

PUBLIC LEDGER.

"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.

One dollar and fifty cents, for 52 numbers, paid
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 discontinuance 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
same proportion.

PRODUCE,
Such as grain, sugar, beeswax, wool, linen, rags,
etc., will be taken on subscription, if delivered at the Office; at Wm. Wright's store, Milton;
or Way's in Newport; Col. Rose's mill, in Union
City; 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
about 20 rods on the road, and
is 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
may 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
foot, appraised to 35 dollars.

ALSO—one DAY MARE, with a white
bomber nose, shod before, fifteen and a
half hands high, 4 years old past; appraised
to \$10 dollars, by Aaron Gard and Rob-
ert Harvey.

LOT GARD, J. P.

October 19, 1827. 23p3

TAKEN UP,

By Charles Alberston, of Green's Fork
township, Randolph county, Indiana, a
DARK BAY MARE, 3 years old, 14 hands high,
a blight in her forehead; appraised to
\$20 dollars, by William Johnson and Val-
erius Ogle.

JOSEPH HALE, J. P.

October 11, 1827. 22p3

FOR SALE,

TAVERN STAND,

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

FEHRIM LACEY.

Richmond, Sep. 23d, 1827.

RICHMOND HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the
public, that he has taken that well known

TAVERN STAND,

Front Street, Richmond, Indiana.

Particulars by Wm. H. Vaughan; where he
will be most welcome, and good and agree-
able company, to merit and receive a share
of his patronage.

S. B. WALLING.

Renting.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
HORSE BILLS, CARDS,
LABELS, &c. &c.
Fully executed at this office on reasonable
terms, and on the shortest notice.

Cincinnati, November 10.—The Ohio has
been 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
metropolis.

Gen. Scott arrived here a few days
ago, to assume the command of the West-
ern Military District. He will 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
sheep 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
exceed the yearly rent of the same quality
in that country.—*Penn. Gaz.*

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 Constitu-
tion of the Union—read its Commentator
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 country,"
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 objects. 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 began
to calculate its importance by seeing
the want of it; and now, standing on "Federal
Hill," one may almost at any time
count from 50 to 150 vessels under sail, bay
craft and coasters, wasting 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 800,000 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 800,000 barrels of flour
and 2,000,000 bushels of corn are ex-
ported 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 interested
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 bushels 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, 152
hops, 143 furs—9,145 boxes of glass—1,
608,030 gallons of 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 \$771,780 10cts.

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 be 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 Michigan.
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 sec-
ond 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, espe-
cially coal, with increased quantities of flour,
iron, whiskey and other manufactured arti-
cles. 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 derived
from the cost of subsisting the makers
of it, and for supplies of fuel and trans-
portations. 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