

## THE NEW SPEAKER.

Many one must have been chosen speaker of the house of representatives opposed to our principles, as to a liberal interpretation of the Constitution in respect to internal improvements and the general protection of domestic industry there is no gentleman that we would have preferred to him on whom the choice has fallen, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia—a rigid and powerful adherent to the doctrines of the "Virginia school," as it is called—and, certainly from a perfect conviction in his own mind, that they are correct and ought to be supported. But, though rigid as to these principles, he allows others to enjoy theirs—and, we have no doubt, will preside over the House in an able and honorableness manner, and afford as much general satisfaction, perhaps, as could be hoped in this period of violent political discussion. He is a gentleman of fine manners and amiable deportment—easy of access and friendly. His place is one of great responsibility—increased by the ability with which it has been heretofore filled.

Miles.

From the correspondence between Mr. and Mr. Vaughan, on the subject of the North East boundary of the United States, it appears that the constables and officers of the province of New Brunswick are in the habit, under the pretence of collecting debts, of coming thirty miles into the U.S. on the American side, with arms, and taking and carrying away property of property they could find, in the parish of Kent, or Fredericton, etc. These are still at auction. Aggravated instances of the kind, are mentioned in a report transmitted by the Governor to the Department of State. Another gives an account of the arraignment, and imprisonment of Mr. Clark, by the British authorities. He was taken from his bed at night by 15 Indians, across the Madawaska river, on a small island, on which river he lived on the American side. Thus far the complaint. In Mr. Vaughan's reply it appears that the territory in which these proceedings occurred is still in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and consequently the United States have no right to interfere in the jurisdiction of the British authorities, with regard to the circumstances leading the arrest of Clark. He had, on the 12th of July last, not only interrupted the passage of the mail from New Brunswick to Canada by the long established route through that settlement, but had raised the American flag. He also remained within the disputed territory.

## Hides Wanted.

RECEPTS in CASH, will be given for export HIDES, denvered at my Tan Yard, of every description, for which a bill will be given.

H. MORRISON.

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## TO PRINTERS.

## THE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

111 Main & Centre streets, Cincinnati. The proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish every description of TYPE, from four to twenty four points, mostly of New-Style, and a variety of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c. as well as the Eastern Countries. Also, Presses, etc., type metal, Bazaar, cast to regular sizes, & of every description. Ironing, Castings, Cork and Philadelphia paper, Baling, &c. &c. We will also execute any Job to order, from J. How's Foundry, and will also receive the same at Cincinnati, for transmission, commission, &c. who deal in that industry will please inquire concerning, 9 times, and ascertain their labor and payment.

O. & H. WELLS.

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## A LIST OF LETTERS.

Letters in the Post Office at Richmond, Ind., on the 1st of January, 1828, which is not taken up by the 1st of April next, will be sent to General Post Office, and dead letters.

Alfred A. Ladd, Attorney.

Alfred B. Blizard, Robert Bunker, John

Conrad, William Childers, James W.

Conrad, George, Henry Cott.

David Eaton, Shelton Edison,

David Johnson.

John Hopkins, Jeremiah Hoge,

John Knobell,

John Ladd, Thomas Lewis,

John Morrison, Jonathan Macy, Thomas

Morrison, Elizabeth Moore,

John O'Brien, James Osborn,

John Ready, William S. Russell,

John Sexton, John K. Scott, Nahrod Sibley,

John Thomas, Elizabeth Smith,

John Trammell, Israel Terce, Thomas Terce,

John Williams, John Wilson, Thomas

Williams, James Wallace, John Ward, Daniel

H. MORRISON, P. M.

## Richmond.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

New Year's Day, 1828.—Before the dawn of the New Year's Day, the editor greets his patrons, and invokes upon them the choicest blessings of a happy year. Upon

"This narrow isthmus twixt two boundless seas, The past, the future, two eternities," it is appropriate to stand and retrace the steps of the year that has passed, and anticipate, if possible, the joys and sorrows of that which has just commenced. With the late year, the hopes and the afflictions of thousands have been consigned to the tomb of time, but its incidents though many of them not assuming the dignity of historic consequence, have served to call into action all the qualities of the heart, and engage all the abilities of the mind. Though man be a selfish being, and it be true that, "the fate of empires and of cities concerns us little in comparison with our own destiny; for each man's bosom is a little world, and all the world to him;" yet, he feels himself interested in the fate of his kind, and glows with gladness for their prosperity, or is depressed with compassion for their woes. In estimating, then, the transactions of a former year, or anticipating those of a new one, our views must embrace the interests and the afflictions, the joys and the sorrows, the felicities and the misfortunes of our fellow men. In this spirit we feel, when we hail the New Year, and bid it a hearty welcome upon the calendar of time, and most sincerely invoke the highest gifts of good upon our patrons, our country, and our kind.

The Richmond Library.—Monday next, the 7th inst., is the day appointed by law for the election of a Board of Directors for the Library, for the ensuing year. We hope the shareholders will attend at the house of E. Lacy, esp. at 2 o'clock P. M. & give so much attention to the subject as to elect Directors.

Those who have not yet paid their tax for this year, are informed that it will be due on that day, and that it is wanted immediately to send for more books.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We always take up the papers from the Navy Department with a peculiar interest. The associations of our boyhood, and the convictions of thirty years, equally lead us to look upon this branch of our National defense as one of great importance—and we are sustained in this feeling by the suffrage of the public. Our commerce is annually extending itself into new climes, and bearing our flag over remoter seas, and the protecting influence of the Navy is becoming more and more essential. The individual now at the head of the Department is able, vigilant and active, devoted to the true interest of the service, and anxious to elevate its moral character as well as its professional efficiency.

The Report we now have before us contains a plain statement of the operations of the Navy, and all the branches of the service connected with his Department. Nothing, which was within the compass of Executive authority and power, has been committed, to fulfil the obligations of duty, and the expectations of the country. Our little fleets, in different and distant seas, have been actively and usefully employed in affording necessary protection to our varied trade, & piracy has been extirpated in the West-Indies. The expenses of the Navy, for the present year, are estimated at \$3,043,677—and some improvements in the manner of making the appropriations are recommended. The force now in commission consists of 1 ship of the line, 6 frigates, 12 sloops, and 4 schooners.

Among other improvements suggested, and earnestly urged, are a Naval School, for the instruction of midshipmen, and the complete establishment of Naval Hospitals and an Asylum. The first is essential to the elevation of our marine character and the evident interest of the service. The latter are urged by every motive of

humanity, justice and policy. So early as 1799, a law was passed, reserving twenty cents per month out of the wages of officers and seamen for these purposes; but the Fund has yet been inefficient, and it is thought Congress ought immediately authorize the application of the Fund, which was absorbed by the last war, to its appropriate object. An Hospital at Norfolk, and an Asylum at Philadelphia, are progressing satisfactorily. "And when it is perfectly understood by all who are acquainted with the character of the seamen, that his foresight is seldom directed to any other object than a place of refuge, when disease and misfortune overtake him, surely that place of refuge ought not to be wanting."

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This is a long, but unusually interesting document. Its exposition of the financial operations of the Government is full, comprehensive and able; and it advocates the protection of manufactures, in conjunction with commerce and agriculture, in a masterly and cogent strain of reasoning. There is no partisan feeling, no exclusive attachment to a single interest, but every great object of national industry is urged upon the consideration of Congress. The report, even that part upon the protection of manufactures, is too long for our sheet, & the whole of it is too good to be mutilated by extracts; all we can do, therefore, is to present a rapid sketch of its prominent positions.

Four years experience have tested the wisdom of the Tariff, and the beneficial effects of many of its enactments, while its defects have been exhibited in unequivocal bearing. Since its passage, commercial distress has swept over the face of Europe, not only involving individuals, but dismaying the governments themselves; but, comparatively, our own country has escaped the mischief; and this is attributed, in a great measure, to the establishment of manufactures, which have preserved a market for the agriculturalists, uninfluenced by the ruinous fluctuations of foreign trade. The internal trade of the country has been immensely augmented, and, as manufactures increase, must grow to a yet more extensive magnitude. The exchanges of manufactured articles, and agricultural products will enliven all our coasts, rivers, canals and roads, with an internal commerce, unequalled in the history of any other nation, and it is to the extension of these that canals and rail roads must owe their greatest utility. The population of the country, and its capital, have attained that state which may justify the establishment of manufactures; and when these are established, an amelioration and improvement of the moral and intellectual character of the nation is foretold upon the basis of past and full experience. The expediency of increasing the duties upon woolen goods and foreign wool, fine cotton goods, bar iron, and hemp, is, therefore suggested. Our own country produces all the raw materials requisite for these manufactures, and our people have proved themselves adequate to the successful prosecution of the finest manufactures. Should sufficient inducements be held out, primarily, to counteract the restrictive provisions of other countries, the immense physical capabilities of our extended nation, and the activity and ingenuity of her citizens, would soon enable her, not only to supply her own demands in all these and many other articles, but to furnish a large amount for exportation. Considered in any national view, the successful establishment of manufactures assumes an aspect of immense import; but one argument is advanced, which as it is somewhat new, we have extracted, and which will be found on our 1st. page.

But the Secretary does no confine his views to the extension of manufactures—he also urges some improvements in our commercial regulations. An extension of the warehousing system is recommended, as promising materially to benefit the navigating interests, and augment the carrying trade of the country. A reduction of

duties upon teas and wines is again recommended upon substantial reasons.

The total value of importations into the United States during the year ending on the 20 Sept. last, is estimated at 81 millions of dollars—and the exportations at 80 millions. During six years, ending with 1826, the value of woolen and cotton goods imported from Great Britain exceeds 100 millions of dollars; and the value of iron, and articles manufactured from iron, 17 millions. Our commerce has increased since the passage of the Tariff of 1824. Total value of importations for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, two hundred and forty one millions of dollars; total for 1825, 1826 and 1827, two hundred and sixty-two millions. Total value of exportations for the three former years, 292 millions; total value for the three latter years, 257 millions. Articles of domestic manufacture exported in 1827, estimated at upwards of seven millions.

New Post Offices.—During the month of November last 41 new Post Offices were established, of which five were in Indiana—and 17 were discontinued, 2 of which were in Indiana.

Mr. Randolph has resigned his station of Chairman to the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, and A. Smith, of Va. appointed a member of the Committee in his place.

Arming the Militia.—Under the Act of Congress for arming the Militia of the U. States, there were procured for this purpose, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, 9,960 muskets, 3,520 rifles, 26 artillery carriages, and sundry equipments. The money expended on this account was \$196,797. The number of arms apportioned to the several States, for the year 1826, was 15,000—of these 502 were for Indiana.

United States Pensioners.—The number of Pensioners on the rolls of the different States and Territories, on the 4th day of September last, was 12,500 revolutionary, 3,803 invalid, and 19 half-pay pensioners—total, 16,324. Of those there were in Indiana, 139 revolutionary, and 68 invalid pensioners—total, 207. During the year ending on the same day, the deaths of 443 revolutionary and 48 invalid pensioners came to the knowledge of the Agents. Two hundred and fifty-eight revolutionary and 48 invalid pensioners have been added to the rolls during the year. The total amount of money transmitted to the different agencies, for the payment of pensioners, during the year, was \$967,382 12.

Public Lead Mines.—The Lead made at these mines, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, amounted to 6,092,560 pounds; one-tenth of which accrues to the government for rent. The aggregate increase of the business, since last year, is about three fold. The whole amount of lead made at the mines within the 5 last years is nearly ten millions of pounds; and it is anticipated that the annual product will soon reach ten millions a year. This will yield to the Government a quantity, it is believed, equal to the demands of the military and naval service. The product within the last year, at the Fever River Mines, was five times greater than that of the year preceding; while the product of the Missouri Mines decreased one-third.

We delayed the publication of this day's paper on account of receiving an eastern mail last evening. Should the mails continue to arrive at the time they now do, we shall, after next week, publish on Wednesday evenings.

No accounts have been received from our Legislature since our last.

## Printing.

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

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

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.