.
Chronicle.

Sheep.—A friend mentioned to us as a
fact within his knowledge, that about a
year since, a person, in the vicinity of
Philadelphia, having a few acres of ground
of an inferior quality, not suited for culti-
vation, purchased forty sheep, at \$1 50
cents each, making the cost of the whole
\$60. He last spring disposed of his
flock at the following rates—2 dollars
each for the fleece, and two dollars for the
rest, making \$160—a clear profit of \$100
on so small an investment. The same
gentleman remarked in relation to the
subject, that in England, (and he has pos-
sessed ample means of informing himself
in these particulars,) a farmer who gives
attention to sheep, calculates that the fleeces
will pay the rent of his land, while
the flesh will be left for a profit on his labor.
Now if the wool grower was pro-
tected in this country, or if a demand was
created for the article, by a protection on
woollens, how much more profitable would
the raising of sheep be in this country,
than in England, inasmuch as the purchas-
ing price of land here would scarcely ex-
ceed the yearly rent of the same quality
in that country.—*Penn. Gaz.*

Mr. Markley has spoken, and to the ev-
erlasting confusion of the calumniator of
Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. We will pub-
lish his letter to-morrow; meantime we
state, that Mr. Markley represents himself
as having been "originally friendly to the
election of General Jackson to the presi-
dency"—as having "voted for him in the
Democratic Caucus of 1825," and subse-
quently, as having, in the capacity of a "re-
presentative from Pennsylvania used his
best exertions, by every fair and honorable
means to promote his election to the Presi-
dential Chair." Thus then it is proved,
as we have always mentioned, that the
conversation between Mr. Buchanan and
Mr. Markley was one between two parti-
zans associated in the same cause—both
being for Jackson. Then, as to the con-
versation, it was one of Mr. Buchanan's
seeking; that Mr. Markley was urged by
Mr. Buchanan to see Mr. Clay to ascertain
whether he would not vote with Pennsylv-
ania for Jackson; that Mr. M. has no re-
collection of having urged Mr. B. to call on
General Jackson "as to the office of Secre-
tary of State;" that he never used any
expression "about fighting Mr. Adams's
friends with their own weapon;" and fi-
nally, Mr. Markley says, "My impressions
are, that the object of Mr. Buchanan's visit
was to urge the propriety of my seeing
Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to
the importance of his identifying himself
with Pennsylvania in support of General
Jackson;" thus establishing the fact that
the overtures (if overtures there were)
proceeded from the friends of Gen. Jack-
son to Mr. Clay, and not from Mr. Clay's
friends to Gen. Jackson. As to the charge
made by Major Eaton that Mr. Markley
was the "negotiator" of Mr. Clay, "author-
ized to make propositions or ask a pledge
of a conditional character for the vote of
Mr. Clay and his friends." Mr. Markley
says "I do now solemnly and positively de-
clare that the charge and insinuation are
void of truth. I never did, either directly
or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his
friends any intimation which could be con-
strued even by political rancor into such a
commission, or any thing even remotely ap-
proaching to it, and further, I never have
to any one, at any time, or on any occasion
represented myself, or wished to be under-
stood, that I was authorized to receive or
to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay
or his friends." No language can be more
explicit—as no shame is too deep for the
propagators of the infamous calumnies
which have been built upon this imputed
agency of Mr. Markley, in a bargain that
never had any existence.

N. Y. American.

POLITICAL INSTRUCTION.

Politics, so called, is the passion of the
American people. We seek it as a Turk
does opium—for excitement; The only
difference is, that he revels in the crea-
tions of imagination; we exercise a real
sovereignty, and like Warwick the king
maker, delight in exhibitions of our power.
But, in this state of things; when the in-
dulgence of political propensities is so fre-
quently followed by substantial consequen-
ces; is it not strange, that so few of the
active multitude are correctly informed
upon the institutions of the country—the
character of living statesmen—and the
condition of public affairs? Of all, who

exercise the elective franchise, how many
can recite the provisions of that Great
Charter of Liberty—the American Con-
stitution? The truth, on this subject,
would, we apprehend, be a mournful con-
trast to those beautiful delineations of in-
telligence and knowledge, which the patri-
ot orator loves to trace on the canvass of
Fancy. Politicians, close observers of
human nature, all impose on the credulity
of the people.—They assume as an axiom,
the ignorance of the populace. Let the
people correct it, by instructing them-
selves. Let the young especially, of all
classes and conditions, either individu-
ally, or, by societies, learn the Consti-
tution of the Union—read its Commem-
tor the Federalist—the reports of Con-
gress—the Public Documents—and the
recorded acts of men and parties. They
may thus, with little time and great profit
obtain that knowledge which they are
daily required to use, and without which
they will become mere machinery in the
hands of demagogues.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

Extracts from the appendix to the Address of
the Committee of the Harrisburgh Con-
vention.

Among the committees raised in the
convention was that, on motion of Mr.
Mallory, "to report on the state of trade
between different parts of the United
States with each other, as it is concerned
in the different productions of this coun-
try," and instructed, on the motion of Mr.
Bartlett, "to ascertain and make a state-
ment of facts, in relation to the effect of do-
mestic manufactures upon the navigation
and commercial interests of the country
generally."

This committee believes that no part of
the duty assigned them is so important, and
certainly not so difficult, as the prepara-
tion of the facts disclosed, and collection
of others relative to the commerce between
the states—that any thing like a tolerably
correct view of its importance may be sug-
gested to the public; but they do not shrink
from an attempt to do that in which it will
be honorable even to fail—for however
imperfect the statements must necessarily be,
many truths will be brought out and
preserved, and set thousands to thinking
who never yet have reflected upon our
incalculably valuable home trade, and its
vast superiority over the foreign commerce
of the country. The people have made a
common mistake on these subjects. Those
of Baltimore had only a faint idea, indeed,
of the value of the trade of the Chesapeake
Bay, until its waters were covered by the
enemy during the late war; they then be-
gan to calculate its importance by feeling
the want of it; and now, standing on "Fed-
eral Hill," one may almost at any time
count from 50 to 150 vessels under sail, bay
craft and coasters, wafting the products of
our rich interior or supplies from the val-
ley of the Susquehanna, to every point,
or laden with fuel or provisions or other
articles seeking a market with us. We
are extensively, and with reasonable ac-
curacy, informed concerning our foreign
trade, & the legislative discretion of the na-
tion is directed by the tables furnished by
the treasury department; but we know less
of our own domestic affairs than of those
of Great Britain, France or Germany,
wherein the wisdom of rulers is displayed
in regarding things at home. But we
hope a change in this respect, and that the
American people will hereafter be better
informed of their own means and resources
to preserve their independence.

Judging by the imports at Boston, Provi-
dence, Newburyport, and the inland trade
from New York, we have reached the con-
clusion that the present rate of consumption
of flour, received from other states, is not
less than 300,000 barrels a year in the
New England states, with about 2,000,000
bushels of corn, and other bread stuffs.—
A very intelligent gentleman, speaking on
this subject, observed—

"The consumption of flour in Massa-
chusetts has increased as 20 to 1, in six
years, and is continually increasing, and is
now about 280,000 barrels a year. In-
stead of rye and Indian bread, which was
formerly almost exclusively used, wheat
is now thought of even by the poorer
classes as indispensable to their comfort,
as well as more economical—believing
they can buy their bread stuffs by laboring
in manufactories, cheaper, than by tilling
land for it."

From what has been already stated, it
must appear that the bread-stuffs of the
farmers of the middle and western states,

have their chief market in the eastern dis-
tricts of our country. Flour and corn are
transported even into the interior of Maine,
New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Con-
necticut, and large quantities reach Ver-
mont. Our belief as before expressed, is
that not less than 300,000 barrels of flour
and 2,000,000 bushels of corn are export-
ed eastward from the grain-growing states,
to supply the new demands for food caused
by the industry exerted in various manu-
factures in New England, and which the
latter would be unable to purchase unless
paid for in goods. Many stage-owners and
innkeepers of the interior, feed the horses
kept by them upon southern corn. These
imports of flour and corn, may be valued
at 5,000,000 dollars, and employ vessels to
transport 130,000 tons annually, on which
a freight is earned, yielding subsistence to
many seafaring persons and others inter-
ested in navigation, ship building and its
numerous subordinate branches. The
whole foreign export of last year was 857,
820 barrels of flour and 505,381 bushels
of Indian corn, together valued at 4,506,
421—or half a million less in value to the
agriculturalists of the grain-growing states
than their own unvalued and almost un-
known eastern market; so much have they
kept their eyes fixed upon foreign trade,
that they over-looked that trade which is at
home, though greater than the other!

385,535 bbls. of flour, 44,057 beef and
pork, 31,175 salt—1,500,000 bushels of
grain, chiefly wheat, 17,905 beans and
peas, 761 tons of clover seed, 120 of wool,
841 cheese, 1,126 butter and lard, 150
hops, 143 furs—9,145 boxes of glass—1,
608,030 gals. domestic spirits, were among
the articles which passed inward on the
N. Y. canals during the last year. The
whole number of boats and rafts was 12,
950—of tons, inward, 242,363! The tolls
paid amounted to \$771,730 10 cts.

There were, last year, about one hun-
dred sail of brigs and schooners plying be-
tween our ports on lake Erie and the
other upper lakes, with seven steam boats.
The tonnage will be increased 50 per cent.
in the present year, and he doubled be-
fore the expiration of 1828; and trebled or
quadrupled when the great Ohio canal
shall be finished. Many will soon be re-
quired for the navigation of lake Michi-
gan. All this business, except what was
carried on by four or five little vessels, has
grown up since the termination of the late
war, in 1815. There also are many vessels
on lakes Ontario and Champlain.

Nothing can shew the present and great-
ly increasing value of the trade between
the states more satisfactorily than these
general remarks and results; but we shall
add many particulars, that the mind of
every one may more easily grasp at the
magnitude of the subject. And, when we
consider the numerous voyages that are
made by the vessels employed in our
coasting trade, its vastly superior impor-
tance over the foreign must strike every re-
flecting individual. The internal trade,
in its repeated voyages, transports very
many times more tons of goods than the
foreign, which will undoubtedly appear
because of the vast amount of articles re-
quired for the home supply over the for-
eign demand.

The tonnage of Boston and Baltimore
are more likely to be affected by the
growth of manufactures, than any other of
our chief ports. The first is the centre of
the greatest manufacturing district, the se-
cond of a great grain-growing one.

Each city shews a handsome increase in
two years. The increase is going on yet
more rapidly. It is probable that the
gross tonnage of Boston now is 165,000,
and of Baltimore 120,000—the greatest
part of the increase is in enrolled tonnage,
for the coasting trade. The enrolled ton-
nage at Philadelphia is also rising rapidly,
because of internal improvements and the
new products brought to market, especial-
ly coal, with increased quantities of flour,
iron, whiskey and other manufactured ar-
ticles. The tonnage tables of 1827 will
instruct us much on this subject.

Iron and its manufactures, until after it
passes the state of bar or rolled iron, may,
without any great stretch of the imagina-
tion, rather be regarded as the representa-
tion of agricultural products than of manu-
factures, for the reason that so large a pro-
portion of the value of the article is deriv-
ed from the cost of subsisting the makers
of it, and for supplies of fuel and transpor-
tations. We have few facts to shew what
is the extent of the home trade in castings
and how far it affects the casting and bar