

Thursday, May 1.—The following resolutions, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, were considered.

Resolved, That no right of soil or of jurisdiction over the ground on which the Cumberland road runs, was acquired by the United States, by the acts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, granting their assent to the making of said road.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for the United States to exercise a permanent and continuing care over the repair and preservation of the roads made by it within the limits of the Cumberland road, and all other roads made, or to be made, under the authority of the United States, left to the States through which the same may pass.

Mr. Smith, of Md., moved to lay them on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Benton, who spoke at considerable length in their favor.

Mr. Kane replied to Mr. Benton, and moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which question, the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: yeas 25, nays 19.

Friday, May 2. Mr. Smith, of Md., from the Committee on Finance, reported the making appropriations for Internal Improvements, (which had been returned from the other House, the amendments made by the Senate not having been agreed to) and moved that the Senate recede.

The question being put on receding from the first and second (amendments of minor import) it was agreed to.

On the motion to recede from the third amendment, to limit the surveys under the appropriation of \$20,000 dollars, to those already commenced, a long and interesting debate took place, in which Messrs. Johnson, of Lou., Webster, M'Lane, Branch, with, of S. C. Chambers, Macon, Harris, Foot, and Benton, participated.

The question being then taken on receding from the third amendment, it was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Yea.—Messrs. Barnard, Bateman, Bell, Benton, Bouling, Chambers, Chase, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Lou., Kane, Marks, Noble, Robins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, with, of Md., Thomas, Webster, Willey.

Nay.—Messrs. Berrien, Crouch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Foot, Hale, King, McKinley, McLane, Macon, Sims, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, S. C. Tazewell, Tyler, Van, Buren, Hale, Williams, Woodbury.—24.

Mr. Harrison moved to lay the bill upon the table; which was negatived.

Mr. Johnston, of Lou., moved to recede from the other amendments; which was agreed to.

On motion of M'Lane, the amendments were insisted on.

Electors for Indiana.

For JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOSEPH ORR,

JOHN WATTS,

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW,

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,

AMAZIAH MORGAN.

For GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES,

RATLIFF BOON,

JESSE B. DURHAM,

WILLIAM LOWE,

ROSS SMILEY.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

CINCINNATI, May 10.

Bacon—30 to 25 cents.

Beefs—62 to 75 cents per bushel.

Cotton—7 1/2 to 8 cts. plenty.

Cotton Yarn—Assorted nos. 26 to 28 cts.

Flaxseed—37 1/2 to 40 cts. in demand.

Flour—Fresh from wagons, \$3 20 to 25; in store, 3 31 to 3 37.

Hides—Southern, dried, 10 to 12 cents.

Leather—Sole, eastern, 20 to 23 cents;

Cincinnati, 23 to 27; calf-skin, \$12 to 20

cts. dozen; upper, 24 to 30; skirtings, 28

cts. per pound; harness, 25.

Nails—Assorted sizes, 7 to 10 cents.

Oil—Tanners, \$25 per bbl. scarce; lin-

seed, from wagons, 50 to 52 cts. per gal.

Store 55 to 60 cts.

Provisions—Pork, mess, \$9 00 per bbl.

Steaks, \$7 00; Lard, in barrels, 3 1/2 to 4,

kegs, 4 1/2 to 5; Hams, good, 7 to 7 1/2

cts.; Butter, first quality, in kegs, 6 to

Cheese, 6 to 8.

Rags—4 cents. in demand.

Salt—Turks Island, 1 00; Kettawha, 1st

quality, 50 cents.

Sugar—New Orleans, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cts.

Tallow—Tried, 7 to 8 cents.

Whiskey—New, in wagons, 16 to 17

cts. per store, 13, plenty.

Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1828.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The citizens of this State are authorized by their Constitution to vote at the next election, whether they will call a convention for the amendment of the Constitution; and the Legislature at the late session have pointed out the method of voting. We need not remind our fellow citizens of the interesting nature of the subject which is now submitted to their consideration; for it were culpable to vote upon it without reflection and inquiry.

When the constitution of this State was formed, the task of drafting one was comparatively easy. Experience had tested the excellencies or defects of the Constitutions of the several States, and a knowledge of these might determine the particular provisions which were proper to be introduced. Some additions were made to the models, but, upon the whole, there is a striking similarity in most of them.—This we do not mention as an objection; for it is but an argument that the general provisions are agreeable to the spirit of republicanism and the sense of the people. Still, among the numerous provisions, there may be some, which are susceptible of improvement; and which ought, without unnecessary delay, be so modified as to render the instrument less imperfect, a more unequivocal palladium of our rights and liberties, and a more valuable inheritance to posterity. Should there be any defects in it, as we are disposed to think there are, the sooner they are amended the easier the task. When error becomes sanctioned by long usage, it is the more difficult to eradicate; and we hold on with pertinacity to that which, but for this trait of humanity, would be instantly discarded.

In government, when any custom becomes so interwoven with the general polity as to be difficult of dissection, however improper or inconvenient it may be, the effort to proscribe it is a serious one, and must be opposed by the force of habit and strength of prejudice. Should the Constitution of Indiana be permitted to go down to posterity, it may be much more difficult to amend the defective parts, as upon those may be built extensive systems of polity, and in their favor may be enlisted powerful and numerous interests. Then, if we arrive at the conclusion, after deliberate investigation, that there are defects in our Constitution, let us put our hands to the handle, nor rest till we have amended it.

This is a subject of too much interest to be carelessly disposed of; and we shall probably recur to it hereafter. We invite communications on the subject.

SCHOOL LANDS.

On the 1st page of this paper we publish an Act of the late Legislature of this State, authorizing the inhabitants of Congressional Townships to vote for or against selling the School Sections. This reference of the subject to those most deeply interested is very proper; and it is a subject involving too much consequence to be disposed of without the most anxious enquiry and deliberate judgment. The reservation of the 16th Section was made for a high and beneficial purpose, and appropriated exclusively to the inhabitants of the individual township. This consideration should make every one feel an interest in any thing which related to it; even if he were so dead to the best interests of coming generations, as to be careless of their education.

The reservation constitutes, or may constitute, if correctly managed, a noble fund, and, in most of the townships, a sufficient one, for the education of the entire population. What consummation can be more earnestly desired? What could afford a more heartfelt satisfaction to the benevolent & paternal bosom? But before these benefits can flow from the School Fund thus instituted, some system must be devised, for the disposal of the School Sections. Upon this subject, there will be

difference of opinion, but a free interchange may harmonize feeling and elicit truth. Our purpose, at present, is not to

examine the subject in detail; but we invite our fellow citizens to reflect upon the subject, and our columns will be freely opened for the communication of their ideas.

Almost universal experience has shown that public domain is much less valuable and profitable than private—and the instances are extremely rare, that they have been so correctly and vigilantly managed as to yield more than a tolerable income. Many colleges draw part of their support from the rent of large tracts of land; but the experience of all so far as we know, establish the correctness of the above proposition. Hence the idea has very naturally gained ground that the better plan is to convert the real estate into money, which may produce a certain and convenient return. Several of the States, acting upon this opinion, have sold their School and other public lands, and invested the money in productive stocks. Still there is less security for Stock of this kind, than for land. Many casualties threaten the former, while the other is stable, unless assailed unjustly by the Government itself. These few hints we throw out to excite thought; but we may recur hereafter to the interesting subject.

CONGRESS.—The joint committee of both Houses on the subject of adjournment, reported on the 30th ult. a resolution to each House, recommending the 16th of May as the time of adjournment. On the 29th the Senate proposed the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolution, allowing them full pay for life—thus affording some hopes that this long pressed and loudly called for Bill, will become a law during the present session; and extend a ray of consolation to many a needy but worthy soul. On the same day the committee of manufactures in the Senate reported the Tariff Bill, with various amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Some of the amendments are such as are called for by the friends of the protective Tariff; but there can be no security that they will be adopted.

On the 30th, the Senate took up the bill for the preservation of the Cumberland Road, which proposed to levy a toll upon it. After some discussion, the bill was laid on the table; the opinion having been started by Mr. Macon, and seconded by the Vice President, that this was a money bill, and that therefore, it was not competent for the Senate to originate it.

On the 1st of May, the resolution for adjourning on the 26th, was postponed in the Senate, and laid on the table in the other House. There is therefore, no certainty when Congress will adjourn—and indeed, there is an immense mass of business which calls for immediate attention.

The Senate, it will be seen, have refused to recede from their amendment to the Internal Improvement bill, limiting the appropriation for surveys to those already commenced. How this will be settled we can now only conjecture; but we have hope that the House of Representatives will adhere to their own decision, and utterly refuse the amendment.

The bill for opening the National Road through this State does not seem to have been any further acted upon.

Mathematical.—A solution of the problem in the 42d No. of the Leger has been received, and may be seen by calling at the office. The writer proposed the following:

“Mr. Bonycastle is requested to give the sides, severally, of a right angled triangle, the sum of whose sides is 120, and the perpendicular let fall from a certain point within the triangle on the sides, respectively, are as follows—on the base 10, on the perpendicular 13 1/2, and on the hypotenuse 8; also the formula for obtaining them, for the instruction of

TYRE THE YOUNGER.”

FOR THE LEGER.

Mr. Bonycastle: Your last question is an unlimited problem, and will admit of an indefinite number of answers. You say the areas and perimeters are to be expressed by the same figures, which may mean the same digits differently placed; but I presume it was the intention, that the areas and perimeters should be equal. I give you the following as an answer: The sides

of one 5, 5, 6; and the other 5, 6, 7, 2, 5, 5, 6, 7, 2, 5, 4, 6, 5, 5. The least answer in whole numbers 29, 29, 40 and 37, 37, 24.

I submit the following to you, and the friends of science of the vicinity.

The three sides of a triangle are 20, 23, 845, and 34, 176; the length of a line drawn from the middle of the first side to its opposite angle is 30; and a similar line being drawn from the middle of the second side to its opposite angle, the length of the part of it between the angle and where it intersects the first line is 16: it is required to find the area of the trapezium, formed by the halves of their bisected sides, and the sides bisected?

PYTHAGORAS.

Public Land.—Mr. Smith has favored us with a document from the Treasury Department, showing the quantity of land which has been proclaimed for sale at each Land office, the quantity sold to the 30th June, 1827, the quantity yet subject to private entry, and the periods which the lands have been in market. From this we make out the following abstract. The first column shows the number of acres proclaimed for sale in each state, and the second column the number of acres remaining unsold, and subject to private entry.

Ohio,	14,776,493	7,007,914
Indiana,	13,378,537	10,139,717
Illinois,	14,943,731	13,687,688
Missouri,	15,857,931	14,796,264
Mississippi,	9,774,521	3,193,327
Alabama,	16,441,013	13,281,337
Louisiana,	2,619,512	2,525,959
Michigan,	4,666,842	4,292,871
Arkansas,	6,616,512	6,562,208
Florida,	1,544,400	1,314,873

Under the laws for the relief of purchasers of public lands, 4,168,141 acres have been relinquished, the purchase money of which amounted to \$13,778,347.

MOBILE, APRIL 8.—Colonel Bearly passed through here a day or two since, on his way to the Creek nation, to conduct another party of Indians to the new settlement West of the Mississippi. We learn from colonel Bearly that he left a party of Creeks which lately emigrated under his charge, in high spirits, and perfectly satisfied with their new country and their condition.

The Albany Argus, a Jackson paper, congratulates the Farmers and Wool growers of the country on the rejection of Mr. Malary's amendment to the Tariff bill, and on their having a majority in Congress resolved to protect their interests—A member of the House, who is an extensive grower of wool, said in the debate, that the effect of the bill presented by the Committee would be to apply the knife to the jugular of every sheep in the Union. This is protection to farmers and wool growers with a vengeance!—*Ed.*

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a general assortment of NEW AND CHEAP GOODS, suitable for the present & approaching season, in the house formerly occupied by James Maguire, on Main Street—Consisting of

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,
GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,
CASTINGS, IRON & NAILS,
WINDOW GLASS & SALT,
SADLERY, HATS & SHOES,
COTTON & COTTON YARNS,
GLASS & TIN WARE.

ALSO—A good assortment of LEGHORN & STAW BONNETS, &c.

The principal part of these goods being selected by one of the firm, in the Eastern cities, at auction prices, they are enabled to dispose of them at the very lowest prices, for cash, or the following articles of produce—viz:

Linen, flax & tow linen, feathers, beeswax, rags, bacon, lard & tallow; butter of a good quality in kegs or small quantities.

JOHN KELLY, & Co.

From the arrangements we have made, we expect to receive regular supplies monthly, of such articles as may be in demand.

J. K. & Co.

Richmond, May 13th, 1828.

47*

A Bargain!

Continual & inveterate ill health obliges me to offer for sale the establishment of the

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